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Modern Gazetteer:

OR, A
Short View of the SEVERAL NATIONS
OF THE
W O R L D.

Absolutely necessary for rendering the PUBLIC NEWS,
and other HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES, intelligible
and entertaining.

C O N T A I N I N G,

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. An Introduction to Geography;
with Directions for the Use of the
Terrestrial Globe. | Lakes, Rivers, and Mountains, all
ranged in Alphabetical Order. |
| II. The Situation and Extent of all
the Empires, Kingdoms, States,
Provinces, and chief Towns, in
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and
AMERICA: Also, a Description
of the most considerable Seas, | III. The Produce, Manufactures,
Trade, Constitution, Forces, Re-
venues, and Religion, of the se-
veral Countries. |
| | IV. The Genealogies and Families
of the Emperors, Kings, and
Princes, now reigning. |

By Mr. S A L M O N,
Author of the New GEOGRAPHICAL GRAMMAR,
Published by the King's Authority.

The SEVENTH EDITION, with great ADDITIONS.

A NEW SET of MAPS, viz.

The WORLD,
EUROPE,
ASIA,
AFRICA,

North AMERICA,
South AMERICA,
AND
GERMANY.

L O N D O N:

Printed for E. BALLARD, C. HITCH and L. HAWES, A. MILLAR,
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J. HENMAN.

M DCCCLXII. 1762



P R E F A C E.

THIS WORK is designed to give a short, but comprehensive view of the world.

Some attempts have already been made, 'tis true, to settle the situation of the chief towns in the several quarters of the world; but the situation of the respective countries and provinces in which they lie, has generally been omitted; nor has the constitution of the government, the forces, the produce, or the religion of the several countries been mentioned in any abstract of this kind; which defects are supplied in the present undertaking; and the first meridian, which was formerly placed at Ferro, one of the Canary Islands, is here fixed at London, the metropolis of these kingdoms, agreeable to the best maps: The longitude also is reckoned both east and west from the first meridian, whereby the trouble of running many thousand miles round the globe, to the eastward, to find places that lie but a little to the westward of us, is saved. And in the beginning of the work is an introduction to the study of geography, with directions for the use of the Terrestrial Globe. The genealogies of
the

P R E F A C E.

the several Kings and Princes now reigning, with an account of their present families, are added also; and where any kingdom or people have changed their masters of late years, and become subject to another dominion, such alterations are taken notice of. And lastly, the situation of more than a thousand remarkable places are added, not to be found in any work of this nature; and the whole ranged in alphabetical order, so that any place may be turn'd to in an instant; and will, 'tis presumed, be a very useful and entertaining companion to such Gentlemen as have a taste for history and geography, and desire to have a general view of the world, without diverting too much of their time from such pursuits, as they apprehend of more importance. And the reader may rest assured, that scarce any thing is taken upon trust here, but the situation and distances of places have been carefully calculated and settled, agreeably to the correctest maps, without following implicitly any writer whatever.

A N

INTRODUCTION

T O

G E O G R A P H Y.

THE Terrestrial Globe, consisting of earth and water, rests upon nothing, but appears equally surrounded by *The Globe.*

the heavens on every part; and is represented by the artificial Globe, which shews what proportion of the surface is known or supposed to be water, and what is land, and the situation of the several nations which inhabit it.

On the artificial Globe are described the following circles: 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. The first Meridian, and the rest of the Meridional *The Circles upon it.* Lines. 3. The Zodiac, including the Ecliptic. 4. The Horizon. 5. The two Tropics. 6. The Polar circles. And a line is supposed to pass thro' the center of the Globe, called its Axis, round which it moves every 24 hours; the ends or extremities of which Axis are called the Poles of the earth.

For though the Terrestrial Globe is usually treated of, according to appearances, as if the sun, moon, and stars rose every day in the east, and set in the west, it is generally known that the earth turns round upon its own axis, from west to east, every 24 hours, which occasions those appearances.

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The Equator divides the Globe into two equal parts, or Hemispheres, the one north and the other south; on which circle are marked the degrees of longitude from the first Meridian, either east or west.

Equator.
The Parallel Lines are so called from their running parallel to the Equator, of which there are nine in number (inclusive) between the Equator and either Pole, at 10 degrees distance from each other, every degree of latitude being 60 geographical miles, and every 10 degrees 600 of the same miles; consequently, there are 5400 such miles (or 6000 English miles) between the Equator and either Pole, which is one quarter of the circumference of the Globe.

Parallel Lines.
The First Meridian is represented by the brazen Circle, in which the Globe moves, crossing the *First Meridian.* Horizon at right angles, and dividing the Globe into the eastern and western Hemispheres. Upon this Circle are marked the degrees of latitude, which begin at the Equator, and are counted northward to the North or Arctic Pole, which is 90 degrees from the Equator. And, in like manner, the degrees of southern latitude are counted from the Equator to the Antarctic or South Pole.

Meridional Lines.
The Meridional Lines are lines described on the Globe at different distances from the first Meridian, but at equal distance from each other. From the first Meridian to the right-hand we reckon Eastern Longitude, and from the first Meridian to the left-hand we reckon Western Longitude, and from the Equator to either Pole we count the Latitude; if towards the

Longitude.
Latitude.
North, or upper end of a map, we call it North Latitude; and if towards the South, or lower end of the map, we call it South Latitude. From whence it appears, that Longitude is nothing more than the distance one place is from another, east or west; and Latitude the distance of one place from another, north or south of the Equator.

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The Zodiac is that circle which cuts the Equator obliquely, and is divided into 12 signs through which the sun is supposed to pass within the space of 12 months, or 365 days, 6 hours (but in reality it is the earth that moves round the sun;) and in the Zodiac are the constellations which give name to the Signs. The Ecliptic is a line passing through the middle of the Zodiac, and shews the sun's, or rather the earth's orbit, or circle, in which it moves round the sun.

Zodiac.

Annual motion of the sun.

Ecliptic.

The Horizon is of two sorts, and divides the concave sphere of the heavens into the upper and lower Hemispheres, terminating our views every way, and forming the upper and lower Hemisphere, the one visible, and the other hidden from us; and the plane of this or any other circle described on the Terrestrial Globe, may be continued or extended till it marks a circle on the concave sphere of the heavens; the first sort is called the plane of the Sensible Horizon, which seems to touch the surface of the earth; the other is called the Rational Horizon, supposed parallel to the former, and to be extended to the heavens round the middle of the earth.

Horizon.

The place where any one stands, is the Center of his Horizon and Hemisphere, and the Poles of his Horizon are the same as two imaginary points in the heavens, called the Zenith and Nadir; the Zenith being the vertical point directly over his head; and the Nadir that point of the heavens under his feet, diametrically opposite to the Zenith.

Zenith and Nadir.

The Tropics describe the utmost limits of the Sun's course; the Tropic of Cancer incompassing the Globe, $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Equator; and the Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the Equator.

Tropics.

The Polar Circles are drawn $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees distance from each Pole. That which is next the North Pole is called the Arctic Circle, and that which is next the South Pole is called the Antarctic Circle.

Polar Circles.

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Zones.

The Globe also is divided into five Zones, viz. one Torrid Zone, two Frigid Zones, and two Temperate Zones.

Torrid Zone.

The Torrid Zone is that space which lies between the two Tropics, so denominated from the excessive heat of the climate.

Frigid Zones.

The two Frigid Zones lie beyond the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

Temperate Zone.

The northern temperate Zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle; and the southern Temperate Zone between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic circle.

Elevation of the Pole.

The Elevation of the Pole is the height of the Pole above the rational Horizon, and is always equal to the latitude of the place. For example: If the south of England lie in 50 degrees of north latitude, the North Pole is of course elevated 50 degrees above the Horizon there; for which reason, the latitude of a place, and the elevation of the pole, are used promiscuously to express the same thing.

Geographical Terms.

The terms used in Geography to express the different situation of any people in respect of the place where we are, are these three, viz. 1. The Periceci.

2. The Antœci. 3. The Antipodes.

1. The Periceci are situate under the same parallel, but opposite Meridians. It is midnight with them when it is noon with us; but the length of days and their seasons are the same. These are found by turning the horary index 12 hours, or turning the Globe half round.

2. The Antœci are situate under the same meridian, but opposite parallels. These have the seasons opposite to ours; it is the middle of winter with them, when it is midsummer with us; but they have the same noon-day. These are found by numbering as many degrees on the opposite side of the Equator as we are on this. Their longest day is our shortest, and so vice versa.

3. The Antipodes lie under opposite Meridians, and opposite Parallels. These have different seasons, and different days and nights. When it is summer with us, it

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is winter with them; and when it is noon with us, it is midnight with them; and their longest days are our shortest. These are found by turning the horary index 12 hours from the given place, or turning the Globe half round, and then counting as many degrees on the opposite side of the Equator, as the given place is on this.

The inhabitants of the earth also have different denominations, from their shadows falling different ways at noon-day, and are called Amphiscii, Ascii, Hetæroscii or Periscii.

1. The Amphiscii inhabit the Torrid Zone, between the two tropics. These have their shadows both north and south at noon-day. When the sun is south of them, their shadows are north; and when the sun is north of them at noon-day, their shadows are south. These are also called Ascii, because twice every year the sun is vertical at noon, and then they have no shadow.

2. The Hetæroscii are those who inhabit either of the Temperate Zones, and have their shadow always one way at noon-day. Those in the northern Temperate Zone have their shadows always north, and those in the southern Temperate Zone have their shadows always south, at noon-day.

3. The Periscii are those who inhabit that part of the Globe within the Polar Circles. These have their shadows every way while the sun is above their Horizon all the 24 hours, as it is several months every year, when the sun is on that side of the Equator next them.

The Circumference of the Globe is 360 degrees, or 21,600 geographical miles round, and the diameter 7200; but if we compute by English miles, it is about 24,000 miles round, and the diameter about 8000. And when there are 24 Meridional Lines upon the Globe, these Lines are 1 hour, or 15 degrees, asunder. Those who reside 15 degrees east of us, have the sun one hour before us; those who live 15 degrees west of us, have the sun an hour after us. The Meridional Lines, as they approach either Pole, incline nearer to each other, insomuch that a degree of longitude, that

*Circumference
of the Globe.
Diameter.*

*15 degrees of
longitude 1 hour
1 deg. 4 min. of
time.*

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makes 60 geographical miles when measured on the Equator, makes but 37 miles when measured in 52 degrees of latitude. However, every degree of longitude is always 4 minutes of time, and 15 degrees of longitude are consequently 60 minutes of time, or one hour, whether the distance of miles between the Meridional Lines are more or less; and there are tables which shew how many miles a degree of longitude makes in every latitude, which may be found also by measuring the distances between the Meridional Lines. There are tables also which shew the different climates, and the length of days in each; but these may be shewn also upon the Globe, as will appear in the following Geographical Problems:

To find the Sun's place in the Ecliptic.

Observe the day of the month in the calendar on the Horizon, and opposite to it you will find the sign and degree in which the Sun is.

The hour being given in any place, to find what hour it is in any other part of the world.

Rectify the Globe for the given place, and bring it to the Meridian; then fix the index at the given hour, and turn the Globe, and bring the places successively to the Meridian, and the index will shew the hour at the place required.

Thus, when it is 4 o'clock at London, it will be 5 at Naples, -6 at Constantinople and Petersburg, 10 at Bengal, 11 at Batavia, and near 12 at night at Pekin; 12 at noon at Barbadoes, and 11 in the morning at Port-Royal in Jamaica.

The day of the month being given, to find the places on the Globe where the Sun is in the Zenith that day.

Observe the Sun's place in the Ecliptic, and bring it to the Meridian; then mark the degree over it, and turning the Globe round, all the places which pass under that degree will have the Sun in the Zenith that day.

The hour being given at one place, to find at what place the Sun is in the Zenith at that hour.

The Sun's place in the Ecliptic being brought to the Meridian, and the degree over it marked, bring the given place

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place to the Meridian, and setting the index to the given hour, turn the Globe till the index come to the upper 12, and the place of the earth which stands under the observed degree in the Meridian, has the Sun at that moment in the Zenith.

The day and hour being given to find the places where the Sun is then rising, setting, or in the Meridian.

Find the place where the Sun is vertical at the given hour, rectify the Globe for the latitude of that place, and bring it to the Meridian; then all those places that are in the west Semi-circle of the Horizon have the Sun rising, and those in the east Semi-circle have the Sun setting; and at all the places under the Meridian it is noon-day.

To find the length of the day in any place.

Elevate the Pole according to the latitude of the given place, find the Sun's place in the Ecliptic, which being brought to the east side of the Horizon, set the index at noon, and turning the Globe about, till the said place in the Ecliptic touch the west side of the Horizon, and wherever the index points, reckon the number of hours between the same and the upper figure of 12, and that is the length of the day.

The earth is usually divided into the *Eastern and Western Hemispheres.* the eastern, which we inhabit, comprehends Europe, Asia, and Africa; the western continent contains only America.

The waters also are thrown into three grand divisions:

1. The Atlantic ocean, which divides Europe and Africa from America; this is generally about 3000 miles wide. *Seas.*
2. The Pacific Ocean or South Sea, which divides America from Asia; this is generally about 10,000 miles over.
3. The Indian Ocean, which separates the East-Indies from Africa, and this is generally 3000 miles over. In all these seas, at a distance from land, the winds always fit easterly between the Tropics, and something beyond, except under the Equator, or near it, where

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where they are variable, as they are also in above 30 degrees of north or south latitude.

Europe's situation. Europe, the least division of the Eastern Continent, is situate between 36 and 72 degrees of north latitude, and between 10 degrees west, and 65 degrees of eastern longitude, being about 3000 miles long from north to south, and 2500 miles broad from east to west; bounded by the Frozen Ocean (part of the Atlantic) on the north, and by Asia on the east; by the Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Asia and Africa, on the south, and by another part of the Atlantic Ocean on the west.

Grand divisions. Europe is thrown into three grand divisions, viz. I. The north or upper division, consisting of, 1. Russia or Moscow. 2. Sweden. 3. Denmark and Norway, and 4. The islands of Britain, Iceland, Greenland, and those of the Baltic.

Middle. II. The middle division, which consists of, 1. Poland. 2. Germany, and the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, contiguous to it. 3. The Low Countries, or Netherlands. 4. France, with its late conquests and acquisitions on the Rhine.

South. III. The southern division, which comprehends, 1. Turkey in Europe (the ancient Greece chiefly) the tributary provinces of Moldavia, Walachia, the Crim and Lesser Tartary. 2. Switzerland, with the Grisons and the rest of their allies and subjects. 3. Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and 4. The islands of the Mediterranean, consisting of those in the Archipelago, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica.

Asia's situation. Asia is situate between 25 and 148 degrees of eastern longitude, and between the Equator and 72 degrees of north latitude, bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, by the Pacific Ocean on the east, by the Indian Ocean on the south, and separated from Africa by the Red Sea on the south-west, and by the Archipelago, the Euxine Sea, &c. which communicate with the Mediterranean, and separate Asia from Europe, on the north-west.

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This quarter also is thrown into three divisions, viz. I. The empire of China, Chinese Tartary, and the Oriental Islands on the east.

*Grand division.
Eastern division.*

II. India, Ussac Tartary, Calmuc Tartary, and Siberia in the middle.

Middle.

III. Persia, Arabia, Astracan, and Circassian Tartary, and Turkey in Asia on the west.

West.

The whole being 4800 miles in length from east to west, and 4300 in breadth from north to south.

Africa is a peninsula joined by the narrow isthmus of Suez to Asia, and situate between 37 north, and 35 de-

*Africa.
Situation.*

grees south latitude, and between 18 west, and 51 east longitude, being 4320 miles in length from north to south, and 4200 miles in breadth from east to west.

Africa is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Europe, on the north, by the isthmus of Suez, the Red sea, and the Eastern Ocean, which divides it from Asia, on the east; by the Southern Ocean on the south; and by the Atlantic or Western Ocean, which separates it from America, on the west.

Africa is thrown into ten grand divisions. I. Egypt. II. Abyssinia, or the upper Ethiopia, and Nubia. III. The coast of Anian and Zanguebar. IV.

Grand divisions.

Monoemugi, Monomotopa, and Caffraria, sometimes called the Lower Ethiopia. V. Congo, Angola, and Guinea. VI. Nigritia or Negroland. VII. Zaara or the desert. VIII. Biledulgerid, the ancient Numidia. IX. The empire of Morocco. And, X. The coast of Barbary on the Mediterranean, comprehending the countries of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca.

America is situate between 80 north, and 58 south latitude, and between 35 and 145 degrees of west longitude,

*America.
Situation.*

bounded by the lands about the pole on the north; by the Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from Europe and Africa on the east; by another vast Ocean on the south; and by the Pacific Ocean, usually called the South Sea, which

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which divides it from Asia on the west, being 8250 miles long from north to south, and scarce 3000 miles broad in any place, and in some not 100 miles broad.

Grand division.

The best part of America is at present under the dominion of four European Princes, viz. Of the Kings of Spain, Portugal, Great-Britain, and France.

Spanish dominions.

The Spanish dominions comprehend, 1. Old Mexico. 2. New Mexico. 3. Florida. 4. Terra Firma. 5. Peru. 6. Chili. 7. Patagonia, or the Terra Magellanica. 8. Paragua and La Plata. 9. The Amazons country. And, 10. The Spanish islands; of which the most considerable are Cuba, Hispaniola, Porto-Rico, and Trinidad.

Portuguese territories.

II. The second grand division of America, is that subject to Portugal, containing that large maritime country of Brazil, extending from the river Amazon under the Equator, to the River La Plata, which lies in 35 degrees of south latitude, being upwards of 3000 miles in length from north to south, but scarce 200 miles wide.

British dominions.

III. The third grand division of America is subject to Great-Britain, and lies along the eastern coast of North America, from 30 to 51 degrees of north latitude, comprehending, 1. Georgia. 2. South Carolina. 3. North Carolina. 4. Virginia. 5. Maryland. 6. Pennsylvania. 7. The two Jerseys. 8. New York. 9. New England. 10. New Scotland, and New Britain. 11. The islands belonging to Britain, viz. Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christophers, Newfoundland, &c. and lastly Hudson's Bay, or British Canada, which lies north of the rest, and at some distance, being separated from them by French Canada.

French dominions.

IV. The French claim the fourth grand division of America, which, according to their maps, extends from the Gulph of Mexico to the north of Canada, i. e. from 28 to 52 degrees of north latitude, being 1500 miles in length from north to south, and make their extent from east to west very little less, for their maps lay them down
between

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between the British dominions, on the east, and New Mexico on the west, comprehending most part of Florida and Canada; to which countries they have given the names of Louisiana, and New France. The islands of Caen, and some countries on the adjacent continent of South America, which lie near the Equinoctial, also are subject to France, as is part of the island of Hispaniola, Martinico, Guadalupe, and several more of the Caribbee islands. *

The Dutch are possessed of Surinam on the coast of Guiana or Caribbiana in *Dutch.* South America, of some of the Caribbee Islands, and others on the north coast of Terra Firma; of which those of Curassow, Aruba, and Bonaire, are the chief; and from hence they carry on a clandestine trade with the coasts of Spanish America.

Denmark is also possessed of the island of St. Thomas, one of the Caribbees. *Danes.*

I shall conclude this introduction with a general description of Old England, our native country, the state whereof it concerns us to be acquainted with more than that of any other nation.

ENGLAND.

The southern division of the island of Great-Britain, is situate in the Atlantic Ocean, between two degrees east, and six degrees odd minutes western longitude, and between 49 degrees, 55 minutes, and 55 degrees, 55 minutes north latitude, being of a triangular figure, bounded by Scotland on the north; the German sea, which separates it from Germany, and the Netherlands on the east; by the English channel, which divides it from France, on the south; and by St. George's channel, which separates it from Ireland, on the west; being exactly 360 geographical miles in length from north to south; and 300 in breadth from east to west, in the south; but scarce 100 broad in the north.

The air is much warmer here than in the countries on the continent under the same parallel, viz. in the Netherlands and Germany; and generally healthful, unless in the fens and marshy grounds.

There

* England is now (May 1762) in possession of all the French held on the Continent of America, except Louisiana: also of the Islands of Martinico, Guadalupe, the Granados, &c. How it may be settled at a Peace, Time must discover.

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There are very few mountains ; the highest hills are in Wales, and in the west and north of England. The rest of the Country consists of moderate hills and valleys, woodlands, inclosed pasture-grounds and meadows, extensive corn fields and plains, which feed innumerable flocks of sheep, horses, and neat cattle.

Holderness in Yorkshire, and the fenny part of Lincolnshire, produce the largest oxen ; and Yorkshire, in general, furnishes us with the finest breed of horses for the saddle ; and there are a great many royal forests, chafes, and parks, which afford variety of deer and other game, in every part of the kingdom.

The soil is either clay, gravel, or sand ; the clays produce excellent wheat and beans ; the gravel and sand, rye, barley, peas, and oats ; and the light lands of late years have been improved and made as valuable as the clays, by sowing them with turnips, clover, cinquefoil, &c. especially in wet years ; but a wet season does not agree with the clays : There is usually a great scarcity of wheat in such years ; but then there is plenty of other grain and pasture.

The Timber growing in England, is oak, ash, elm, beach, and hornbeam. The walnut-tree is used in cabinets and other fine works ; besides which there are poplar, arbores, sycamore, maple, hazel, willow, horse-chestnut, and other trees, which do not come under the denomination of timber, but serve, however, for shade, ornament, and inferior uses.

There are large plantations of hops, especially in Kent and Essex : And in other counties there are plantations of flax and hemp ; but in these England does not abound. In Kent are extensive orchards of apples and cherries. In Devonshire and Herefordshire also, are vast quantities of apples, of which excellent cyder is made, such as no other counties will produce ; and if the trees are transplanted, they degenerate.

Most of the fruits of Europe have been introduced here ; but we have scarce any that are natural to the soil ; and those that have been brought from warmer climates have not that delicious flavour they had in their native soil. And as we have introduced foreign fruits, so

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we have all manner of plants, roots, and herbs, that are found in the kitchen-gardens of our neighbour nations.

In Essex and Cambridgeshire are large plantations of saffron; and in Bedfordshire, fields of woad or wad for dying. It has been computed that the arable lands sown with wheat annually produce thirty-four millions of bushels; and the lands sown with barley produce as much; and the lands sown with horse grain, such as peas, beans, oats and vetches, produce as much as both the former.

Those that have made an estimate of the nation's income, compute, that there are forty millions of acres of land in the kingdom, whereof ten millions are arable, which, at 5 shillings per acre, yield annually 2,500,000*l.* fourteen millions of pasture, meadow, fens, and wood ground, which, at 10 shillings per acre, yields 7,000,000*l.* sixteen millions in forests, chafes, and heaths, high-ways, common and waste grounds, which, at 2 shillings per acre, yield 1,600,000*l.* and one million of houses, exclusive of lands, which yield 4,000,000*l.* that our exports and coasting trade produce annually 6,000,000*l.* and our manufactures produce 8,000,000*l.* which made the whole national income at that time 29,100,000*l.* but as this computation was made by Dr. Davenant fifty years ago, we may, considering the improvements that have been made in lands, the increase of buildings, and the multiplication of the people, add 4,000,000*l.* more to the national income, and then it amounts to 33,100,000*l.* The same gentleman computes, that there were then six millions of people in England, which, at 5 pound a head, expend 30,000,000*l.* 3,000,000*l.* raised for the support of the government, and 2,000,000*l.* more to discharge the interest of the debt of 75,000,000*l.* contracted in the late wars; which makes our expences to exceed the national income near 2,000,000*l.* but as our people are much increased since that estimate, so the interest of the public debts is very much diminished, by reducing the interest of the public debt to 3, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; therefore our expences, possibly, do not much exceed the national income. Nor did Dr. Davenant, in his calculations, consider the Fisheries, which are certainly a very valuable branch of business, and add considerably to the

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wealth of the nation, tho' they are not so considerable as those of the Dutch.

There are scarce any lakes in England: Those in Cumberland, and some in Lincolnshire and the Isle of Ely, which have only the appearance of lakes in winter, are the chief. The most considerable navigable rivers are, 1. The Thames, which runs generally from West to East, on which the cities of London and Oxford stand. This river is navigable for ships as high as London, which is one of the greatest ports in the world.

2. The Medway, which unites with the Thames near its mouth, and receives the largest men of war as high as Chatham, where are the finest docks, yards, and magazines of naval stores in Europe.

3. The Trent, which runs from the S. W. to the N. E. cross England, dividing it into North and South; and being united with several other streams near its mouth, is called the Humber, discharging itself into the German ocean.

4. The Severn, rising in North Wales, and running for the most part South, falls into the Irish sea; on which stand the cities of Worcester and Gloucester.

The heads of those great rivers, or of others which fall into them, lie so near together, that it would be very easy to unite them by canals, and have a communication by water from sea to sea quite through the kingdom, which would be of infinite advantage to trade, land-carriage going deep into the profits of every kind of manufacture, especially the woollen, the manufacturers being forced to fetch their wooll in waggons frequently from the most distant parts of the kingdom.

There are in England and Wales fifty-two counties, two archbishoprics, twenty-four bishoprics, two universities, twenty-nine cities, if the four bishoprics of Wales are to be accounted such, but these are little better than villages at present, upwards of eight hundred towns, and near ten thousand parishes; in which are about 7,000,000 of people. There are scarce any manufactures in Europe which are not brought to great perfection in England. And as to the woollen manufacture, it exceeds any thing of that kind in other nations,

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tions, both in goodness and quantity, notwithstanding every other state has of late years endeavoured to excel in it. The silk manufacture also, is equal to that of France or any other country: our dyers are very numerous, and not exceeded by any other nation, either in the beauty or durableness of their colours: and the printers and stainers of cottons have brought that art to great perfection: our printers of books print them as beautifully as the Dutch or any people whatever; but still, books cannot be afforded so cheap here as in other countries, the workmen there taking less wages than they do in England. Our most eminent engravers and statuaries have been foreigners, but we can now boast of some very good ones among the natives: and many of our mechanics excel other nations in their watches, clocks, locks, and edge-tools: their cabinet-work also is much admired: and the manufacture of glass is brought to great perfection, viz. coach-glass, looking glass, perspectives, drinking-glasses, &c. The gold-smiths and silver-smiths, braziers, carpenters, and upholsterers, hatters, taylors, and shoemakers, do not only furnish England with every thing that is wanted of this kind, but vast quantities are exported to foreign countries, as well as to the British plantations. The skreen and chair-makers contribute to the adorning and furnishing the dwelling-house. Our ship and house-carpenters, masons, bricklayers, and smiths, are equal to the most ingenious foreigners, and employ a multitude of hands; as do the tanners, coach-makers, wheel-wrights, and saddlers. The multitudes employed in husbandry contribute still more than any other set of men to the supporting and enriching the nation. The grazier and farmer do not only feed and clothe the numerous inhabitants, but incredible quantities of corn, as well as woollen manufactures, are exported abroad, and many thousand ships are annually victualled and fitted out for distant voyages, or the defence of the kingdom; which brings me to consider a little more particularly our foreign traffic, which is vastly great; some of it carried on by companies, and the rest by private merchants. The Hamburgh merchants were first incorporated, anno 1296: these export broad-cloth,

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druggets, long-ells, ferges, and several sorts of stuffs, tobacco, sugar, ginger, East-India goods, tin and lead, which are consumed in Lower Germany; from whence they import great quantities of linen-yarn, kid-skins, tin-plates, and other articles.

The Russia merchants export coarse woollen-cloths, long-ells, worsted, stuffs, tin, lead, and tobacco; and import from Russia, hemp, flax, linen, linen yarn, Russia-leather, tallow, furs, iron, pot-ashes, and naval stores.

The Eastland company trade to all the countries within the Sound, viz. Norway, Sweden, Poland, Livonia, Prussia, Pomerania, and Mecklenburg; but this trade as well as that to Norway and Denmark, is in a manner laid open. To these countries we carry some of our cloth, and other manufactures; but send chiefly ready money for their iron, copper, timber, and naval stores; and the Turkey merchants export broad-cloth, long-ells, tin, lead, iron, sugar, and some bullion. And they import great quantities of raw silk, grogram-yarn, dying-stuffs, drugs, soap, leather, cotton, fruit, and oil.

The East-India company export bullion to a very great value, lead, cloth, and some other English manufactures: and import raw and wrought silks, calicoes, chints, tea, China-ware, cabinets, &c. All the wrought silks and calicoes being exported again.

The African and Guiney merchants purchase Negroes with the manufactures and produce of England, and transport the Negroes to the British plantations in America: they bring home also gold-dust, ivory, red-wood, Guiney-grain, &c.

The African company, 'tis said, never traded for more than 5 or 6000 Negroes annually; but since that trade has been laid open, 30,000 and upwards have been purchased in a year.

The Canary company export bays, kerlies, ferges, Norwich stuffs, stockings, hats, fustians, haberdashery wares, tin, hard wate, herrings, pilchards, pipe-staves, &c. And they import Canary wines, logwood, hides, indigo, cochineal, and other produce of Spanish America.

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The Hudson's-bay company export woollen goods, haberdashery wares, knives, hatchets, arms, and other hardware; and import great quantities of beaver skins, and other skins and furs.

The Trade to Italy is carried on by separate merchants, who export broad-cloth, long-ells, bays, druggets, calamancoes, camblets, and other stuffs, leather, tin, lead, fish, pepper, and East-India goods; and they import raw and wrought silk, wine, soap, olives, oil, anchovies, and dyers wares. The balance for thrown silk, to Piedmont only, amounted at one time to 200,000 pounds.

The merchants that trade to Spain export broad-cloth, druggets, bays, long-ells, calamancoes, and other stuffs, tin, lead, leather, fish, corn, and haberdashery wares: and they import wine, oil, salt, and fruits. From this trade, 'tis computed, England did receive a greater balance than from any other: But the French have the greatest share of this trade at present.

To France our merchants used to export tobacco, horn-plates, tin, lead, flannel, and corn; and they imported from thence wine, brandy, linen, fine cambrics, lace, lawn, brocades, velvets, and other rich silk manufactures; but these last articles are now run in upon us, or brought by the way of Holland. This trade with France is the most disadvantageous of any to England; it were better we had no trade with them; but scarce any thing is liked by the Quality, either to drink or wear, but what is French.

To Flanders our merchants export some serges, flannels, and stuffs, sugar, tobacco, tin, and lead; and import from thence fine cambrics, lawns, lace, linen, thread, and tapes, to a very great value; so that the balance is very much against us.

To Holland we export broad-cloth, druggets, long-ells, stuffs, leather, corn, coals, India and Turkey re-exported goods, sugars, tobacco, rice, ginger, pitch, tar, and the produce of our Plantations; and we import lace, cambrics, fine holland, linen, thread, tapes, incles, whale-fins, madder, argol, toys, clapboard, wainscot, India-spices, (viz.) nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon.

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To Ireland the merchants export fine broad-cloth, silk, ribbons, gold and silver lace, cutlery wares, pewter, hops, coals, tobacco, sugar, East-India goods, hollands, and whatever they wear almost, except linen and coarse woollen; and we import from thence woollen and linen yarn, and wooll in the fleece. And many of their noblemen and gentlemen, residing in England, most part of their rents are returned hither, and spent here. The Irish export to Holland, France, Flanders, Portugal, and the West-Indies, great quantities of beef, butter, and tallow.

From England are exported to the Sugar-Islands, in America, all manner of cloathing, both linen and woollen, and furniture for their houses; and we take the produce of those islands in return, which, besides sugar, yield ginger, indigo, rum, molasses, coffee, and formerly the cacao or chocolate-nut was cultivated in Jamaica.

To the Tobacco Plantations, on the continent of America, also, are exported all manner of cloathing and furniture, receiving tobacco in return, which is great part of it re-exported.

To Carolina, the same species of goods are carried as to the Tobacco Plantations; and we receive from thence vast quantities of rice and skins, pitch and tar; and the country produces some silk. There are hopes also, that we may receive wine from thence, the country producing grapes spontaneously. And the olive-tree thrives here, which, if cultivated, may furnish us with oil, in another age.

Our merchants export all manner of cloathing and furniture to the northern colonies, (viz.) Pensilvania, the Jerseys, New-York, and New-England; which they pay for with logwood, and the produce of Spanish America, with which they carry on a clandestine trade frequently, and send over hither all the silver they can pick up on those coasts.

As to the constitution of the government: England is a limited monarchy; the power of making and altering laws, and raising taxes, being lodged in the king, lords, and commons. Anciently, the lords had a great influence on the whole state, and have sometimes brought the crown very low. Afterwards, the commons grew

up

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up to great power, and had no small share in the direction of the government; but the crown has since found means to engage the other branches of the legislature so effectually in its interests, that it has met with very little opposition from either of late years.

Until the reign of King Charles II. there were no standing forces in England, unless the gentlemen-pensioners, and the yeomen of the guard may be reckoned such; and, in that reign, the regular troops did not amount to 4000 men. In the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, the standing forces, in time of peace, were limited to 7000, or thereabouts.

The money raised annually for the service	}	l.
of the government, in the reign of King Charles II. amounted to, in time of peace	}	1,200,000

In the reign of King James II. the annual expence was increased to — — — — —	}	3,000,000
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The annual expence of the present government amounts to — — — — —	}	9,375,000
and upwards, if the following calculation be right, viz.		

The land-tax, at 2s. in the pound, raises about — — — — —	}	1,000,000
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The malt, about — — — — —	}	0,750,000
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The customs and excise, about — — — — —	}	6,000,000
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Stamp duties, about — — — — —	}	0,125,000
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Window tax, hawkers and pedlars, and other small taxes — — — — —	}	1,500,000
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Total—9,375,000

The whole of these duties *appropriated* to pay the interest of the national debt, the revenue of the king, and royal family, the civil list, and other demands on the government, (except the land and malt-tax.)

Grants for the year 1755.

For 12,000 seamen, at 4l. per man, per month, for 13 months, including ordnance for sea-service —	}	l.	s.	d.
	}	624,000	00	00

For

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers —	280,288	14	01
For the support of Greenwich hospital — — — —	10,000	00	00
For building, re-building, and repair of his Majesty's ships — —	100,000	00	00
For 18,885 men, for guards and garrisons in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey — — — —	628,315	07	11
For the garrisons of Gibraltar, Minorca, and the Plantations — —	236,420	18	06
For two regiments of foot, to be raised in North-America. — —	40,350	15	00
For defraying the charges of the officers going over with General Braddock — — — —	7,338	02	06
For defraying the charges of the hospital, established for General Braddock's expedition — — —	1,779	07	06
For the reduced officers of the land forces and marines — — —	47,000	00	00
For defraying the charge for allowance to the officers, &c. of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards —	3,735	09	07
For paying the pensions to the widows of the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, who died on the establishment of half-pay, and were married before 25 Dec. 1716 — — — —	2,562	00	00
For the out-pensioners of Chelsea college — — — —	52,791	12	01
For defraying the extraordinary expences of the land forces, and other services, incurred in 1754, not provided for by parliament — — —	60,254	08	00

For

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For the charge of the office of } ordnance, for the year 1755 — }	119,316	10	00
For defraying the extraordinaries, } of ditto, in 1754, not provided } for — — — — — }	32,250	08	08
Subsidies to the Elector of Bavaria	20,000	00	00
To the King of Poland, Elector } of Saxony — — — — — }	32,000	00	00
Sundry services for maintaining } Nova Scotia in 1755 — — — }	40,418	07	08
For defraying the expences of Geor- } gia from 24 June, 1754, to 24 } June, 1755 — — — — — }	2,957	10	00
Towards discharging the navy debt	70,000	00	00
For augmenting the forces by sea } and land — — — — — }	1,000,000	00	00
For keeping in repair the road from } Newcastle to Carlisle — — }	6,000	00	00
For building and repairing the forts } in Africa — — — — — }	10,000	00	00
For building a fort at Annamaboe	6,000	00	00
For a reward to Thomas Stevens, } for discovering his method of } making pot-ash, and introduc- } ing that manufacture into A- } merica — — — — — }	3,000	00	00

Ways and means for the year 1755.

By the land tax, at 2s. in the pound	1,000,000	00	00
By the duty on malt, cyder, &c.	750,000	00	00
By the overplus of the grants for } 1754 — — — — — }	3,341	19	02
By the surplus of the duty on coals, } since 25 March, 1719 — — }	16,494	17	10½
Ditto on the duty of Licences for } retailing spirituous liquors — }	19,923	12	09
Ditto on the surplus of the funds } for the lottery of 1714 — — }	28,201	19	08
By lottery — — — — —	1,000,000	00	00
Out of the sinking fund — —	1,420,000	00	00
		Debts	

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Debts due from the Government to the three great Companies, (viz.) the Bank, the South Sea, and the India Company, anno 1755.

		Capital.		
Bank.		10780000	00	00
Ditto	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. an. 1st —	14982955	18	04
Ditto	2d Ditto —	2716867	18	00
Ditto	3% per cent. an. 1726 —	1000000	00	00
Ditto, Ditto	Consolidated —	9137821	05	01
South Sea Stock.		3662784	08	06
Ditto	old an. 1st sub. — —	9050911	08	07
Ditto	2d Ditto — —	3353358	14	00
Ditto	new an. 1st Ditto — —	6284808	16	05
Ditto	2d Ditto — —	2673446	06	05
Ditto	3% per cent. an. — —	2100000	00	00
East-India Stock.		3200000	00	00
Ditto	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. an. — — —	2000000	00	00
Ditto	3% Ditto — — —	1000000	00	00
		£.71942954	15	04

As to the administration of justice; this is the business of the courts in Westminster-hall, (viz.) the Court of Chancery, the courts of King's-bench, Common-pleas, and Exchequer, the courts of the respective Corporations, the Sheriff's, and other inferior courts; the last resort in all civil causes being to the house of Peers. But how just and equitable soever the laws of England may be, and however impartially administered by the respective courts, such is the expence of coming at justice, that it is much more prudent to lose a small sum, than to go to law for it. And where a man has a rich adversary to contend with, he will be obliged to spend vast sums to come at his right, and perhaps be kept in suspense many years, be his cause ever so just.

The ecclesiastical Government is in the archbishops and bishops, who administer justice in their respective courts in matters relating to ecclesiastical affairs, by their

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their chancellors, officials, archdeacons, and other officers; and these courts also take cognizance of all causes relating to tithes, wills, administrations, and marriage-contracts. In the court of Chancery, and the Ecclesiastical courts, witnesses are examined on interrogatories, and their depositions taken in writing, on which the judge founds his decrees; but in the courts of common law, the witnesses are examined *viva voce*, and cross-examined in court, and on their evidence, a jury of twelve substantial freeholders, returned by the sheriff, determine every fact; nor can the judges reverse or alter their verdict, but if some corrupt or indirect practices appear to have been used in obtaining it, they grant a new trial.

Of the CONVOCATION.

Whenever a parliament is called, the king always convokes a national synod of the clergy, to consider of the state of the church, directing his writs to the archbishop of each province, to summon all bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c. to meet at a certain time and place. And thereupon, the archbishop of Canterbury directs his mandate to the bishop of London, as dean provincial, to cite all bishops, deans, archdeacons, to appear at a certain day, directing him, that one proctor be sent for each cathedral and collegiate church, and two for the body of the inferior clergy of each diocese. The convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury usually assemble in St. Paul's cathedral, in London, and from thence adjourn to the Chapter-house, or Westminster.

The upper house, in this province, consists of twenty-two bishops, of whom the archbishop is president. And the lower house consists of all the deans, archdeacons, one proctor for every chapter, and two proctors for the clergy of each diocese; in all 166.

The archbishop of York may hold a convocation of his clergy at the same time; but neither the one nor the other has been suffered to enter upon business for many years, tho' they are always regularly summoned to meet with

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with every parliament, being looked upon as an essential part of the constitution.

Of the ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

The highest ecclesiastical court is that of the Delegates; which consists of commissioners appointed by his majesty, under the broad seal, to hear appeals from inferior courts.

The next court is that of the Arches, to which are directed appeals in ecclesiastical causes in the province of Canterbury. Here the judge alone determines the cause, without a jury: and all process, in this court, runs in the name of the judge.

In the court of Audience, the archbishop avocates a cause to his own hearing.

The Prerogative court takes cognizance of wills, and intestate estates.

The court of Peculiars takes cognizance of causes in certain parishes, exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of any diocese.

The bishop of every diocese hath a court held in his cathedral, that takes cognizance of wills, intestate estates, &c. where his chancellor is judge; and where the diocese is large, he hath commissaries in the distant parts, who sit as judges in the places assigned them; and these are called Consistory courts.

Every archdeacon also hath his court, and judges causes of an inferior nature within his jurisdiction.

Of the PARLIAMENT.

Every parliament is summoned by the king's writs to meet, fifty days before they assemble; a writ is directed to every particular lord, spiritual and temporal, commanding him to appear at a certain time and place, to treat and advise of certain weighty affairs relating to church and state.

Writs also are sent to the sheriff of every county, to summon those who have a right to vote for representatives,

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gives, to elect two knights for each county, two citizens for each city, and one or two burgessees for each borough, according to ancient custom.

Every candidate for a county, in England, ought to be possessed of an estate of 600 l. per annum; and every candidate for a city or corporation, of 300 l. per annum.

The lord chancellor, or keeper for the time being, is always speaker in the house of Peers, but the commons elect their speaker, who must be approved by the king. No Roman Catholic can sit in either house, nor any member vote 'till he has taken the oaths to the government.

The twelve judges, and the masters in chancery, sit in the house of Peers, but have no vote; but the judges give their opinions in points of law when it is required; and the masters in chancery are usually employed upon messages to the commons, and carrying down bills. The commons send up all messages and bills by some of their own members. The lords have the privilege of making proxies to vote for them in their absence, but the commons have not.

The commons only have the power of introducing money bills, in which they will not suffer the lords to make any alteration, tho' they may reject the whole.

The commons can impeach any peer of the realm, but the lords only can try them for capital offences, either upon an indictment, or an impeachment, and the whole house are made judges of the offence, tho' the trial be in the intervals of parliament.

Any member of the commons may move to bring in a bill, which, if seconded and agreed to, some of the members are ordered to prepare and bring it in. When it is prepared one of them presents it to the house, and it being read a first time, the speaker reads an abstract of the bill, and puts the question if it shall have a second reading; and upon the second reading, it is usually committed to a committee, or thrown out.

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When the committee has gone through the bill, the chairman makes his report at the side-bar, reading all the alterations made by the committee, which are either agreed to, or rejected by the house, as the question is put on every one of them; and the question being put, whether the bill so amended shall be ingrossed if agreed to, it is, after being ingrossed, upon a motion's being made for that purpose, read a third time, when the question is put if the bill shall pass, and, if agreed to, it is then carried to the lords.

There must be forty members present to constitute a house of commons, and eight in a committee.

If a bill is rejected, it can't be brought in again the same sessions.

The members direct their speeches only to the speaker, and if any one answers, the first is not allowed to reply unless the house be in a committee. And if a bill or motion be debated in the house, no member can speak to it more than once the same day, unless the house be turned into a committee, and then every man may speak to it as often as he pleases, if the chairman thinks proper.

The commons give their votes by ay's and no's, and if it be uncertain which is the greater number, the house divides. If the question be to bring any matter into the house, as a bill or petition, then the ay's go out; but if it relates to any thing the house is already possessed of, the no's go out. If it be in a committee, they change sides; the ay's taking the right, and the no's the left-hand of the chair.

Where the two houses differ about a bill, or any other matter, a conference is demanded in the Painted chamber, where a deputation from each house meet, the lords sitting covered at a table, and the commons standing bare. If they agree, the bill usually receives the royal assent; but the king may reject it.

A bill for a general pardon, coming from the crown, is read but once, in either house; tho' every other bill is read three times,

After

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After an adjournment of either house, things continue in the same state they were in 'till the next meeting, and may then be resumed; but by a prorogation the session is ended, and all bills that did not receive the royal assent, are lost.

The parliament was formerly dissolved by the king's death, but now they shall continue sitting, or assemble if they are not sitting; and continue so till dismissed by the successor.

In the house of Peers every lord gives his vote (beginning with the youngest) declaring he is Content or Not Content. And here all things are carried by a majority, as in the house of Commons.

Of the COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The court of Chancery, of which the lord chancellor or keeper is the sole judge, is a court of Equity, and examines chiefly into frauds, breaches of trust, and secret uses; and moderates the rigor of the common law in many cases. The proceedings are by bills, answers, replications, &c. and the determination of the cause is called a decree.

The lord chancellor hath twelve assistants, usually called masters in chancery; the first whereof is the master of the rolls, so called from his being keeper of the rolls, or records belonging to the court of chancery; in term time he sits with the lord chancellor in the court of chancery at Westminster, but makes no decree unless the chancellor be absent, when he sits by himself alone, and hears and determines such affairs as are then before the court. At other times he sits by himself alone at the rolls, and hears and determines such causes as are set down before him, but from his decree there lies an appeal to the lord chancellor.

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To the other masters are referred matters of account, exceptions to answers, and the like; and two of them sit with the lord chancellor, and two with the master of the rolls, to receive the directions of the court in such cases; but they never hear or determine any cause.

The master of the rolls hath in his gift the places of the Six Clerks, whose office is to inroll commissions, pardons, patents, &c. which pass the great seal, and they are attorneys for the suitors in all cases depending in this court. And under these clerks are sixty more, who dispatch all the business of that office. There are also two examiners in the court of chancery, who examine all witnesses on their oaths in private, and take their depositions in writing.

The court of Chancery issues out commissions for charitable uses, inquiring into such frauds and abuses as may have been committed, where estates or money have been given to any charitable use, obliging the trustees to perform their trust, according to the intent of the respective donors.

The court of king's-bench takes cognizance of all criminal causes, viz. treasons, felonies, and breaches of the peace, and can examine, control, and correct the judgments and proceedings of other courts, not only in pleas of the crown, but in all pleas, real, personal, and mixed, except those of the Exchequer; there are four judges in this court, viz. the lord chief justice, styled, lord chief justice of England, and lord chief justice, by way of eminence, who is created by patent, as well as the three puisne judges; they all hold their places for life; the salary of the chief justice being now 4500 l. per annum, and of each of the other judges 2000 l. per annum.

This court grants prohibitions to other courts, both ecclesiastical and civil, when they exceed the bounds of their jurisdiction. All matters of fact, relating either to civil or criminal causes, are determined here by a jury.

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The court of Common Pleas takes cognizance only of civil causes; and real actions are pleadable no where else: neither can fines be levied, or recoveries suffered in any other court. The judges of this court are the lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, and three other judges; the salary of the chief 2500 l. and of each of the puisne judges 2000 l. per annum. They are created by patent for life. The serjeants at law are the only proper barristers of this court, for none but they can sign declarations, pleas, &c. or make motions, in this court; but in trials, other barristers are admitted to plead and examine witnesses for their clients.

In the court of exchequer are tried all causes relating to the public revenues, as well as those of private right between party and party; and the Exchequer is a court of equity, as well as a court of law; where suitors proceed by way of bill and answer. The salary of the lord chief baron is 2500 l. per annum, and the other three barons have a salary of 2000 l. per annum each, and enjoy their places for life.

The counties of England being divided into six circuits, two of the twelve judges are assigned to go each of the circuits twice a year, when they hear and determine all criminal as well as civil causes, at the assizes held for the respective counties, in spring and autumn. All facts being tried by a jury, as they are in the courts of common law in Westminster-hall.

WALES, also, is divided into circuits, and two judges are appointed annually to hear and determine causes in each.

In every city, both civil and criminal causes are tried in the court of the mayor and aldermen, in trivial matters; but they determine no capital cases, nor pleas of land; and causes may be removed from thence to the superior courts. And in towns that are incorporated, the magistrates have the like power of holding courts, and determining causes.

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The lords of maners also hold courts-leet, and courts-baron, where their tenants are obliged to attend and receive justice, in some few cases: but the business of courts-leet is chiefly to present and punish nufances; and at courts-baron, the conveyances, and alienations of the copy-hold tenants are enrolled, and they are admitted to their estates on a descent or purchase. There are also Sheriffs-courts, and Hundred-courts, held in all parts of England, where little matters are controverted; but these inferior courts are the plague of every neighbourhood, the suit being managed by little rascally pettysoggers, who commit more robberies, under the colour of law, than all the highwaymen in England: and what renders these oppressions still the more grievous is, that they are usually exercised on the poorest people, unable to defend themselves, who are surprised into an execution, and their beds taken from under them, where the matter in dispute is but for a trifle. If courts of conscience were erected in the country, as in London, for the recovery of small debts, a great deal of this barbarity might be prevented. Several courts of conscience have been erected in other parts of the kingdom, by act of parliament, since the former impressions of these sheets, and other places may have them on application to parliament.

Justices of peace are appointed in every county, who have in a great measure the government of it; and the only qualification required for that office is an estate of 100 l. per annum, no matter whether he understands a syllable of law, tho' he is intrusted with a power of putting great part of the statute-law in execution, in relation to the poor, the highways, vagrants, treasons, felonies, riots, the preservation of the game, &c. In capital offences indeed, they only commit or bind over the offender to take his trial at the assizes; but in most other cases they determine matters finally at their quarter-sessions, especially in relation to the poor. And indeed the justices, even out of sessions, have a very great power over the lower sort of people, as to their settlements and removals. A justice of peace usually acts as arbitrarily in his division

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as any prince in Europe in his territories, and it is in vain for a poor man to oppose him, however oppressive or unjust his proceedings may be; but never were such oppressions exercised more frequently than when the power of pressing soldiers was committed to them: If a labouring man was about to marry, he was surely sent for a soldier, to prevent bringing a charge upon the parish; and justices, constables, and other officers, have often sent poor men away from their families only to gratify their revenge, or serve a present turn: many of them have been thrown into dungeons, and almost starved, before the officers came to take them off their hands; and some of them have been found such miserable objects, that neither the sea or land officers would entertain them.

As to the office of high constable, or petty constable, it consists chiefly in serving the justices warrants and orders, and keeping the peace, and apprehending vagabonds; but they can't detain an offender any longer than they can conveniently have him before a justice of the peace.

The lord lieutenants, and deputy lieutenants, had heretofore a considerable power and influence over the military in their respective counties; but since the increase of our standing army, the militia under their command were seldom mustered or exercised, and consequently became entirely unfit for service. This inconvenience was severely felt at the beginning of the present war, and therefore in the session of parliament 1756-7 an act was passed for the better ordering of the militia in the several counties of England. By that act all former laws relating to the militia are repealed, and it is enacted that a certain number of militia-men, prescribed by the act, shall always be kept regularly disciplined, properly armed, and ready for service, in each county in England, amounting in the whole to 33,000 men, to be commanded by the lord lieutenants, and such deputy lieutenants and commission officers as shall be appointed by them, approved by the king, possessed of such estates as are prescribed by the act, and willing to serve in the stations for which they are appointed. For
raising

INTRODUCTION.

raising this militia it is enacted, that the constables shall make up lists of all the men, with some exceptions, between 18 and 50, fit to bear arms within their respective precincts; that the deputy lieutenants and justices shall appoint what number of men in each parish, &c. in proportion to the whole number to be raised for that county or hundred, shall serve in the militia, and shall cause that number to be chosen by lot, out of the whole number of men so returned for that parish; and that every man so chosen by lot, shall be enrolled and obliged to serve for three years in the militia, or procure a substitute to serve in his stead; that the deputy lieutenants and justices shall meet in their several divisions at least once a year to fill up vacancies by lot, to cause new parish lists to be made out, and at the end of every three years to chuse by lot a sufficient number to serve in the room of those who have served out their three years; upon all which occasions, the men so chosen by lot, are to serve in person, or to procure a substitute to serve for them.

The act further enacts, that within one month after the rolls are returned from the deputy lieutenants, the lord lieutenant with two of his deputy lieutenants shall meet, and form the militia for their respective counties into regiments, consisting of at most 12 companies, at least 7, of 40 men each, or into a battalion consisting of all the men appointed to serve for that county, where the whole number does not amount to 7 companies; and shall post to each company proper commission and non-commission officers; and that the militia so ordered, shall be trained and exercised in half companies on the first Monday, and in whole companies on the third Monday of the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October; and in regiments, or by battalions, on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in Whitsun-week yearly.

Lastly, It is thereby enacted, that in case of actual invasion, or imminent danger thereof, or in case of rebellion, the king may order his lieutenants, with all convenient

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venient speed to draw out and embody the militia of their respective counties, or so many of them as he shall judge necessary, and to put them under the command of such general officers as he shall appoint, in order to be led into any parts of this kingdom, for the suppression of such invasion or rebellion; upon all which occasions they are to have the same pay as our regular forces, and to be subject to the same articles of war, but to be tried by courts-martial consisting only of their own officers.

The militia of London are not included in this act; and the usual powers of the lord warden of the Stannaries, the constable of the Tower, and the lord warden of the Cinque Ports, are likewise preserved.

As most new acts are soon found to stand in need of some amendment or explanation, so in this last session 1757-8, there was a new act passed for amending and explaining the act before-mentioned.

In this new act the most material amendments are,

That if the lord lieutenant of any county had not found officers to accept of commissions, in pursuance of the former act, he is by this new act required, within 14 days after passing the act, or as soon after as may be, by advertisement in the Gazette, to summon a meeting to be held within a month of all persons qualified to serve as officers; and if within one month after such meeting, he shall not find so many persons qualified and willing to accept the commissions of field officers and captains as shall be equal to the number requisite for any one battalion, he shall upon notice published in the Gazette suspend all further proceedings until the 25th of March, 1759, when he is to begin again to endeavour by advertisement to carry the two acts into execution.

That if the parish-officers of any parish can provide volunteers, and such as shall be accepted of, no more men shall be chosen by lot out of their parish than such a number as, together with the volunteers, will make up their quota:

That

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That instead of the usual oaths militia-men shall only swear that they are protestants, that they will bear true allegiance to the king, and that they will serve him faithfully as a militia-man :

That the lord lieutenant may change the day of exercising from Monday to any other day of the week, Sunday excepted :

That whenever the militia shall be called out into actual service, any captain may augment his company, with the lord lieutenant's consent, by incorporating any number of volunteers, who shall offer themselves, and who shall appear to be sufficiently disciplined, and provided with proper cloaths, arms, and accoutrements ; and who shall take the oath appointed. This regulation seems to have been suggested by the author of the *Parliament-History*, published in the *London-Magazine* for 1757, p. 580.

By these acts, which are to continue in force till 1763, several encouragements are enacted for inducing men to serve in the militia, viz. That during such service they shall not be liable to do any statute work, or to serve as a peace or parish officer, or to serve in the army without their consent ; nor after having served for three years in person, to serve again until it comes to their turn by rotation : That the militia shall never be transported, or compelled to march out of the kingdom : That after three years service, every private man shall keep his regimentals to his own use : and that every married man serving in the militia when called out to actual service, shall be entitled to exercise any trade in any town or place in Great-Britain or Ireland ; and that during such service his family shall be provided for at the county's expence, if unable to support themselves.

And by another act passed in 1757-8, for applying the money granted by parliament towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia for 1758, the following issues or payments are directed, viz. For cloathing at the rate of 1*l.* 1*s.* for each private man, or drummer ; and 2*l.* 10*s.* for each serjeant ; And for pay for four months in

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in advance, at the rate of 6 s. *per diem* for each adjutant ; 1 s. *per diem* for each serjeant, with the addition of 2 s. 6 d. *per week* for each serjeant-major ; and 6 d. *per diem* for each drummer, with the addition of 3 s. 6 d. *per week* for each drum-major ; and 1 s. for each private man, with the addition of 6 d. to each corporal, for every day in which they shall be respectively employed in the militia ; besides a proper allowance to the clerks of the meetings and battalions. But no cloathing, pay, arms, or accoutrements, is to be issued for the militia of any county, until four fifths of the prescribed number for that county, have been chosen and properly officered.



ABBRE-

ABBREVIATIONS.

A	Rchb. ————	for	Archbishop.
	bish. ————		bishop.
can.	————		canton.
cir.	————		circle.
co.	————		county.
con.	————		continent.
			duke.
D.	————		dukedom.
			duchy.
dis.	————		district.
E.	————		east.
			king.
K.	————		kingdom.
			latitude.
lat.	————		landgrave.
lan.	————		longitude.
lon.	————		miles.
m.	————		minutes.
min.	————		marquisate.
			margrave.
mar.	————		North.
N.	————		palatinate.
pal.	————		province.
			principality.
pr.	————		south.
S.	————		subject.
sub.	————		territory.
ter.	————		university.
univ.	————		west.
W.	————		

N. B. Where the quarter of the world is not mentioned in the description of any place, it is always in Europe. And where the latitude is not specified, it is always meant north latitude.



THE Modern Gazetteer:

Or, a SHORT VIEW of the

W O R L D.

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A A, a river of the French Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, runs N. E. cross Artois, and passing by St. Omers, continues its course N. to Gravelin in Flanders, below which it falls into the English channel.

AA, a river of Germany, which rising in the S. of Westphalia, runs N. by Munster, and falls into the river Ems.

AACH, E. lon. 9. lat. 47. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 20 m. N. W. of Constance, sub. to the house of Austria.

AARHUYS, a city and country of Jutland. See **ARMUSEN**.

AAR, a river of Switzerland, which rising in the Alps, runs N. by the city of Bern, and afterwards by Soloturn, and then turning N. E. falls into the river Rhine, against Waldshut, a forest town of Suabia.

AARAW, a town of Switzerland, E. lon. 8. lat. 47. 20. sit. on the river Aar, 30 m. N. E. of Bern; sub. to the canton of Bern.

AALBURG. See **ALBURG**.

ABACH, E. lon. 12. lat. 48. 50. a town in Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, sit. on the river Danube, 5 m. S. W. of Ratisbon.

ABANO, E. lon. 10. lat. 45. 30. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Padua, sit. 5 m. S. W. of the city of Padua; sub. to Venice.

ABBY-BOYLE, W. lon. 8. 30. lat. 53. 54. a town of Ireland, in the co.

of Roscommon, and pr. of Connaught, sit. 23 m. N. of Roscommon.

ABBEVILLE, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 7. a large city of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. 90 m. N. of Paris, and 15 E. of the British channel, considerable for its woollen manufacture, which is said to equal that of any town in England.

ABENSBURG, E. lon. 11. 40. lat. 48. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Abense, near the Danube, 15 m. S. W. of Ratisbon.

ABERDEEN, W. lon. 1. 45. lat. 57. 12. a city of Scotland, in the co. of Mar, or Aberdeen, divided into the new and old town, the old town sit. at the mouth of the river Don, and the new town at the mouth of the river Dee, upon the German ocean, with a good harbour. It was the see of a bish. and is still a univ. It stands 84 m. N. E. of Edinburgh, and 58 N. E. of St. Andrews.

ABERCONWAY. See **CONWAY**, in Wales.

ABERROTHOCK, or **Ardbrothock**, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 56. 30. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Angus, sit. on the river Tay, 40 m. N. E. of Edinburgh, and 15 N. E. of St. Andrews.

ABERGAVENNY, a town of Monmouthshire, sit. 15 m. W. of Monmouth; gives title of Baron to the family of Nevil, premier baron of England.

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ABER-

ABERYSTWICH, a market town of Cardiganfhire, fit. at the mouth of the river Ystwith, on the Irish sea, 197 m. N. W. of London, and 86 N. W. of Worcester.

ABEX, a country of Africa, S. of Egypt, lying along the W. coast of the Red-sea; sub. to the Turks.

ABINGTON, a borough town of Berkshire, fit. on the river Thames, 56 m. W. of London, on the Gloucester road, and 6 m. S. of Oxford; sends one member to parliament, and from hence the noble family of Bertie take the title of Earl.

ABC, E. lon. 21. 30. lat. 60. 30. a city of Sweden, capital of the pr. of Finland, fit. at the mouth of the river Aurojoki, on the Bothnic gulph, 240 m. N. E. of Stockholm.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, in Italy, bounded by the ter. of the Pope on the N. and W. by the gulph of Venice on the E. and by the Terra di Lavoro and Molise on the S.

ABYDOS, E. lon. 27. 30. lat. 40. a town and castle of the Lesser Asia, fit. on the S. entrance of the Hellespont, now the southern castle of the Dardanells. Here the strait, which divides Asia from Europe, is 2 miles over.

ABYSSINIA. See **ETHIOPIA**.

ACADIE, or new Scotland, one of the British colonies in N. America, fit. between 63 and 70 degrees of W. lon. and between 43 and 51 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the river of St. Lawrence on the N. by the bay of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic ocean on the E. by the bay of Fundi and the seas of Acadie on the S. and by Canada and New-England on the W. the chief town Anapolis.

ACAPULCO, W. lon. 102. lat. 17. 30. a port town of N. America, fit. in the pr. of Mexico, on a fine bay of the South-sea, from whence a rich ship sails annually to Manilla in the Philippine islands, near the coast of China, in Asia, and another returns annually from thence to Acapulco, laden with all the treasures of

the East-Indies. It was one of these ships loaden with silver, and bound from Acapulco to Manilla, that Mr. Anson took near the Philippine islands.

ACERNO, E. lon. 15. 40. lat. 40. 50. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and hither Principate, fit. 15 m. E. of Salerno, and 30 S. E. of Naples.

ACERRA, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 5. a city of Naples, in the pr. of Lavoro, fit. on the river Patria, 8 m. N. of Naples; the see of a bish.

ACHAIA, now Livadia, a province of European Turkey, anciently a province of Greece, of which Athens, now Settines, was the capital. It is bounded by Thessaly, now Janina, on the N. by the Archipelago on the E. by the Morea, from which it is divided by the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia, on the S. and by Albania on the W.

ACHAM, a country in the E. Indies, in Asia, bounded by the ter. of Boutan on the N. by China on the E. by the K. of Ava on the S. and by the pr. of Patan and Jesual in Bengal, on the W. the chief town Chambdara.

ACHEN, E. long. 93. 30. lat. 50. 30. a considerable port town, the capital of the K. of Achen, and of the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, in Asia, fit. on the N. part of the island, 1000 m. S. E. of Fort St. George, in India, and 450 m. N. W. of the city of Malacca.

ACOMAC, a county of Virginia in America, being a peninsula, bounded by Maryland on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. and by the bay of Chesapeake on the W. cape Charles, at the entrance of the bay, being the most southern promontory of this county.

ACQUAPADENTE, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 42. 40. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Orvietto, fit. 46 m. N. of Rome, and 10 m. W. of Orvietto city. The see of a bish.

ACQUI, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 44.

45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Montferrat, sit. on the river Bormio, 60 m. S. W. of Milan, and 40 N. W. of Genoa; sub. to the house of Austria.

ACRA, W. lon. 2 min. lat. 5. a town of Africa, on the coast of Guiney, where there is a British fort and factory.

ACRE, or Acra, the ancient Ptolemais, E. lon. 36. lat. 33. 35. a port town of Asiatic Turkey, sit. in Palestine, on the Levant sea, S. of Tyre, now a small village, which stands upon the ruins of the ancient city.

ADDA, a river of Italy, which rises in the pr. of Bormio, and passing along through the Valteline, runs through the Lake de Como, and the Milanese, falling into the Po, near Cremona.

ADEA, a province of Annian, on the east-coast of Africa.

ADEL, E. lon. 44. lat. 8. a town of Africa, capital of the ter. of Adea in the country of Annian, sit. 300 m. S. of Moco, and of the straits of Babelmandel.

ADEN, E. lon. 46. lat. 12. a port town of Arabia Felix, in Asia, sit. a little to the eastward of the straits of Babelmandel, 600 m. S. of Mecca, and 60 m. E. of Moco; sub. to an Arabian prince.

ADIGE, a great river of Italy, which rising in Tyrol, runs S. by Trent, then E. by Verona, in the ter. of Venice falls into the gulph of Venice N. of the mouth of the Po.

ADIRBEITZAN, a province of Persia, in Asia, part of the ancient Media, bounded by the pr. of Chirvan to the N. by the pr. of Gilan and the Caspian sea on the E. by the pr. of Eyrac-agem and Curdistan, the ancient Assyria, on the S. and by Turcomania on the W.

ADOUR, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and running N. by Tarbes through Gascony, then turns E. and passing by Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay, below Bayonne.

ADRIA, E. lon. 12. 50. lat. 45. an ancient town of Italy, in the Polesin de Rovigo, in the ter. of Venice, 26 m. S. of the city of Venice.

ADRIANOPLE, E. lon. 26. 30. lat. 42. a great and populous city of European Turkey; the second in that empire, sit. in a fine plain on the river Mariza, in the pr. of Romania, 150 m. N. W. of Constantinople, and 300 S. E. of Belgrade; it is 8 miles in circumference, and frequently honoured with the Grand Signior's presence.

ÆOLIS, part of the West-coast of the Lesser Asia, anciently so called.

AERSCHOT, E. lon. 5. lat. 51. 5. a town in the Dutch Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Demer, 15 m. E. of Mechlin, and 8 N. of Louvain.

AETH, or ATH, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 45. a strong little town in the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainalt, sit. on the river Dender, 12 m. N. W. of Mons, and 23 S. W. of Brussels.

AFRICA, E. lon. 8. 20. lat. 36. a port town of Tunis, sit. on the coast of Barbary, 70 m. S. of Tunis.

AFRICA. See the INTRODUCTION.

AGATTON, E. lon. 5. lat. 8. a two of Africa, sit. near the mouth of the river Formosa, on the coast of Guiney, 80 m. S. of Benin.

ADGE, E. lon. 30. 20. lat. 43. 25. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. near the mouth of the river Erant, 30 m. S. W. of Montpellier, and 28 N. E. of Narbonne. The see of a bishop.

AGEN, E. lon. 30 min. lat. 44. 20. a city of France, in the pr. of Guienne, sit. on the river Garonne, 15 m. N. E. of Condom, and 60 m. S. E. of Bourdeaux. The see of a bishop.

AGGA, or AGONNA, under the meridian of London, lat. 6. a British settlement on the gold-coast of Guiney, in Africa, sit. in a country of the same name.

AGGERHUYS, E. lon. 11. lat. 59. 30. a city of Norway, capital of the pr. of Aggerhuys, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Frederickshall; sub. to Denmark.

AGHRIM, W. lon. 6. 26. lat. 52. 45. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow, and pr. of Leinster, sit. 13 m. S. W. of Wicklow.

AGINCOURT, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 35. a village of the French Netherlands, in the co. of Artois, sit. 7 m. N. of Hesdin, where Henry V. King of England, obtained a victory over the French, anno 1415.

AGMONDESHAM. See **AMERSHAM**.

AGNABAT, E. lon. 24. lat. 46. 40. a town of Transilvania, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Hermanstat; sub. to the house of Austria.

AGRA, E. lon. 76. lat. 25. a city of the Hither India, in Asia, capital of the K. of Agra, or Indostan, sit. on the river Jemma, 300 m. N. E. of Surat. A large beautiful and populous town, where the Mogul frequently resides, 20 m. in circumference.

AGRIA, E. lon. 20. lat. 48. a fortified town in upper Hungary, sit. on the river Agria, 35 m. N. E. of Buda. The see of a bish. sub. to the house of Austria.

AGUEPERSE, E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 45. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of Lyonois, and ter. of the lower Auverne, 15 m. N. of Clermont.

AGUILAR, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 42. 50. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Navarre, 24 m. W. of Estella.

AHUYS, E. lon. 14. lat. 56. a port town of Sweden, in the pr. of Gothland, and ter. of Schonon. 15 m. S. of Christianstat.

AJAZZO, E. lon. 9. lat. 41. 40. a port town of the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, sit. 160 m. S. of Genoa. The see of a bish. sub. to the state of Genoa.

AJAZZO, E. lon. 37. lat. 37. a port town of the lesser Asia, in the pr. of Caramania, anciently Cilicia, sit. on the coast of the Mediterra-

nean, 30 m. N. of Antioch, and 50 m. W. of Aleppo, where the city of Issus anciently stood, near which Alexander fought the 2d battle with Darius.

AICHSTAT, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 50. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the river Altmul, 14 m. N. E. of Ingolstat, and 12 m. N. of Newburg; sub. to its bishop.

AIGVILLON, or Eguillon, E. lon. 12 min. lat. 44. 15. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Garonne and Lot, 12 m. N. W. of Agen, and 50 m. S. E. of Bourdeaux.

AILESBURY, the co. town of Bucks, 41 m. N. W. of London, on the Buckingham road; sends two members to parliament. The noble family of Bruce took the title of Earl from hence; but the title is extinct.

AIR, W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 55. 30. a port town of Scotland, in the shire of Air, or Kyle, sit. at the mouth of the river Air, near the Frith, or sea of Clyde, 65 m. S. W. of Edinburgh.

AIRE, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 43. 40. a city of France, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. on the river Adour, 65 m. S. of Bourdeaux, and 35 m. E. of Dax. The see of a bishop.

AIRE, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 50. 40. a fortified town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, sit. on the river Lis, 25 m. W. of Lille, and 30 m. S. E. of Calais.

AISNE, or Aise, a river of France, which rises on the frontiers of Lorraine, near Clermont, runs W. by Soissons, in the isle of France, and falls into the river Oyse, a little below that city.

AIX, E. lon. 5. 25. lat. 43. 30. a great city of France, capital of Provence, sit. 16 m. N. of Marseilles, and 360 S. E. of Paris.

AIX, E. lon. 6. lat. 45. 50. a town of Savoy, sit. on the lake Bourget, 8 m. N. of Chambery; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

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AIX, a small island in the bay of Biscay, five miles in circumference. The castle, and fortifications on it, were demolished by the grand, secret expedition sent out against Rochfort, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, in 1757.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, or Aken, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 50. 45. a city of Germany, in the D. of Juliers, sit. in a bottom, encompassed with hills, 18 m. N. E. of the city of Liege, and 30 m. W. of Cologne, an imperial city, or sovereign state, large and populous, much resorted to by foreigners, as well as Germans, on account of its hot baths. The emperor Charlemain intended to have made it the capital of his empire, and was buried here.

ALADULIA, a pr. of Asiatic Turkey, being the most easterly division of the lesser Asia, comprehending the ancient Cappadocia and Armenia minor.

ALAIS, E. lon. 4. lat. 44. 6. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the river Gordon, at the foot of the Cevennes, 30 m. N. of Montpellier, and 40 N. W. of Arignon.

ALAND, islands of Sweden, sit. between 18 and 20 degrees of E. lon. and between 59 and 61 degrees of N. lat. in the Baltic sea, at the entrance of the Bothnic gulph, the chief town Tiketo.

ALAVA, a ter. of Spain, being the S. E. division of the province of Biscay.

ALAUTA, a river of Transilvania, which rising in the N. E. of that pr. runs S. and forms part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey, and continuing its course further S. through Walachia, discharges itself into the river Danube, almost opposite to Nicopolis.

ALATAMAHA, a large river of N. America, which rising in the Appalachian mountains, runs S. E. through the pr. of Georgia, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, below the new town of Frederica.

ALBA, E. lon. 8. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, and D. of Monferrat, sit. on the river Tanaro, 22 m. E. of Turin. The see of a bish. sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

ALBA JULIA, or Stul Werffenburg, E. lon. 18. 25. lat. 47. 25. a city of Lower Hungary, sit. near the Platen sea, 35 m. S. W. of Buda, and 120 S. E. of Vienna. The burying place of the ancient kings of Hungary; sub. to the house of Austria.

ALBANIA, or Braidalbain, a coa. of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, sit. on the N. W. part of the Grampian mountains. The title of Duke of Albania, or Albany, was first conferred on lord Darnly, who married Mary queen of Scots.

ALBANIA, or Arnaut, a pr. of Turkey, sit. on the E. side of the gulph of Venice, bounded by Dalmatia and Servia on the N. and by Epirus on the S.

ALBANO, E. lon. 13. lat. 41. 45. a town of Italy, in St. Peter's patrimony, sit. 12 m. S. E. of Rome; sub. to the Pope; famous for its excellent wine, and beautiful prospects.

ALBANS, St. a borough-town of Hertfordshire, sit. 21 m. N. W. of London, on the Chester road; the largest town in the co. sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Duke to the family of Beauclerc.

ALBANY, a British fortress, sit. on the S. W. of Hudson's bay, in 83 deg. of W. lon. and 53 deg. N. lat.

ALBANY, a town of N. America, in the pr. of New-York, sit. on Hudson's river, 150 m. N. of the city of New-York, W. lon. 74. lat. 43. At this place the Sachems, or Kings of the five nations of Iroquois meet the governors of the British plantations, when they enter into any new treaties with them for their mutual defence, against the French and their Indian allies.

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ALPARAZIN, E. lon. 2. lat. 40. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Arragon, sit. on the river Guadalavir, 70 m. S. of Saragossa, and 110 E. of Madrid.

ALBEMARLE, or Aumarle, E. lon. 2. lat. 49. 45. a town of France, sit. in the pr. of Normandy, near the confines of Picardy, 35 m. N. E. of Rouen, and 20 S. of Abbeville, from whence the noble family of Keppel take the title of Earl.

ALBEMARLE, the most northern pr. of N. Carolina, in America, sub. to Great-Britain.

ALBENGA, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 44. 15. a port town of Italy, in the pr. of Genoa, sit. 15 m. N. E. of Oneglia, and as many S. W. of Final. The see of a bish. sub. to the republic of Genoa.

ALBOURG, or Aalborg, E. lon. 10. lat. 57. a good port of Denmark, capital of the ter. of Albourg, and 2d city in the K. sit. on the gulph of Limburg, in the pr. of Jutland, 40 m. N. of Wybourg.

ALBRIT, or Labrit, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 44. 15. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. 35 m. S. of Bourdeaux, and 30 m. N. E. of Dax.

ALBUQUERQUE, W. lon. 7. lat. 39. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the frontiers of Portugal, 22 m. N. of Badajox.

ALBY, E. lon. 40 min. lat. 43. 50. a city of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the river Tarne, 300 m. S. of Paris, and 40 N. E. of Toulouse; capital of the ter. of Albigeois, the seat of the Albigenes, some of the first christians in Europe who disputed the Pope's authority. It is the see of an archbishop.

ALCACER DE SAL, or Alcaerez, W. lon. 9. lat. 38. 30. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Cadoan, 30 m. S. E. of St. Ubes, and 45 S. E. of Lisbon.

ALCALA DE HENARES, W. lon. 4. lat. 40. 45. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New-Castile, sit. on the ri-

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ver Henares, 16 m. E. of Madrid, and 11 S. W. of Guadalaxara.

ALCALA DEL GUADIARA, W. lon. 6. lat. 37. 10. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. 6 m. S. of Seville.

ALCALE DE REAL, W. lon. 4. lat. 37. 40. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. near the confines of Granada, 35 m. S. E. of Cordoua, and 15 m. N. W. of the city of Granada.

ALCANTARA, W. lon. 7. lat. 39. 10. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Tagus; near the frontiers of Portugal, 45 m. N. of Badajox.

ALCARAZ, W. lon. 3. lat. 38. 3. a town of New-Castile in Spain, sit. on the river Guadarema, 100 m. N. W. of Cartagena.

ALCAZAR DE SAL, W. lon. 9. lat. 38. 22. sit. on the river Cadoan, in the pr. of Estremadura, in Portugal, 45 m. S. E. of Lisbon.

ALCMAER, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 52. 40. a town of the United Provinces, sit. in N. Holland, 20 m. N. of Amsterdam; taken notice of for its rich pastures, and the great quantities of butter and cheese made there.

ALDBOROUGH, a port town of Suffolk, sit. 92 m. N. E. of London, and 17 m. N. E. of Woodbridge; sends two members to parliament.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 1 mile E. of Boroughbridge, 18 m. N. W. of York, and 204 m. N. of London.

ALDEA, W. lon. 9. 20. lat. 38. 40. a town of Estremadura, in Portugal, on the S. side of the river Tagus, opposite to Lisbon, and distant from that capital 10 m. S. E.

ALDERNEY, or Aurigni, W. lon. 2. 15. lat. 49. 50. an island in the British channel, separated from Cap la Hogue, in Normandy, (a pr. of France) by a strait called the Race of Alderney, a very dangerous passage on account of the hidden rocks in it.

ALDEACE, wh

ALEGRETTE, W. lon. 7. 50.

lat. 39. a town of the pr. of Alentejo, in Portugal, sit. on the river Caya, 5 m. S. E. of Portalegre.

ALENUER, W. long. 9. 20. lat. 39. 12. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the N. side of the river Tagus, 27 m. N. E. of Lisbon.

ALENTEJO, a province of Portugal, S. of the river Tagus.

ALENZON, under the meridian of London, lat. 48. 32. a large city of Lower Normandy, in France, sit. on the river Sarte, 115 m. W. of Paris, and 26 N. of Mans; the capital of the Duchy of Alenzon.

ALEPPO, E. lon. 36. lat. 36. 30. is the capital of the government or Beglerbelic, of Aleppo, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 90 m. E. of the Levant-sea, and port of Scanderoon, and about 100 m. W. of the river Euphrates. It stands on 4 hills in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, being of an oval figure, and about 3 miles in circumference, the castle being on the highest hill in the middle of the city; the buildings of the town are better than in most cities in Turkey, and they have a great many stately mosques and caravanseras; it is well furnished with fountains and reservoirs of water, and their gardens and vineyards well planted with grapes, oranges, apples, cherries, and other excellent fruit. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs. There is a very considerable trade here for silks, camblets, and Turkey leather. Every European nation almost has its factors here: the English factors are about 40 in number, and live in a quadrangle, resembling a college, having their chaplain and chapel, where they perform their devotions regularly as in Christendom, and at their leisure hours they hunt and use other sports, with all imaginable freedom. About 12 m. S. E. of Aleppo, is a salt lake, 7 or 8 m. over, having a dry crust of salt on the surface, which sounds like frozen snow

when horses trample on it; and magazines of this salt are laid up in the neighbourhood of Aleppo. The Beglerbeg of Aleppo commands all the country between the Levant-sea and the Euphrates; but the castle has a governor independent of him.

ALESSIO, or Lissus, E. lon. 20. lat. 42. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. at the mouth of the river Drino, near the gulph of Venice, 50 m. S. W. of Ragusa.

ALESSANO, E. lon. 19. 30. lat. 40. 6. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of Otranto, sit. in the S. E. part of the pr. near the sea, 12 m. S. of Otranto city.

ALET, E. lon. 2. lat. 43. 10. a city of the Upper Languedoc, in France, sit. on the river Aude, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 32 m. S. W. of Narbonne, and 10 m. S. of Carcassone; a bish. under the archb. of Narbonne.

ALEXANDRIA, E. lon. 8. 52. lat. 44. 45. a city of Italy, in the pr. of Alexandria, in the D. of Milan, sit. on the river Tenaro, 45 m. S. W. of Milan, and 40 m. N. W. of Genoa; a bish. under the archb. of Milan, sub. to the K. of Sardinia, to whom it was yielded by the house of Austria, in consideration of his services against France, and confirmed to him by the peace of Utrecht, anno 1713.

ALEXANDRIA, E. lon. 30. lat. 31. a great city and port town of the Lower Egypt, in Africa, sit. 14 m. W. of the most westerly branch of the river Nile, and 120 m. N. W. of the city of Grand Cairo. The old town was about 7 m. in circumference; built by Alexander the Great, and still called Scandria by the Turks; but, except one long street which faces the harbour, it is only a heap of ruins at this day; there is little left standing but part of the walls, which have great square towers, at 200 paces distant, and a little tower between them; every one of the great towers could contain

200 soldiers, and had a cistern in it, to which the water of the Nile was conveyed; and the cisterns still serve to receive the rain-water, and what is brought them from the Nile; for Alexandria stands in a barren, desert country, where there are neither springs nor rivers, though it was once the capital of Egypt, and had the greatest trade of any town in the world, when the spices and treasures of the East-Indies were brought hither, and from hence distributed all over Europe; which was, in a great measure, lost when the Portuguese found the way to the East-Indies, round Africa, about the year 1400; however it has still a good foreign trade. The land on which the town stands is so low, that the seamen can hardly discern it till they are very near, which was the occasion of erecting the celebrated Pharos, or high watch tower here, so often mentioned in history. The gates of the town are still composed of Thebaic and Granite marble; but the finest piece of antiquity left, is Pompey's pillar, being one intire piece of Granite marble, seventy feet high, and twenty-five in circumference. Alexandria, and the rest of Egypt, is sub. to the Grand Signior, who seems, however, to have a limited authority, being often obliged to submit the administration of the government to the humours of the petty princes of Europe.

ALEXANDRIA, a new, flourishing town, sit. near the falls of the river Potomack, in Virginia. Here the troops under general Braddock landed.

ALEXANDRETTA. See SCANDeroon.

ALFELD, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 52. a town of Germany, in the bish. of Hildesheim and cir. of Lower-Saxony, 10 m. S. of Hildesheim.

ALGARVA, the most S. W. pr. of Portugal.

ALGER, or Algeri, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 41. 30. a city on the N. W. coast of the island of Sardinia, 16 m.

S. of Sassari, a bish. under the archb. of Sassari; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

ALGERS, kingdom, is sit. between 30 and 37 degrees of N. lat. and between 1 degree W. and 9 degrees of E. lon. bounded by the Mediterranean on the N. the K. of Tunis on the E. by Mount-Atlas on the S. and by the river Mulvia, which separates it from the empire of Morocco, on the W. extending 600 miles from E. to W. along the coast of Barbary, for the most part mountainous. The whole country is divided into the following provinces, viz. 1. That of the Tlemsan on the W. 2. Titterie, on the S. 3. Constantina on the E. of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government of this K. in their hands, do not consist of 7000 men; the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people from either; and these the Turks suffer to be governed by their own laws and magistrates, but interpose when they see fit. The Dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but elective; his son never inherits by descent; the right of election is in the Turkish soldiers only, and he is frequently deposed and put to death by them, if they apprehend he does not consult the interest of his electors, or if he wants success it is fatal to him. They have murdered four of their Deys, and deposed two, within the space of twenty years. They are not at all subject to the Grand Signior, though they pay some regard to him as the head of their religion. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs; a detachment of the army being sent into each province annually to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea, sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The Dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and every one of his beys, or viceroys, in the provinces,

ances, has an army of them under command.

ALGIERS, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 36. 40. the cap. of the K. of Algiers, and a good port, sit. near the mouth of the river Safran, on the Mediterranean sea, opposite to the island of Majorca: it stands on the top of a hill, rising gradually from the shore, 300 m. W. of Tunis, and upwards of 400 m. E. of Gibraltar: it is defended by a pier, or mole, 500 paces in length, extended from the continent to a small island, where they have a castle, and large batteries of guns, which have not been able, however, to protect them from bombardments by the Christian powers, whose subjects they have plundered and carried into slavery, for these people subsist chiefly by the prizes they make of Christian ships, that are not at peace with them. The houses of the town are contiguous, and computed to contain one hundred thousand Mahometans, fifteen thousand Jews, and two thousand Christian slaves. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, where the many fountains and rivulets are a small addition to the pleasure of the inhabitants, who resort thither in the hot season.

ALHAMA, W. lon. 4. lat. 37. a small city of the pr. of Granada in Spain, surrounded with hills, and sit. 25 m. S. W. of Granada.

ALICANT, W. lon. 30 min. lat. 38. 35. a large sea-port town in the pr. of Valencia in Spain, the castle on a high rock, and almost impregnable; it is sit. 60 m. S. of Valencia, and about as many N. of Cartagena; it has a great foreign trade in wine and fruit. The castle was taken by the English in the year 1706, and held out a siege of two years almost, against the French and Spaniards; and surrendered, at last, upon honourable terms, after part of the rock, on which the castle stood, was blown up, and the governor killed.

ALLAGANEY mountains. See **APALACHIAN**.

ALLENDORF, E. lon. 10. lat. 51. 30. a little city in the land. of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, sit. on the river Weser, 15 m. E. of the city of Cassel.

ALLER river, rises in the D. of Magdeburg, and runs N. W. thro' the D. of Lunenburg in Lower Saxony; and, passing by the city of Zell, continues its course N. W. till it falls into the river Weser, a little below Verden.

ALL SAINTS bay, or Baiha de todos Sanctos, a spacious harbour, near St. Salvador in Brazil, in S. America, on the Atlantic ocean; W. lon. 40. S. lat. 12.

ALMACARRON, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 37. 40. a port town of Spain, sit. in the pr. of Murcia, at the mouth of the river Guadalentin, near the Mediterranean, 18 m. S. W. of Cartagena.

ALMANZA, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 39. a little town in the pr. of New-Castile in Spain, 50 m. N. W. of Alicante, and 47 S. W. of Valencia; where the confederate army, commanded by E. Galway, was defeated by the French and Spaniards, commanded by the D. of Berwick, anno 1707; most of the English being killed or made prisoners, having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge.

ALMARSA. See **MARSALQUIVIR**.

ALMEDA, W. lon. 9. 40. lat. 38. 40. a town of the pr. of Estremadura in Portugal, 10 m. S. of Lisbon, and on the opposite side of the river Tagus.

ALMEIDA, W. lon. 7. lat. 40. 40. a frontier town in the pr. of Tralos Montes in Portugal, 16 m. N. W. of the city of Ciudad Rodrigo.

ALMUNECAR, W. lon. 3. 45. lat. 36. 40. a port town of the pr. of Granada in Spain, sit. on the Mediterranean, 50 m. E. of Malaga.

ALOST, E. lon. 4. lat. 51. 5. a town in Austrian Flanders, sit. on the river

river Dender, 15 m. N. W. of Brussels, and as much S. E. of Ghent.

ALLOWAY, W. lon. 3. 45. lat. 56. 10. a port town of Mentieth in Scotland, sit. on the river Forth, 5 m. E. of Stirling; remarkable for its fine castle, the seat of the earl of Mar, and for the coal mines near it.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, which separate Italy from France and Germany, there being but few passes, and those of difficult access, which are the chief security of Piedmont, the king of Sardinia's country, against France; the Swiss also possess great part of these mountains, which secure them against the attacks, both of the Germans and the French. Hannibal attempting the passes of the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, lost most of his elephants here: and here the present king of Sardinia resisted the united forces of France and Spain near Coni, in the year 1744, and compelled them to abandon Piedmont, and retire into France.

ALSATIA, a pr. of Germany, sit. between the river Rhine on the E. and Lorrain on the W. Switzerland on the S. and the pal. of the Rhine on the N. now subject to France. See **STRASBURG** the capital.

ALSEN island, E. lon. 10. lat. 55. 12. sit. in the Lesser Belt, at the entrance of the Baltic-sea, between Sleswic and Funen, 100 m. W. of Copenhagen; sub. to Denmark.

ALSFIELD, or Asfield, E. lon. 9. lat. 50. 40. a town of the land. of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany, sit. 10 m. W. of Marburg, and 35 S. of the city of Hesse-Cassel.

ALTEA, W. lon. 15 min. lat. 38. 40. a port town of the pr. of Valencia in Spain, sit. on the Mediterranean, 45 m. S. of Valencia. Here the confederate fleet, during the war with Spain in the reign of queen Anne, frequently furnished themselves with fresh water and provisions.

ALTEMBURG, E. lon. 23. lat. 46. 25. a town of the pr. of Tran-

silvania, sit. 20 m. S. of Weissenburg; sub. to the house of Austria.

ALTENA, E. lon. 10. lat. 53. 51. a port town of the D. of Holstein in Germany, sit. on the river Elbe, 2 m. N. W. of Hamburg, sub. to the K. of Denmark. It is a moderate town, built by the Danes to rival Hamburg in her trade: it was burnt down by the Swedes, during their wars with Denmark, but is beautifully rebuilt, and made the mart for the sale of the merchandise brought from the Indies by the Danish East-India Company.

ALTENBURG, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 50. 50. a town of Misnia in Upper Saxony in Germany, sit. on the river Pleisse, 25 m. S. of Leipzig; sub. to the D. of Saxe-Altenburg.

ALTENBURG OWAR, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 48. 15. a fortified town of Lower Hungary, sit. on the river Danube, 12 m. S. of Presburg, and 55 S. E. of Vienna; sub. to the house of Austria.

ALTKEIK, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 47. 40. a town of Alsatia in Germany, sit. on the river Ill, 12 m. N. W. of Basle, and 45 S. of Strasbourg.

ALTMORE, W. lon. 7. 8. lat. 54. 34. a town of Ireland in the co. of Tyrone and pr. of Ulster, sit. 7 m. N. W. of Dungannon.

ALTMUL, a river which rises in Franconia, and runs S. E. by the city of Anspach; and, continuing its course E. by Papenheim and Aichstet, falls into the Danube at Kelheim, 12 m. above Ratibon.

ALTORF, E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 47. 46. a town of Germany in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Constance; sub. to Austria.

ALTORF, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 49. 20. a town of the cir. of Franconia in Germany, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Nuremberg.

ALTORF, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 46. 50. the cap. of the can. of Uri in Switzerland, sit. on the lake Lucern, near the mouth of the river Ruß, 20 m. S. E. of the city of Lucern.

ALTZHEIM, or Altzey, E. lon.

52. lat. 49. 45. a town of the
l. of the Rhine in Germany, sit.
m. N. W. of Heidelberg; sub. to
El. of Palatine.

ALVA DE TORMES, W. lon. 6.
41. a city of the pr. of Leon in
Spain, sit. on the river Tormes, 16
S. E. of Salamanca.

ALZIRA, W. lon. 20 min. lat.
10. a town of Spain, in the pr.
Valencia, sit. on the river Xucar,
m. S. of the city of Valencia.

AMADABAT, E. lon. 72. lat.
40. the capital city of the pr. of

uzgrat, or Cambay, in the E. In-
es; a large populous trading town,
140 m. N. of Surat, and 40 m.
E. of the city and gulph of Cam-
aya; here the English and other
Europeans have their respective fac-
tories, and purchase fine chintz, ca-
noes, and other Indian merchan-
dise.

AMADAN, or Hamadan, E. lon.
lat. 35. a city of Persia, in the
pr. of Eyrac Agem, sit. 150 m. N.
W. of Isfahan, and 170 N. E. of
Bagdat.

AMADANAGER, E. lon. 74, 13.
lat. 18. 100 m. E. of Dabul, and
10 m. S. E. of Bombay, sit. in the
pr. of Decan, in the hither peninsula
of India.

AMADIA, E. lon. 43. lat. 37.
city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr.
Curdestan, sit. on a high moun-
tain, 100 m. N. of Mouful, or Ni-
veh.

AMAK, or Amaka, E. lon. 13. 5.
lat. 55. 29. an island of Denmark,
sit. on the Sound, on the E. coast of
Zealand, separated by a very narrow
channel from Copenhagen.

AMALFA, E. lon. 15. 20. lat.
40. 50. a city of Italy in the K. of
Naples and pr. of the Hither Princi-
pality, sit. on the bay of Salerno, 10 m.
W. of the city of Salerno, and is the
birthplace of an archb. Here Flavius Blen-
dus, who invented the seaman's com-
pass, was born.

AMANCE, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 48.
a town of Lorrain, 7 m. N. E.
of Nancy; sub. to France.

AMAND St. E. lon. 2. 35. lat.
46. 40. a town of the D. of Bourbon
in Lyonois in France, sit. near the
river Cher, 25 m. S. of Bourges.

AMAND St. E. lon. 3. 30. lat.
50. 35. a town of Flanders, sit. on
the Scarpe, 6 m. N. W. of Valen-
ciennes, and 13 m. N. E. of Douay;
sub. to France.

AMANTEA, E. lon. 16. 20. lat.
39. 15. a port town of Naples, sit.
near the bay of Eufemia, in the pr.
of Calabria, 20 m. S. W. of Co-
senza.

AMAPALLA, W. lon. 97. lat.
12. 30. a city and port town of N.
America, in the pr. of Guatimala,
sit. on the gulph of Amapalla, in the
Pacific ocean, 220 m. S. E. of the
city of Guatimala.

AMASIA, E. lon. 36. lat. 40. a
city of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey,
sit. near the river Iris, 50 m. N. W.
of Tocat, and 70 m. S. of the Eux-
ine sea. It gives its name to the
pr. of Amasia, and is sometimes the
residence of the Turkish Beglerbeg,
or Viceroy, and was anciently the
seat of the kings of Cappadocia.

AMASIA, the N. division of the
Lesser Asia, lying on the S. shore of
the Euxine sea.

AMAZONS, their country is sup-
posed to have been situated in that
part of the Lesser Asia, now called
Amasia, on the banks of the Euxine
sea.

AMAZON, a river which rises in
Peru, in S. America, near the Equa-
tor, and, running eastward a course
of 3000 miles and upwards, within 4
degrees of the Equator, falls into the
Atlantic ocean by several channels,
giving the country through which it
passes the name of Amazonia, or the
country of the Amazons. This river
overflows annually, like others be-
tween the Tropics, and is then 150
miles broad at the mouth. Orellana
sailed the whole breadth of South
America, from W. to E. on this river;
and, arriving at the Atlantic ocean,
returned to Spain, from whose ac-
count of it, confirmed by later voy-
ages,

ages, it appears to be the greatest river in the world, if we consider the length of its course, or the depth of its water.

AMBAMARJAM, or Ambara, E. lon. 35. lat. 13. the capital of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia superior, is sit. on the E. side of a lake, out of which the river Nile rises.

AMBER, a river which rises in the S. W. part of Bavaria, runs to the N. E. by Landsberg and Dachau, and falls into the Isar, a little below Landshut.

AMBERG, E. lon. 12. lat. 49. 25. the capital of the Upper or Bavarian pal. in Germany, sit. on the river Ills, 30 m. N. of Ratibon; a fortified town; sub. to Bavaria.

AMBLETEUSE, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 49. 40. a little port town of France, sit. 5 m. N. of Boulogne, in Picardy.

AMROS, E. lon. 1. lat. 47. 25. a town of Orleans, in France, sit. on the river Loire, 10 m. E. of Tours, and 30 m. S. W. of Blois.

AMBOYNA island, E. lon. 126. S. lat. 3. 40. sit. 300 m. S. W. of Ternate, the chief of the Molucca islands, and 100 m. N. W. of the Banda islands, being about 70 m. in circumference: here the Dutch have a strong castle, garrisoned by 7 or 800 men. This island being conveniently situated between the Molucca islands, which produce cloves, and the Banda islands, where only mace and nutmegs grow, the English and Dutch had each of them their factories here, the beginning of the 17th century, in the reign of king James I. but the Dutch forcibly expelled the English factors, in time of peace; tortured and put to death several of them, invaded and usurped the dominion of the Spice islands, which had submitted to the English, and have kept the possession of them ever since, monopolizing the fine spices, and excluding all the rest of the world from them.

AMERSBERRY, a market town

in Wiltshire, 6 m. N. of Salisbury and 79 m. W. of London, in a road to Bridgewater.

AMBRUN. See **EMBRUN**.

AMBY, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 50. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Limburg, sit. on the E. of the river Maes, opposite to the of Maestricht.

AMELBURG. See **OMMEBURG**.

AMELIA, E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 42. 40. a city in the Pope's territory, sit. on a mountain, 50 m. E. of Rome, and 25 m. S. W. of Spoleto.

AMERICA. See the **INTRODUCTION**.

AMERSFORT, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 52. 25. a town of the pr. of Utrecht in the United Netherlands, sit. on the river Ems, 25 m. S. E. of Amsterdam, and 14 m. N. E. of Utrecht.

AMERSHAM, a market town in Bucks, 26 m. N. W. from London in the Buckingham road; sends members to parliament.

AMIENS, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 50. the capital of the pr. of Picardy in France, sit. on the river Somme, 64 m. S. of Calais, and 80 N. of Paris. It is a large beautiful town, and a bishopric under the archbishop of Rheims, and has some manufactures of woollen and linen, but not so much as those of Abbeville.

AMORGO, E. lon. 26. 15. lat. 10. an island of the Archipelago, 90 m. N. of Candia.

AMOUR river, the source of which is in Siberia, in about 120 degrees of E. lon. and 54 degrees of N. lat. runs E. through Chinese Tartary and falls into the bay of Corea, the Pacific Ocean, in about 130 degrees of E. lon.

AMOY, E. lon. 118. lat. 23. an island of the pr. of Fokien, on the S. W. coast of China, where the English had lately a factory, but have abandoned it, finding them much more imposed upon here by the Chinese, than at Canton.

AMPHIPOLIS, or Strymon, E. lon. 40. 5. lat. 41. 30. a town of European Turkey, once the capital of Macedonia, sit. on the river Strymon, 70 m. N. E. of Salonichi.

AMPURIAS, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 42. 15. the capital of the dis. of Ampouzdam in Catalonia in Spain, sit. near the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 m. N. E. of Barcelona.

AMSTERDAM, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 52. 20. the capital of the pr. of Holland, and of the United Netherlands, sit. on the river Amstel, and an arm of the sea called the Wye, a little to the eastward of the Zuyder sea, 200 m. and upwards E. of London, 230 N. E. of Paris, and upwards of 400 m. W. of Vienna, 12 m. E. of Haerlem, and 30 N. E. of Rotterdam. This city lies almost in the form of a crescent; it is the greatest port of the known world; where are such numbers of merchant-ships seen, and yet of the most difficult access, it being scarce possible for a loaded ship, or man of war, to enter the harbour, and, indeed, the whole Zuyder sea is so shallow and full of sands, that scarce any but their own flat-bottomed vessels can cross it; but then this is their great security against foreign enemies, whose men of war scarce ever venture to pursue them beyond the Texel, and other entrances into this sea. The foundations of this town are laid upon vast piles of timber drove into the morass, on which the islands, at a prodigious expence; the Stadhous alone has upwards of 3000 piles of wood, 'tis said, to raise up the foundation. The first mention of this town in history, is about the year 1300, when it was a fishing town. In 1585, it appears to have been the chief town of trade in these provinces, when they began to fortify it; and great additions were made to the fortifications in the year 1672, when Lewis XIV. invaded the country. The houses are built with brick or stone, the streets spacious and well paved, and

through most of them run canals planted with trees; the town is computed to be half as big as London, including the fortifications; in it are people of almost every nation and every religion in Europe, who are all tolerated in their respective persuasions, but none admitted to any share in the government but the Calvinists, or Presbyterians; all of them, however, apply themselves with the utmost diligence to heap up wealth, tormenting both body and soul (in the words of a late writer) to get an estate, not to enjoy it, but to have the pleasure of dying rich; money, the idol of the world, is adored most in this country, where it supplies the place of birth, wit, and merit.

ANAGNI, E. lon. 13. 45. lat. 42. a city of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, sit. 32 m. E. of Rome; the see of a bishop, sub. to the Pope.

ANATOLIA. See ASIA the Lesser.

ANCASTER, a town of Lincolnshire, 115 m. N. of London, and 19 E. of Lincoln. Gives title of Duke to the family of Bertie.

ANCENIS, W. lon. 1. 5. lat. 47. 20. a town of France, in the pr. of Britany, 17 m. N. E. of Nants.

ANCEAM, E. lon. 14. lat. 54. a town of W. Pomerania, sit. on the river Pene, 45 m. N. W. of Stetin; 12 m. S. of Wolgast; sub. to Prussia.

ANCOBER, or Rio Cobre, a river on the coast of Guiney, in Africa.

ANCONA, a port town of Italy, E. lon. 15. lat. 43. 20. the capital of the mar. of Ancona, in the Pope's ter. sit. on the gulph. of Venice, 130 m. N. E. of Rome, and 15 m. N. of Loretto.

ANDALUSIA, the most S. W. pr. of Spain, having Estremadura and New Castile on the N. and Granada, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Straits of Gibraltar on the S.

ANDALUSIA New, a pr. of Terra Firma, in S. America, lying on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, opposite to the Leeward islands, having the river Oronoco on the W.

ANDAMAN Islands, sit. in 92 degrees of E. lon. and between 10 and 15 degrees of N. lat. on the E. side of the entrance of the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants of these islands are a harmless inoffensive people, living chiefly on rice, fruits, roots, and herbs, with which they furnish the shipping that come that way, seldom eating any flesh; though some of our voyage-writers have represented them as cannibals.

ANDES mountains run almost the whole length of S. America, through the countries of Peru and Chili, parallel to, and but a little distance from the Pacific ocean, esteemed the highest land in the world, being covered with snow in the warmest climate, and from thence called the *Sieras Navada*, or the snowy mountains.

ANDERLECHT, a fortress 2 m. S. of Brussels in Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands.

ANDERNACHT, E. lon. 7. lat. 50. 25. a city of Cologne, on the Lower Rhine, in Germany, sit. on the Rhine, 8 m. N. W. of Coblents, and 30 S. of Cologne.

ANDERO St. W. lon. 4. 36. lat. 43. 20. a port town in the pr. of Biscay, in Spain, 60 m. W. of Bilbao, and 80 m. N. of Burgos. Here the Spaniards build and lay up some of their men of war.

ANDEUSE, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 43. 45. a city of Languedoc, in France, sit. 25 m. N. of Montpellier.

ANDOVER, a market town in Hampshire, sit. 64 m. S. W. of London, on the Salisbury road; sends two memb. to parl. gives title of Viscount to the family of Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berks.

ANDREWS St. E. lon. 15. lat. 47. a town of Carinthia, in Germany, sit. 100 m. S. of Vienna, and 40 E. of Clagenfort.

ANDREWS St. W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 56. 20. a city in the co. of Fife, in Scotland, sit. on the German Ocean, 30 m. N. E. of Edinburgh, and 14 m. S. E. of Dundee.

ANDRIA, E. lon. 17. lat. 41. 6,

a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and ter. of Barri. The see of a bishop, sit. 26 m. W. of Barri.

ANDROS, an island of the Archipelago, near the S. end of Negropont.

ANDUXAR, W. lon. 4. lat. 37. 50. a city of the pr. of Andalusia, in Spain, sit. on the river Guadalquivir, 32 m. E. of Corduba.

ANEGADA, W. lon. 63. 5. lat. 18. one of the Caribbee islands in America.

ANGELO St. E. lon. 16. 15. lat. 41. 20. a port town of Apulia, in Naples, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 90 m. E. of Naples city, and 8 m. N. of Manfredonia.

There are also two other small towns of this name in Italy, one in Naples, and the other in the pr. of Urbino. The strong castle of Rome, whither the Pope retires on any apprehension of danger, also is called St. Angelo.

ANGELOS, W. lon. 103. lat. 19. a fine city of Mexico, in N. America, sit. 75 m. S. E. of the city of Mexico, and 100 m. N. E. of La Vera Cruz; a bishop. under the archb. of Mexico, sub. to Spain.

ANGERMANIA, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by the pr. of Uma Lapmark on the N. the Bothnic gulph on the E. the pr. of Jemterland on the S. and Norway on the W.

ANGERMUND, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 51. 10. a town of the D. of Berg, in Germany, sit. on the E. side of the Rhine, 9 m. N. of Dusseldorp, sub. to the Elector Palatine.

ANGERS, W. lon. 30 min. lat. 47. 30. capital of the pr. of Anjou, in France, sit. at the confluence of the little Loire and the Start, 160 m. S. W. of Paris, and 45 m. E. of Nants; part of the town stands pleasantly on the side of a hill, and the rest in the plain through which the river Maine runs. It contains about 9000 houses, and 30000 inhabitants, and besides the cathedral, which is an elegant structure, there are 16 parish-churches, 8 collegiate churches, and a great number of convents, being the see of a bishop, under the archb.

archb. of Tours, a univ. for the study of law chiefly, and Lewis XIV. erected an academy here on the same foot with the royal Academy at Paris. The town is surrounded with a wall and antique fortifications, and commanded by a castle, sit. on a steep rock; the situation is in all respects so agreeable, that several English gentlemen made choice of it for their residence during their exile after their defeat at Preston.

ANGHIERA, E. lon. 9. lat. 45. 40. a town of the D. of Milan, sit. on the E. side of the lake Magior, 40 m. W. of the city of Milan.

ANGLESEY island, the most N. W. county of N. Wales, 240 m. from London, and 60 m. W. of Chester; gives title of Earl to the family of Annesley; sends one member to parl.

ANGOL, W. lon. 78. lat. 38. a city of Chili, in S. America, 125 m. N. of Baldivia.

ANGOLA, lies between 10 and 15 degrees of E. lon. and between 5 and 16 degrees of S. lat. It is a country on the S. W. side of Africa, inhabited chiefly by Negroes, and hither most European nations resort to purchase slaves for their plantations in America; but it is generally agreed, that these Angola Negroes are the laziest and most untractable of any of the slaves they purchase on the coast of Guiney, for which several reasons are assigned; as that they are brought from far out of the inland parts of Africa, and have had little commerce or conversation with the rest of the world; that they have plenty of all manner of provisions in their country, and are not used to labour and hardships, as the Negroes, who live upon the gold coast in a very barren country, are. This country is divided amongst abundance of petty princes and states, and the Portuguese have several colonies and considerable settlements on the coast, pretending to a dominion over the Negroe princes in their neighbourhood; but the English and Dutch, and other European nations, however, traffic

with the Negroes on this coast without restraint.

ANGOULESME, E. lon. 10 min. lat. 45. 40. the capital of the pr. of Angoumois, in France, sit. on the top of a mountain surrounded with rocks, at the foot whereof runs the river Charent, 64 m. S. E. of Rochelle, and 220 m. S. W. of Paris. The city is a bish. see, and contains about 8000 souls.

ANGOUMOIS, is bounded by the pr. of Poictou on the N. by Limosin on the E. by Perigord on the S. and by Santoign on the W.

ANGOURA, or Ancyra, E. lon. 33. lat. 41. 5. a city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Natolia, and ter. of Amasia, sit. on the river Melus, 150 m. E. of Constantinople. It is a large populous city, containing 40,000 Mahometans, 4000 Armenians, and 1000 Greeks: near this city Pompey obtained a signal victory over Mithridates; and here Tamerlane was victorious over Bajazet, the emperor of the Turks.

ANGRA, W. lon. 27. lat. 39. the capital of the island of Tercera, one of the Azores or Western islands, in the Atlantic ocean, between Europe and America, sub. to Portugal.

ANGROGNA, E. lon. 7. lat. 44. 45. a town of Piedmont, sit. 7 m. W. of Pignerol, and 8 m. N. W. of Lucerna, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

ANGUILLA, one of the Caribbee islands in America, sit. on the Atlantic ocean, 150 m. E. of the island of Porto Rico, and 100 m. N. of St. Christophers, sub. to Great-Britain, W. lon. 63. lat. 18. 15.

ANGUS, or Forfar, a shire of Scotland, having the shire of Merns on the N. the German ocean on the E. the Fray of Tay, which divides it from the shire of Fife, on the S. and the shires of Perth and Goury on the W.

ANHALT, a pr. of the cir. of upper Saxony, in Germany, having the D. of Magdeburg and Halberstat on the N. and the co. of Mansfield and Stolberg on the S.

ANIAN, a strait supposed to lie between the N. E. of Asia, and N. W. of America.

ANIAN, a country on the eastern coast of Africa, lying between 40 and 50 degrees of E. lon. and between the Equator and 12 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the Red-sea, and the straits of Babelmandel on the N. by the Indian ocean on the E. by Zanguebar, on the S. and Abyssinia, on the W. a desert country, sub. to several African princes, of whom we have little knowledge.

ANJENGO, E. lon. 76. lat. 7. a small town and factory on the Malabar coast, on the hither Peninsula of India, belonging to the English E. India company; their merchandise consisting chiefly in pepper and calicoes.

ANJOU earldom, of which Angers is the capital, is bounded by the pr. of Maine on the N. by Tourain. on the E. by Poitou on the S. and by Britany on the W. the river Loire dividing it almost into two equal parts. Henry II. K. of England enjoyed this earldom by inheritance, being the son of Jeffery the third earl, and of Maud the empress. The kings of England also enjoyed Normandy, Britany, Guienne, Gascony, and many other large provinces of France at the same time; but John, K. of England, lost most of them, except Guienne and Gascony, (about the year 1202) and Anjou afterwards became an appendage (or estate) of some of the blood royal of France. and lately gave a title to the Dauphin's second son, Philip late K. of Spain.

ANNA, E. lon. 41. 35. lat. 33. 30. a city of Arabia Petrea in Asia, sit. on the Western shore of the river Euphrates, 100 m. W. of Bagdat, sub. to Turkey.

ANNAMABOE, an English factory on the gold coast, in Guiney, in Africa.

ANNAND, W. lon. 3. lat. 54. 40. the capital of the shire of Annandale, in Scotland; a parliament town, sit. on the river Annand, 80 m. S. of Edinburgh, and a little N. of Solway Frith.

ANNAPOLIS, W. lon. 78. lat. 39. 25. the capital of Maryland, in N. America, 100 m. N. of James town, sub. to Great-Britain; Ld. Baltimore proprietor; chief produce tobacco.

ANNAPOLIS, W. lon. 64. lat. 45. the cap. of New Scotland, or Acadie, a fortified town belonging to Great-Britain, in which there is, or ought to be, a garrison of 500 men to protect the country against the French and their Indians of Canada.

ANNEY, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 46. capital of the D. of Geneva, sit. on a lake of the same name, 20 m. S. of the city of Geneva, and 30 m. N. E. of Chamberry, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

ANSLO, E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 59. 30. a port town of Norway, sit. on a bay of the sea in the pr. of Aggerhuys, 100 m. N. of Gottenburgh, sub. to Denmark.

ANSRACH, or Ohnsbach, E. lon. 10. 36. lat. 49. 22. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, cap. of the mar. of Anspach, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Nuremberg, sub. to its marquis, of which family was the late queen Caroline.

ANSTRUTHER, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 56. 20. a parliament town of Scotland, sit. on the S. E. coast of the shire of Fife, 25 m. N. E. of Edinburgh, and 8 S. of St. Andrews.

ANTEGO isle, W. lon. 62. lat. 17. 30. one of the Caribbee islands in the Atlantic ocean, sit. 60 m. N. of St. Christophers, 40 m. N. of Guadalupe, being 20 m. long, and about as many broad, the chief produce sugar; their greatest want water, of which they have none but what they save in cisterns and reservoirs in the time of the rains, fetch from other islands. Here the English governor of the Caribbee islands usually resides. There have been some springs lately discovered Antego.

ANTEQUIERA, W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 36. 40. a town of Spain, sit. on a mountain in the pr. of Granada, 25 m. of Malaga, and 46 m. S. of Cordova.

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ANTIBES, E. lon. 7. lat. 43. 40. a port town of Provence, in France, sit. on the Mediterranean, 15 m. S. of Nice, and 60 m. N. E. of Toulon.

ANTICOSTE, W. lon. 64. lat. between 49 and 52, an island lying before the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, in America, now sub. to England, but a barren country.

ANTILLES. See **CARIBBEE** islands.

ANTIOCH, E. lon. 37. lat. 36. a town of Syria, once the capital, sit. on the river Orontes, near the Levant-sea, 30 m. S. of Scanderoon, and 60 m. S. W. of Aleppo, sub. to Turkey, now in a ruinous condition.

ANTIVARI, a port town of Albania, sit. on a rock near the gulph of Venice, 10 m. W. of Dulcigno, and sub. to the Turks, E. lon. 19. 40. lat. 42. 10.

ANTIVETRIA, a subdivision of Terra Firma, in South-America, S. of Cartagena.

ANTONIO, E. lon. 26. lat. 18. one of the Cape-Verd islands, in Africa, sub. to Portugal.

ANTRIM, the most N. E. county of Ulster, in the K. of Ireland; it gives the title of Earl to the family of Macdonnell.

ANTRIM, W. lon. 6. 26. lat. 54. 45. cap. of the co. of Antrim, and pr. of Ulster in Ireland, sit. at the N. end of the lake of Lough-Neagh, 13 m. W. of Carickfergus; it sends two memb. to parliament.

ANTWERP, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 51. 35. capital of the mar. of Antwerp, pr. of the Austrian Netherlands, surrounded by the pr. of Brabant. This city stands on the eastern shore of the river Scheld, 25 m. N. of Brussels, and as many N. E. of Ghent. It is built in form of a crescent on the river, which is here 22 foot deep and 400 yards wide, so that vessels of great burden come up to their quay, and canals are cut through the town from the river which bring up the lesser vessels to their doors. It was 200 years ago the greatest port and place of traffic in Europe, but the trade is now removed to Amsterdam, and other towns in Holland; the Dutch having

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built forts at the mouth of the Scheld, and ruined the trade of this city, which is however still a large and beautiful town commanded by a citadel, esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in the low countries, and is the see of a bish. under the archb. of Mechlin, and sub. to the house of Austria, to whom it surrendered after the battle of Ramillies, 1706, without waiting to be besieged.

AOUST, E. lon. 7. 10. lat. 45. 45. the capital of the D. of Aoust, in Piedmont, in Italy, sit. on the river Doria, 50 m. N. of Turin, and 65 m. S. E. of Geneva; a bish. see, under the archb. of Monstiers, and sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

APALACHIAN mountains, the ridges of mountains on the back of our colonies in N. America, extending Southwest from the country of the six nations almost to the bay of Mexico, are called by different names in the languages of different Indian nations; the name Alleganey, or Allegheney is given only by the Delawar Indians to that part of them which they cross in going to the river Allégheney, which is their name for the Ohio, signifying the fine river. These mountains have been more generally called by geographers the Apalachian mountains, especially the more southern parts of them. See **ALLEGANEY**.

APAMEA, or Hama, E. lon. 38. 30. lat. 34. a town of Syria, on the river Orontes, 120 m. S. of Aleppo, and 80 N. of Damascus.

APENRADE, E. lon. 10. lat. 55. 2 a town of Sleswic, or S. Jutland, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 30 m. N. of Sleswic, sub. to Denmark.

APENZEL, E. lon. 9. lat. 47. 30. capital of the canton of Apenzel, in Switzerland, sit. on the river Chur, 25 m. S. of Constance.

APPLEBY, the cap. of the co. of Westmoreland, sit. on the river Eden, 268 m. N. of London, and 30 m. S. E. of Carlisle; sends 2 memb. to parl.

APTE, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 43. 50. a small city of Provence, in France, 25 m. N. of Aix, and 22 m. E. of Arignon.

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APULIA, the E. side of the K. of Naples, which lies along the gulph of Venice, went by this name anciently, now known by the names of Capitanata, Terra de Barri, and Otranto.

AQUAPULCO. See **ACAPULCO**.

AQUELEIA, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 46. 20. a patriarchal city in Friuli, near the N. end of the gulph of Venice, 30 m. W. of Trieste, and 35 N. E. of Venice. It has been a city of great eminence, but now very much decayed, sub. to the house of Austria, though the patriarch is one of the patriarchs of Venice.

AQUILA, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 42. 40. a large city, the capital of the Abruzzo, in the K. of Naples, sit. 90 m. E. of Rome, and 35 m. W. of the gulph of Venice; great part of the city was demolished by an earthquake in 1703.

AQUINO, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 41. 30. a ruinous city of the ter. of Lavoro, in Naples, 30 m. N. W. of Capua; a bish. see under the archb. of Capua. Here 'tis said Juvenal and Thomas Aquinas were born.

AQUITAIN, the ancient name for the pr. of Guienne and Gascony, in the S. of France.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, having Turkey on the N. Persia and the gulph of Persia on the E. the Indian ocean on the S. and the Red-sea and the Isthmus of Suez on the W. a country of a very great extent, divided amongst many Arabian princes and states, most of them living in tents, and wandering from place to place to find pasture and water for their cattle, most of the country being a barren desert, without water or vegetables in many places. The impostor Mahomet was a native of this country, and made the Arabs his first proselytes, who within 40 years after his death, subdued great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, and established their religion wherever they came. Arabia is sit. between 35 and 60 degrees of E. lon. and between 11 and 30 degrees of N. lat. the three grand divisions whereof are, 1. Ara-

bia Felix, 2. Arabia Deserta, and, 3. Arabia Petrea.

ARACAN, E. lon. 93. lat. 20. 30. the capital city of a small K. sit. on the N. E. part of the bay of Bengal in India beyond Ganges, having the K. of Ava on the S. E. and the pr. of Bengal on the N. E.

ARAFAT, a mountain near Mecca, in Arabia, where the Mahometans have a tradition, that Abraham offered to sacrifice Ishmael.

ARRAGON, a pr. of Spain, having Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains on the N. Catalonia on the E. Valencia on the S. and the two Castiles on the W.

ARANJUES, a palace of the K. of Spain's in New Castile, near the town of Alcala de Henares.

ARARAT, the ancient name for part of mount Caucasus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas, where Noah's ark rested.

ARAUCO, W. lon. 78. S. lat. 37. a city, capital of one of the finest valleys and ter. of Chili, in S. America, sit. on a river of the same name. The natives are the bravest people in that part of the world, and drove the Spaniards out of their country though they had no fire-arms.

ARAXES, a river of Persia. See **ARRAS**.

ARBE, E. lon. 16. lat. 45. an island in the gulph of Venice, sit. near the coast of Morlachia, between the islands of Vegia and Pago, sub. to Venice.

ARBELA, or Irbil, E. lon. 44. lat. 35. 15. a town sit. on the river Lycus, in a fine plain in the pr. of Assyria, now Curdestan, where Alexander fought the 3d and last decisive battle with Darius. It lies about 60 m. S. E. of Mousel, the ancient Nineveh.

ARBOIS, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 46. 50. a town of Franche Compté, in France, 18 m. S. E. of Dole, and 25 m. S. of Besançon.

ARBON, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 47. 40. a town of Suabia, in Germany, 12 m. S. E. of Constance, and 8 m. N. of St. Gall.

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ARCADIA, E. lon. 22. lat. 37. 30. a port town of European Turkey, sit. on the W. coast of the Morea, in the Mediterranean sea; opposite almost to the island of Zante, 64 m. S. W. of Corinth.

ARCHANGEL, E. lon. 39. lat. 64. 30. a port town of the pr. of Dwina, in Russia, sit. on the river Dwina, 4 m. from the White-sea, 400 m. N. E. of Petersburg, the only port town of Russia for many years, and first resorted to by the English, in the year 1553. It still continues a town of good trade, and here the Russians build some of their men of war.

ARCHDUCHY of Austria. See AUSTRIA.

ARCO, E. lon. 10. 40. lat. 46. a town of the bish. of Trent, in Italy, sub. to that bish. under the protection of the house of Austria, sit. on the river Sarca, near the N. end of the lake de Garda, 16 m. S. W. of the city of Trent.

ARDENBYRGH, E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 51. 15. a fortified town of Dutch Flanders, 12 m. N. E. of Bruges, and 18 m. N. W. of Ghent.

ARDENNE, a forest of the Netherlands, which in Cæsar's time extended far into Germany; but what remains of it at present, lies between Thionville in Luxemburg, and the city of Liege.

ARDEVIL, or Ardebil, E. lon. 47. lat. 36. sit. 30 m. E. of Tauris, the burying place of some of the ancient kings of Persia.

ARDFORT, a borough in the co. of Kilkenny in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

ARDMAGH. See ARMAGH.

ARBRA, or Ardres, E. lon. 3. lat. 57. the capital of a country on the slave coast of Guiney, in Africa, near the river Lagos.

ARDRES, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 45. a town of the pr. of Picardy, in France, 10 m. S. of Calais.

AREBON, E. lon. 5. lat. 5. a town on the slave coast at the mouth of the river Formosa in Guiney, in Africa.

AREMBERG, E. lon. 6. 25. lat. 50. 30. capital of the co. of Arensberg, in Germany, 25 m. S. of Cologne, and 35 m. E. of Liege.

AREQUIPPA, W. lon. 73. S. lat. 16. a city of Peru, in S. America, 220 m. S. E. of Lima; a bish. under the archb. of Lima, sub. to Spain.

AREZZO, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 43. 15. a city of Tuscany, in Italy, 17 m. W. of Citta del Castadella, and 42 m. E. of Florence, sub. to the D. of Lorrain.

ARGENTIERE, E. lon. 25. lat. 37. a small island in the Archipelago, sit. 60 m. E. of the Morea.

ARGENTON, a town of France, E. lon. 1. 35. lat. 46. 40. 135 m. S. of Paris, and 45 m. S. W. of Bourges.

ARGOS, E. lon. 23. lat. 37. 30. a port town of European Turkey, in the pr. of the Morea, sit. on the bay of Napoli de Romania, 25 m. S. of Corinth.

ARGUIN, an island, bay, and formerly a fort of that name, on the West coast of Africa, in 20 deg. N. lat. The fort was demolished by the French, (who had possession of it many Years,) when they built another more convenient one in the river Senegal; since which time, no European has rebuilt it, or lived here.

ARGUN, a river of Tartary, in Asia, which divides the Russian and Chinese empires.

ARGUN, E. lon. 104. lat. 51. 30. a city of Asiatic Tartary, sit. on the river Argun.

ARGYLESIRE, in Scotland, sit. between Lorn on the N. W. and Menteith and Lenox on the E. gives the title of D. to the family of the Campbels.

ARHUSEN, E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 56. a city of Jutland, in Denmark, the capital of the pr. of Arhusen, sit. at the entrance of the Baltic sea, by the Lesser Belt, 90 m. N. W. of Copenhagen, and 70 m. N. E. of Rypen.

ARIANO,

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ARIANO, E. lon. 15. 35. lat. 41. 16. a town of Naples, in the pr. of the Principate, sit. 15 m. E. of Benevento.

ARICA, W. lon. 71. S. lat. 18. 20. a port town, sit. in the pr. of Los Charcas, in Peru, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, where they ship the treasure brought from Potosi, Arica lying 270 m. W. of that city, and 300 m. S. E. of Lima.

ARKLOW, W. lon. 6. 20. lat. 52. 55. a port town of Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow, and pr. of Leinster, sit. 13 m. S. of Wicklow.

ARLEUX, E. lon. 3. lat. 50. 20. a town of Hainalt in the French Netherlands, 6 m. S. of Douay, and 6 m. S. W. of Cambray.

ARLES, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 43. 32. a city of Provence in France, sit. on the E. shore of the river Rhone, 430 m. S. E. of Paris, and 35 m. N. W. of Marseilles. Constantine the Great made it the seat of the Roman empire in Gaul, and there are still large remains of a Roman amphitheatre and other antiquities, and several councils have been held here. It is at present a large populous city, and the see of an archbishop.

ARLON, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 49. 45. a town of the D. of Luxembourg, in the Austrian Netherlands, 76 m. W. of the city of Luxembourg.

ARMAGH, W. lon. 6. 45. lat. 54. 30. once a considerable city, now reduced to a small village, but gives name to the county of Armagh, in the N. of Ireland, and the archb. of Armagh is still primate of Ireland. It is sit. about 30 m. S. of Londonderry. It sends two members to parliament.

ARMAGNAC, a ter. on the N. E. of Gascony, in France.

ARMENIA, consists of the modern Turcomania and part of Persia, having Georgia on the N. Kurdistan, the ancient Assyria, on the S. and N. atolia, or the Lesser Asia, on the W.

ARMENTIERS, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 50. 42. a fortified town in French Flanders, 7 m. W. of Lille.

A R

ARMIERS, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 15. a town of Hainalt in the French Netherlands, sit. on the river Sambre, 8 m. S. W. of Maubeuge, and 20 m. S. of Mons.

ARMIRO, E. lon. 23. 30. a port town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Thessaly, sit. at the bottom of the gulph De Velo, 30 m. N. W. of the island of Negropont, and 32 m. S. E. of Larissa.

ARMUYDEN, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 51. 30. a port town of the United Provinces, sit. in the island of Zealand, at the mouth of the canal of Middleburgh, and 3 m. E. of that city.

ARNAUT. See ALBANIA.

ARNAY LE DUC, E. lon. 4. lat. 47. a town of France in the pr. of Burgundy, sit. on the river Airon, 35 m. N. W. of Chalons.

ARNHEIM, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 52. a large city of Guelderland, in the United Netherlands, sit. on the river Lech, 10 m. N. of Nimeguen, and 32 m. E. of Utrecht, sub. to the Dutch.

ARNO, a river that rises on the eastern confines of Tuscany, runs W. quite cross that D. and having passed by Florence, the capital city, falls into the Tuscan sea below Pisa, the valley through which it runs being exceeding pleasant, abounding in all manner of fruits.

ARONA, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 45. 40. a fortified town of the D. of Milan, sit. on the S. W. part of the lake Maggior, 35 m. W. of Milan, and 25 m. N. of Vercelli.

ARONCHES, W. lon. 7. 30. lat. 39. a town of the pr. of Alentejo, in Portugal, 20 m. S. E. of Portalegre, and 13 m. N. of Elvas.

ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, between Cantire and Cunningham.

ARRAS, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 50. 20. the capital of Artois, a pr. of the French Netherlands; a large fortified town, sit. on the river Scarpe, 12 m. S. W. of Douay, 20 m. N. W. of Cambray. They have both

linen

linen and woollen manufactures, but are distinguished chiefly for their tapestry, which from this town first obtained the name of Arras. It is the see of a bish. under the archb. of Cambray, and has been in the possession of the French upwards of an hundred years.

ARRAS, formerly Araxes, a river which rises in Georgia, and running S. E. joins the river Kur or Cyrus, the united stream discharging itself into the Caspian sea, between the pr. of Shirvan and Aderbietzan in Persia.

ARRAN, a town of Switzerland, sit. on the river Aar, 25 m. S. W. of Baden, being the place where the diet of the Protestant cantons assembles.

ARROE, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 55. 15. an island of Denmark, sit. in the Baltic sea, a little S. of the island of Funen.

ARSCHOT, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. 5. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the lordship of Mechlin or Malines, sit. on the river Demer, 14 m. E. of the city of Mechlin.

ARTA, or Larta, E. lon. 22. lat. 39. a port town of Epirus, in European Turkey, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean sea, 60 m. N. of Lepanto, formerly named Ambracia, the seat of the ancient kings of Epirus.

ARTOIS, a pr. of the French Netherlands, sit. between Flanders and Picardy.

ARUBA isle, W. lon. 69. 30. lat. 12. 30. on the con. of Terra Firma, in America, sub. to the Dutch.

ARUNDEL, a town sit. on the river Arun, in Suffex, 55 m. S. W. of London, and 10 m. E. of Chichester. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Howard, D. of Norfolk; and sends two members to parl.

ARZILLA, W. lon. 5. 40. lat. 35. 40. a port town of the empire of Morocco, sit. 120 m. N. W. of Fez, and 15 m. S. of Tangier.

ASAPH, St. W. lon. 3. 30. lat. 53. 18. a city in Flintshire, in North Wales, sit. 206. m. N. W. of London, and 24 m. N. W. of Chester.

ASCHAFFENBURG, E. lon. 9.

lat. 50. 15. sit. on the river Maine, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and ter. of the elector of Mentz, who has a palace in this city. It stands 20 m. E. of Frankfort, and 40 m. E. of Mentz: here the K. of Great-Britain took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, anno 1743; and his army was attacked by the French the next day in their march to Hanau, but the enemy was repulsed, and the K. continued his march to Hanau.

ASCENSION, an island in the Atlantic ocean, W. lon. 17. S. lat. 7. uninhabited, but of great use to the E. India ships that touch here and furnish themselves with tortoise on their return from India. This island lies almost in the mid-way between Africa and Brasil in S. America.

ASCOLI, E. lon. 15. lat. 42. 50. a city in the mar. of Ancona, in Italy, sit. on the river Tronto, on the confines of the Abruzzo, 40 m. S. of Ancona, and 16 m. W. of the gulph of Venice, sub. to the Pope.

ASCOLI, E. lon. 16. 30. lat. 41. 15. a city of the Capitanate, in Naples, and a bish. under the archb. of Benevento, sit. 60 m. E. of Naples, and 30 m. W. of Manfredonia.

ASHBURTON, a town in Devon, 189 m. W. from London, and 20 m. S. W. of Exeter; sends 2 members to parliament.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a market town in Leicestershire, 115 m. N. W. of London, and 18 m. N. W. of Leicester.

ASHFORD, a market town in Kent, 57 m. S. of London, 20 S. E. of Maidstone, and 12 S. W. of Canterbury.

ASIA, see the INTRODUCTION.

ASIA the Lesser, or Natolia, a pr. of Asiatic Turkey, bounded by the Hellespont, the Propontis, the Bosphorus, and the Euxine sea on the N. by Georgia, Armenia, and Turcomania on the E. by Syria and the Levant sea on the S. and by the Archipelago on the W.

ASITIO, E. lon. 13. 35. lat. 43. a city of Perugia, in the Pope's ter. in

in Italy, 80 m. N. of Rome, and 16 m. S. E. of Perugia.

ASKEYTON, a borough in the co. of Limerick in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

ASMER, a pr. of India, on this side Ganges, between the river Indus and the pr. of Delli.

ASOPH, E. lon. 39. lat. 47. 15. a city of Coban Tartary in Asia, sit. on the S. shore of the river Don, near its mouth, a little to the E. of the Palus Meotis. This town, standing on the frontiers of Russia against Turkey, has been several times taken and retaken of late years, but on the last peace concluded in the year 1739, between these two powers, it was agreed that the fortifications should be demolished, and the town remain sub. to Russia.

ASSOS, E. lon. 27. 30. lat. 38. 30. a port town of Natolia in the Lesser Asia, sit. on a bay of the Egean sea 12 m. S. E. of Troas, sub. to Turkey.

ASSUMPTION, W. lon. 58. S. lat. 34. a city of La Plata, in S. America, near the mouth of the river La Plata, and on the opposite shore to Buenos Ayres, which lies 170 m. S. of Assumption, sub. to Spain.

ASSUMPTION, W. lon. 58. S. lat. 25. a city of Paraguay.

ASSYRIA, anciently comprehended those provinces of Turkey and Persia, which are now called Curdistan, Diarbec, and Iraca-Arabia; being bounded by Armenia on the N. Media and Persia on the E. Arabia on the S. and the river Euphrates, which divides it from Syria and Asia Minor on the W. This was one of the first empires we have any knowledge of, and continued upwards of 1200 years; Nimrod supposed to be the first sovereign, and Sardanapalus the last, who had many more kingdoms and provinces under their dominion, than those already enumerated.

ASTERABAT, E. lon. 54. lat. 37. 30. the cap. of the pr. of Asterabat, in Persia, sit. on the southern shore of the Caspian sea, 200 m. N. of Ispahan, and 150 m. W. of Meshed.

ASTI, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 44. 40. the capital of the co. of Asti, in Piedmont, in Italy, sit. on the river Panaro, 30 m. E. of Turin, and 15 m. S. W. of Casal; a bish. under the archb. of Milan, but sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

ASTORGA, W. lon. 6. 20. lat. 42. 20. a city of the pr. of Leon, in Spain, sit. on the river Inerto, 30 m. S. W. of Leon, a bish. under the archbish. of Compostella.

ASTRACAN, E. lon. 49. lat. 47. the capital of the K. of Astracan, in Asiatic Russia, sit. on the eastern shore of the river Wolga, 80 m. N. of the Caspian sea, 800 m. S. W. of Moscow, and 450 m. N. of Astrabad. It is a large populous city, and a good sea-port, where the Russians, the English, and other Europeans embark for Persia.

ASTROP WELLS, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, resorted to for their mineral waters.

ASTURIA, a pr. of Spain, bounded by the bay of Biscay on the N. and Leon on the S. gives a title to the eldest son of Spain, who is styled prince of the Asturias.

ATHBOY, a bor. in the county of Meath in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

ATHENS, E. lon. 24. 15. lat. 38. the capital of Achaia anciently and now Livadia, a pr. of Turkey, in Europe, and the city called Sctines. It stands in the middle of a large plain, near the river Ilissus, about 40 m. E. of the isthmus of Corinth, being at present about 4 m. in circumference, and containing about 10000 souls, three parts whereof are Christians; and though it be no longer the seat of the Muses, the natives are observed to have a good share of wit. The present town does not lie round the castle as anciently, but on the N. W. side of it, the temple of Minerva in the castle still entire, having been converted into a Christian church, and since into a Turkish mosque, which late travellers assure us, is without comparison

the finest temple now in the world : this city, as well as all the rest of Greece, is now sub. to the Turks.

ATHENREE, W. lon. 8. 50. lat. 53. 14. a town of Ireland in the co. of Gallway and pr. of Connaught, sit. 10 m. E. of Gallway ; and gives title of Baron to the family of Birmingham Earl of Lowth. It sends 2 members to parl.

ATHERDEE, a borough in the county of Lowth in Ireland ; sends two members to parliament.

ATHERSTON, a town of Warwickshire, sit. 105 m. N. W. of London, and 12 m. N. of Coventry.

ATHLONE, W. lon. 8. 5. lat. 53. 10. a strong town in the co. of West Meath, in the pr. of Connaught, Ireland, sit. on the river Shannon, 10 m. W. of Dublin ; it gives title of Earl to the family of Ginkle, and sends two members to parliament.

ATH. See AETH.

ATHOL, a co. in the middle of Ireland, having the shire of Badenoch on the N. and Strathern on the S. from whence Murray his Grace the D. of Athol takes his title.

ATHOS mountain, E. lon. 26. 40. a high promontory near the gulph of Contesse, 70 m. E. of Samonichi, or Thessalonica, now called Monte Sancto from the 22 monasteries standing upon it, in which there are not less than 4000 monks resident, and no woman is suffered to come within sight of their convents.

ATHY, W. lon. 7. 5. lat. 53. a town of Ireland in the co. of Kildare, and pr. of Leinster, sit. on the river Barrow, 10 m. S. of Kildare ; sends two members to parl.

ATIGNY, E. lon. 4. 49. lat. 49. 15. a small town of Champaign, in France, sit. on the river Aisne, 20 m. N. E. of Rheims.

ATLAS mountains, run from E. to W. through the N. of Africa, from which the sea between Africa and America obtained the name of the Atlantic ocean ; but Dr Shaw assures us, that they are neither of extraordinary height or bigness

which have been attributed to them by antiquity.

ATRIN, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 42. 40. a small city of the Abruzzo, in Naples, sit. 4 m. W. of the gulph of Venice, and 26 m. W. of Aquila.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a market-town of Norfolk, 94 m. N. E. of London, and 14 N. E. of Thetford.

ATTOCK, E. lon. 72. lat. 33. a city, the capital of a pr. of the same name, sit. on the river Attock, which is lately made the boundary between Persia and India, by a treaty between Kouli Kan, sovereign of Persia, and the great Mogul ; but as the Mogul was then his prisoner, he will probably take the first opportunity of recovering the Indian provinces again, which he yielded to Persia beyond the river Attock.

AVA, a K. of India beyond Ganges, sit. on the N. E. part of the bay of Bengal, between the countries of Arracan on the N. and Pegu on the S.

AVALON, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 47. 25. a town of Burgundy, in France, sit. 60 m. N. E. of Bourges, and 50 m. W. of Dijon.

AUBAGNE, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 43. 15. a town of France in Provence, sit. near the Mediterranean, 7 m. S. E. of Marseilles.

AUBE, a river which rises in the S. E. part of Champaign, in France, runs N. W. and falls into the Seine below Plancy. The Duke of Richmond takes the title of Duke in France from this place : He is descended from the Dukes of Portsmouth, who was created Dukes of Aubigny in France, at the instance of Charles II. King of England.

AUBIGNY, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 47. 3. a town of France in the pr. of Berry, and government of Orleans, sit. 24 m. N. of Bourges.

AUBIN St. W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 48. 15. a town of Britany, in France, sit. 12 m. N. E. of Rennes, and 25 m. S. E. of Dinant.

AUBURN, a market town in Wiltshire,

shire, 8 m. N. of Hungerford, and 70 m. W. of London; remarkable for an exceeding large warren of fine rabbits.

AUBUSSON, E. lon. 2. 15. lat. 45. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of La Marche and government of Lionois, sit. 40 m. N. E. of Limoges.

AUDE, a river of France, that rises in the Pyrennees, and running N. by Alet, in Rouffillon, then visits Carcassone, and running from thence W. through Languedoc, falls into the Mediterranean a little N. E. of Narbonne.

AUDENARD. See **OUDENARD**.

AVELLINO, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 41. a town of Naples, in the pr. of the Principate, sit. 25 m. E. of Naples.

AUGH, 1 degree odd minutes, E. lon. 43 degrees odd min. N. lat. capital of the pr. of Guienne, in France.

AVEIRO, a port town of Portugal, in the pr. of Beira, sit. near the ocean, at the mouth of the river Vouga, 28 m. S. of Porta, W. lon. 9. 8. lat. 40. 32.

AVERSE, E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 41. 15. a town of Naples, in the pr. of Lavoro, 7 m. S. of Capua.

AVERANCE, or Auranche, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 48. 40. a port town of Normandy, in France, sit. 25 m. S. of Constance, and 26 m. E. of St. Malo.

AVES, some small islands belonging to the Dutch on the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, 80 m. E. of Curassow.

AVESNES, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 10. a little fortified town of Hainalt, in the French Netherlands, 26 m. E. of Cambray, and 21 m. S. of Mons.

AUGHER, a borough in the co. of Tyrone in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

AUGSBURGH, E. lon. 10. 50. lat. 48. 20. a very large and elegant city of Suabia, in Germany, sit. on the rivers Lech and Wardour, 36 m. E. of Ulm, 65 m. S. W. of Ratisbon,

220 m. West from Vienna, and 90 m. W. from Munich. It is still an imperial city, or sovereign state, being goverhed by the town council, and the representatives of the burghers; in the first the executive power is lodged, and in both the legislative authority, and there is a large ter. about Augsburgh, sub. to this city; one moiety of the burghers are Protestants, and the other Papists, who have an equal share in the government, and in the choice of their representatives. Here it was the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V. at a diet of the empire, held anno 1550; from hence called the Augsburgh confession, which occasioned a civil war in the empire between the Protestants and Papists, that lasted upwards of twenty years. The bishop is one of the ecclesiastical princes of the empire, by virtue of the territories annexed to his bishopric, but has no share in the civil government of the city.

AUGUSTOW, E. lon. 23. lat. 53. a town of Massovia, in Poland, sit. 110 m. S. E. of Koningberg, and 30 m. W. of Grodno.

AUGUSTIN town and fort, W. lon. 82. lat. 30. the capital of the Spanish Florida, in America, sit. near the frontiers of Georgia, and has been several times attempted to be reduced by the English, but without success.

AUGUSTIN cape, W. lon. 33. S. lat. 8. 30. sit. in Brazil, in S. America, on the Atlantic ocean, 300 m. N. E. of the bay of All Saints.

AUGUSTA, or **AUSTA**, E. lon. 17. 40. lat. 42. 35. an island in the gulph of Venice on the coast of Dalmatia near Ragusa, and sub. to that republic.

AVIGLIANO, E. lon. 7. lat. 44. 40. a small town of Piedmont, in Italy, 7 m. W. of Turin, and 10 m. N. of Pignerol.

AVIGNON, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 43. 50. a large city of Provence, in France.

France, and cap. of the ter. of the Venaissine, sit. on the E. side of the river Rhone, 20 m. S. of Orange, 37 m. N. W. of Aix, and 410 m. S. E. of Paris. This is an archb. and, with the whole pr. of the Venaissine, sub. to the Pope. Seven Popes successively resided in this city, viz. from the year 1307 to 1377. But to prevent future Popes removing from Rome, the Italians have taken care ever since to have a majority of cardinals of that nation, and an Italian is now always chosen to succeed to the papal chair. There is a univ. also at Avignon, and a court of inquisition established here, but in no other part of France.

AVILA, W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 40. 30. a fine city of the pr. of Old Castile in Spain, sit. 50 m. N. W. of Madrid, and 47 m. S. E. of Salamanca, in a mountainous country; it is the see of a bish. and univ.

AVILES, W. lon. 6. 40. lat. 43. 30. a port town of the pr. of Asturias, in Spain, sit. 23 m. N. of Oviedo, and 8 m. S. of Cape de Pinas.

AVIS, W. lon. 8. 30. lat. 38. 50. a little town of the pr. of Alentejo, in Portugal, 65 m. E. of Lisbon, and 6 m. S. W. of Portalegre.

ACKLAND, a market town on the river Were, 10 m. S. W. of Durham, and 250 m. N. of London.

AULCESTER, a market town of Warwickshire, 96 m. N. W. of London, and 9 W. of Stratford upon Avon.

AULIS, a sea-port of Attica, in Greece anciently, opposite to Eubœa, Negropont, where the Grecian fleets rendezvoused before the expedition against Troy. See NEGROPONT.

AUMALE. See ALBEMARLE.

AUNIS, a maritime pr. of France, on the western shore of the bay of Arcay, having the pr. of Poictou on the N. and Santoigne on S.

AVON, a river that rises in Wiltshire, and running W. by Bath, where it becomes navigable, continues its course to Bristol, falling into the Severn a little below that city.

Avon, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and running S. W. by Warwick, continues its course S. W. by Evesham, falling into the Severn at Tewksbury in Gloucestershire.

AURACH, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 48. 25. a town of the D. of Wirtemberg, in the cir. of Suabia, in Germany, 15 m. E. of Tübingen, and 24 m. S. of Stuttgart.

AURAY, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 47. 40. a port town of Brittany, 8 m. W. of Vannes, and 18 S. E. of Port-Lewis.

AUREA CHERSONESUS. See MALACCA; the further peninsula of India in Asia, anciently so called.

AURENGBAD, E. lon. 75. 30. lat. 19. 15. a large city in the pr. of Vishapour, in India, on this side Ganges, sit. 140 m. S. E. of Surat, and 145 m. N. E. of Goa.

AURICH, a city in the county of Embden and circle of Westphalia, in 6 deg. 50 min. E. lon. and 53 deg. 40 min. N. lat. sit. 12 miles N. E. of Embden city, possessed by the K. of Prussia on the death of the late Earl of Embden, but claimed by his late majesty George II. King of England, who was supposed to have the better title to that county.

AUSTRIA, a circle of Germany, comprehends the provinces of Austria proper, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Trent, and Brixen, and is bounded by Bohemia and Moravia on the N. Hungary, Sclavonia, and Croatia on the E. the ter. of Venice on the S. and Bavaria on the W.

AUTRE EGLISE, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 40. a village of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, 2 m. N. E. of Ramillies, 4 S. of Judoign, and 20 N. of Namur, to which the left wing of the French army extended, when the confederates obtained that signal victory over the French at Ramillies, anno 1706.

AUTUN, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 46. 50. capital of the Autunois, a city of Burgundy, in France, sit. on the river Arroux, 45 m. S. E. of Dijon, and 32 m. W. of Chalons, a bish. under the archb. of Lyons.

AUVERNE, a ter. of Lyonois, in France, lying between the Bourbonnois on the N. and the Cevennes on the S.

AULEN, E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 48. 50. a little city of Suabia, in Germany, being an imperial or sovereign state, sit. 30 m. N. of Ulm, and 50 W. of Ingoldstat.

AUX, or **AUGH**, E. lon. 20 min. lat. 43. 40. the capital city of Gascony, in the ter. of Armagnac, in S. France, sit. on the side of a mountain, near the river Gers. It is the see of an archb. one of the richest in France, but a small town, distant 80 m. S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 35 m. W. of Thoulouse, and 320 S. W. of Paris.

AUXERRE, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 47. 40. capital of Auxerrois in Burgundy, in France, sit. on the river Yonne, 23 m. S. of Sens, and 80 m. S. E. of Paris; a bish. see under the archb. of Sens.

AUXONE, E. lon. 5. 22. lat. 47. 15. a small city of Burgundy, in France, sit. on the river Soanè, 14 m. E. of Dijon, and 7 m. W. of Dole.

AXBRIDGE, a market town, on the river Ax, in Somersetshire, 8 m. N. W. of Wells, and 120 m. W. of London.

AXEL, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 51. 20. a small fortified town in Dutch Flanders, 14 m. N. of Ghent, and 20 m. W. of Antwerp.

AXIM, W. lon. 4. lat. 5. a town on the gold-coast of Guiney, where the Dutch have a fort and factory, called St. Anthony.

AXMINSTER, a market town in Devonshire, 144 m. W. of London, on the road to Exeter.

AXUMA, E. lon. 30. lat. 15. a city of Abyssinia, in Africa, sit. 100 m. W. of the Red-sea, and 360 m. N. W. of the straits of Babmandel.

AYAMONTE, W. lon. 8. 5. lat. 37. a port town of Andalusia, in Spain, sit. near the mouth of the river Guadiana, 100 m. W. of Seville, and 85 m. N. W. of Cadiz.

AWE, see **EYE**, a borough town in Suffolk.

AYMOUTH, W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 55. 50. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Mers, sit. on the German sea, 6 m. N. of Berwick.

AZORES islands, sit. between 29 and 33 W. lon. and between 36 and 40 N. lat. the chief is Tercera, by which name they are sometimes called, and sometimes the West rn isles, lying in the Atlantic ocean W. of Europe; they are sub. to Portugal.

B A

BAB, or **Babelmandel**, E. lon. 44. 30. lat. 12. a little island at the entrance of the Red sea from the Indian ocean, which gives name to the straits of Babmandel.

BABYLON, once the capital of the Babylonish empire, has now no remains of it left, but is supposed to have lain in 44 degrees of E. lon. and 32 degrees of N. lat. on the river Euphrates, but not on the present channel; and hereabout is supposed to have been the seat of Paradise.

BABYLON, also was the name of a great city in Egypt, supposed to have stood where Grand Cairo does at present.

BACA, W. lon. 3. lat. 37. 30. town of Granada, in Spain, 35 m. N. W. of Almeria, and 48 m. N. of Granada.

BACCASERAI, E. lon. 35. lat. 45. 15. the capital of Crim-Tartary, sit. 60 m. S. of Precop, and 80 m. W. of the straits of Kassa.

BACCEN, or **Baciaim**, E. lon. 7. lat. 19. 20. a port town of Cambaya in the hither peninsula of India, sub. to the Portuguese.

BACHERAC, E. lon. 7. lat. 50. town of the pal. on the Rhine, sit. the W. shore of that river, 10 m. of Simeren, and 26 m. W. of Mentz, remarkable for its excellent wine sub. to the elector Palatine.

BACHIAN isle, E. lon. 125. under the equator, one of the Moluccas.

islands, or Clove-islands, in the power of the Dutch. Asia.

BACHO, E. lon. 49. lat. 40. a port town of the pr. of Chirwan, or Shirvan in Persia, sit. on the western shore of the Caspian sea, 300 m. S. of Astracan, and 120 m. N. of Febrat. Asia.

BACTRIA, a pr. on the N. E. of ancient Persia, part of the present Black Tartary, and the Persian pr. of Chorazzan, the native country of Kouli Kan, or Shah Nadir. Asia.

BADAJOX, W. lon. 7. 20. lat. 38. 45. a large fortified town of Spanish Estremadura, sit. on the river Guadiana, 12 m. E. of Elvas, and 80 m. S. W. of Madrid.

BARALON, E. lon. 2. 15. lat. 41. 5. a town sit. in the pr. of Catalonia, in Spain, on the shore of the Mediterranean, 10 m. E. of Barcelona; where king Charles (the late emperor) and the lord Peterborough landed, when they laid siege to Barcelona, anno 1704.

BADEN, E. lon. 8. lat. 48. 40. capital of the margravate of Baden, in Suabia, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Strasburg, and 40 m. W. of Stuttgart, sub. to the prince of Baden, and remarkable for its hot baths.

BADEN-WEILLER, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 47. 40. a town of the Brisgaw, in Suabia, 15 m. N. of Basil, sub. to the prince of Baden, and has several hot baths.

BADEN-DOURLACH. See Durlach, or Dourlask.

BADEN, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 47. 35. capital of the ter. of Baden, in Switzerland, sit. 14 m. N. W. of Zurich, and 14 m. S. of Waldshut, sub. to the Swiss Cantons, and the place where the states assemble.

BADEN, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 48. 20. town of the cir. of Austria, 15 m. N. of Vienna, and 14 m. N. of Newstadt, sub. to the house of Austria.

BADENOCH, a county of Scotland, lying Inverness on the N. Murray on the E. Athol on the S. and Lochaber on the W.

BADIS, E. lon. 23. lat. 59. 15.

a fortress of Livonia, sit. 20 m. W. of Revel, sub. to Russia.

BAEZA, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 37. 40. a large city of Andalusia, in Spain, sit. on the river Guadalquivir, 65 m. E. of Cordoua, and 40 m. N. E. of Granada; a bish. and univ.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a gulph in North America, discovered by one Baffin, an Englishman, in attempting to discover a N. W. passage into the Pacific ocean; this bay runs from cape Farewel, in W. Greenland, lat. 60. N. E. to 80 degrees.

BAGDAT, E. lon. 44. lat. 33. a strong town of Turkey, on the frontiers of Persia, sit. on the river Tigris, in the pr. of Iraca-Arabia, the ancient Chaldea, of which it is the capital, and stands 260 m. N. W. of Boffora, 340 m. W. of Ispahan, and 350 m. S. E. of Aleppo. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till the middle of the 13th century, when the Turks made a conquest of it; since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Persians and Turks, but the Turks made themselves masters of it in the year 1639, and have continued in possession of it ever since. Kouli Kan, or Shah Nadir, the late sovereign of Persia, besieged it more than once, but was obliged to raise the siege by the Turks.

BAGNAGAR, E. lon. 77. 30. lat. 16. 30. the capital of the pr. of Golconda, in the hither peninsula of India, sit. 220 m. N. W. of Fort St. George, and as many E. of Goa, formerly the residence of the kings of Golconda, but this and the whole pr. is now sub. to the Mogul. It was most taken notice of for a magnificent reservoir of water and fountains, round which was built a colonnade, supported by arches, which afforded a refreshing coolness in the hottest season. Asia.

BAGNIALEUCK, E. lon. 18. 15. lat. 44. a large city of the pr. of Bosnia, in European Turkey. sit. 60 m. N. E. of Spalatto, and 90 m. S. W. of Posego.

BAHAMA, or Lucaya islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, between 21 and 27 degrees of N. lat. and between 73 and 81 degrees of western lon. are very numerous, but there are about 12 of them of a considerable extent. The gulph of Florida, or Bahama, through which the Spanish galleons sail in their way to Europe, lies between these islands and the continent of Florida. America.

BAHAMA proper, which gives its name to the rest, is sit. between 78 and 81 degrees of W. lon. and between 26 and 27 degrees of N. lat. These islands were discovered by Columbus, anno 1492, in his search of America. The island of St. Salvador, one of the Bahama-islands, was the first land Columbus discovered when his men despaired of finding any, and were about to throw him overboard, which occasioned his giving the island the name of St. Salvador: but see more of these islands in the description of the island of Providence, now fortified by the English, and commands the rest of the Bahama-islands.

BAHAREN island, E. lon. 50. lat. 26. an island in the Persian gulph in Asia, where was one of the most considerable pearl-fisheries in the world, but disused at present.

BAHUS, E. lon. 11. lat. 58. 20. capital of the pr. of Bahus, in Sweden, sit. near the sea called the Schagger-rick, 20 m. N. W. of Gottenburgh.

BAJA, E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 41. 6. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples and ter. de Lavoro, sit. on the sea-coast 12 m. W. of the city of Naples. This city was famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces in the time of the Romans, and here they still shew the ruins of buildings which they denominate the palaces of Caesar, Pompey, Cicero, and other Romans of distinction; and that little spot called the Elysian fields, lies about a mile from Baja, but has not much to render it admired at present.

BAJADOR cape, W. lon. 15. lat. 27. sit. on the W. coast of Africa, S. of the Canary-islands.

BAKAL, a great lake in the middle of Siberia, in the road from Muscovy to China. Asia.

BALA, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 52. 55. a market town of Merionethshire in Wales, sit. 16 m. S. of Denbigh.

BALAGATE mountains, which divide the Malabar coast from that of Cormandel, running almost the whole length of the hither peninsula of India, from N. to S. Asia.

BALAGNA, E. lon. 45. lat. 56. 30. a town of Muscovy, in the pr. of Little Novogorod, sit. on the river Wolga, 50 m. N. of Nisnia, or Nise Novogorod.

BALAGUER, E. lon. 30 min. lat. 41. 30. a city of Catalonia, in Spain, sit. on the river Segra, 75 m. W. of Barcelona, and 15 m. N. E. of Lerida.

BALBASTRO, W. lon. 15 min. lat. 42. capital of the ter. of Balbastro, in the pr. of Arragon, in Spain, sit. on the river Sinca, 50 m. N. E. of Saragossa, a bish. under the archb. of Saragossa.

BALDEC, E. lon. 37. 30. lat. 33. a town of Asiatick Turkey, sit. at the foot of mount Libanus, 30 m. N. of Damascus, in Syria, the ancient Heliopolis, or city of the Sun, of which there are most magnificent ruins still remaining, particularly there are some stones in the wall upwards of twenty yards in length four yards broad, and four in depth each of them. It is sub. to the Turks but inhabited chiefly by Greek Christians.

BALCH, E. lon. 65. 20. lat. 27. a city of Ubec Tartary in Asia, cap. of a ter. of the same name, sit. on the frontiers of Persia, 200 m. S. of Bochara.

BALDIVIA, or Valdivia, W. lon. 74. S. lat. 40. a port town of the pr. of Chili, in S. America, sit. 300 m. S. of St. Jago, and 100 m. N. E. of the island of Chiloe. The town was founded by that celebrated Spanish general Baldivia, about the year 1551, after he had spent upwards of eleven years in the conquest

of that valuable country of Chili, and built St. Jago, the capital, and many other towns. To this he gave his own name, and reserved the country about it to himself, there being greater plenty of gold in the neighbouring mountains, than in any part of America; but he had the misfortune after all his conquests to be defeated and taken prisoner by the Chilefians, who put him to death, 'tis said, by pouring melted gold down his throat, after which he seemed to have so insatiable a thirst. The Chilefians afterwards recovered Baldivia, and many other towns, driving the Spaniards out of the inland country, but they remained however possessed of several places on the coast. The Dutch, and after them the English, attempted to settle at Baldivia, but were compelled to retire from thence, either by the Spaniards, or natives, or both; and the Spaniards are masters of Baldivia at this day.

BALDOC, a market town of Hertfordshire, 37 m. from London, on the great Northern-road.

BALEARES, the ancient name for the islands of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, sit. in the Mediterranean sea, S. of Catalonia in Spain.

BALI, E. lon. 114. S. lon. 7. 30. This island, and the east end of the island of Java, form a strait about a mile over, thro' which the East-India merchant-ships sometimes return to Europe from China. It is a difficult passage, if it be not observed that the S. wind bursts thro' the straits once in 24 hours, and sets a ship back as much as it has gained in a whole day. Asia.

BALISORE, E. lon. 85. 15. lat. 21. 30. a port town of the hither India, sit. on the N. W. part of the bay of Bengal, 180 m. S. W. of Mergley, and 340 m. N. E. of Massapatan, an English factory, where East-India ships, bound for the river Ganges and Bengal, usually take in pilots; sub. to the Mogul. Asia.

BALLAGHY, W. lon. 8. 55. lat.

53. 48. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Slego, and pr. of Connaught, sit. 20 m. S. of Slego.

BALLISHANNON, W. lon. 8. 30. lat. 54. 25. a great town of the co. of Donnegal, and pr. of Ulster, sit. E. of Donnegal-bay, 10 m. S. of the town of Donnegal, and 110 m. N. W. of Dublin, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

BALLICONNEL, W. lon. 7. 50. lat. 54. 6. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Cavan, and pr. of Ulster, sit. 11 m. N. E. of Cavan.

BALSARA. See BOSSORA.

BALLYNAKILL, a borough in Queen's-county in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

BALTIC SEA, has Sweden on the N. and Germany and Livonia on the S. It is observable, that a current always sets out of this sea thro' the Sound into the Ocean; for which reason, and the numerous fresh water rivers which fall into it, its waters are not so salt as other seas; and there are no tides in it; and it is frequently frozen 3 or 4 months in the winter.

BALTIMORE, W. lon. 9. 15. lat. 51. 15. a town in the co. of Cork, and pr. of Munster in Ireland, sit. on a head-land, which runs into the sea 15 m. S. W. of Rosse, and 5 m. N. E. of the island of cape Clear; and gives title of Baron to the English family of Calvert; sends two members to parliament.

BALTINGLAS, a borough in the co. of Wicklow in Ireland; sends 2 members to parliament.

BAMBERG, E. lon. 10. 50. lat. 50. 15. capital of the ter. of Bamberg in Franconia in Germany, sit. on the river Regnitz, 40 m. N. of Nuremburg, and 45 m. N. E. of Wurtzburg. The bish. of Bamberg is sovereign of the city, and a ter. about it, 60 m. in length, and 40 in breadth.

BAMFF, W. lon. 2. 5. lat. 57. 40. capital of the shire of Bamff, in the N. E. part of Scotland, sit. at the mouth of the river Dovert near the German ocean, 32 m. N. W. of

Aberdeen, and 110 m. N. of Edinburgh.

BAMPTON, a market-town in Oxfordshire, near the river Isis, 15 m. S. W. of Oxford, and 18 m. W. of Buckingham.

BAMPTON, a market-town in Devon, 22 m. N. of Exeter, 7 m. N. of Tiverton, and 168 m. W. of London.

BANBURY, a borough-town in Oxfordshire, sit. on the river Cherwell, 75 m. N. W. of London, gave title of earl to the family of Knolles, which title is extinct; sends one member to parliament.

BANCA isle, E. lon. 105. S. lat. 3. near the S. E. part of the island of Sumatra, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel. Asia.

BANCALIS, E. lon. 99. N. lat. 2. a port town of the E. coast of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, 130 m. W. of Malacca, a Dutch settlement.

BANCOCK, E. lon. 101. lat. 13. 30. a city of the K. of Siam, in India, beyond Ganges, sit. near the mouth of the river Menan, 40 m. S. of the city of Siam. Asia.

BANDA, or Lantor, E. lon. 128. S. lat. 4. 30. This is the chief of the Banda islands, where nutmegs grow; they are all of them very small, scarce any of them 20 m. long, and have the island of Ceram on the N. the island of Celebes or Macassar on the W. and the ocean on the E. and S. and lies S. E. of Amboyna 170 miles. The mace covers the nutmeg as the husk covers a nut. These islands have been always much esteemed on account of their producing these spices. The Arabs first brought them to Egypt and the coasts of the Levant, and from thence they were distributed all over Europe. The Portuguese having found the way to Asia round the cape of Good Hope, about the year 1500, trafficked with the natives of India, and brought these spices to Europe. The Dutch invaded these islands about the year 1609, when the natives put themselves under the

protection of the English, and acknowledged the K. of England their sovereign; but the Dutch expelled both the natives and the English, usurped the dominion of them, and keep possession of them to this day, excluding all other nations from these valuable spices, which will grow nowhere else, it is pretended. Asia.

BANDER ABASSI. See GOMBRON.

BANDER CONGO, E. lon. 54. 50. lat. 27. a port town on the E. side of the Persian-gulph, 100 m. W. of Bander Abassi, or Gombron. Asia.

BANDO. See ASIMER.

BANDON-BRIDGE, a town in the co. of Cork in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

BANDORA, E. lon. 72. 30. lat. 19. the capital of the island of Saltet or Canorin, on the W. coast of the hither India, divided from the island of Bombay by a narrow channel, subject to the Portuguese. Asia.

BANGOR, a borough in the co. of Down in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

BANGOR, W. lon. 4. 15. lat. 54. 20. a city in Carnarvonshire in Wales, the see of a bishop, sit. on the sea side, 12 m. E. of Carnarvon and 240 m. N. W. of London.

BANNAGHIR, W. lon. 8. lat. 54. 10. a town of Ireland, in King's co. in the pr. of Leinster, sit. on the river Shannon, 15 m. S. of Athlone; sends two members to parliament.

BANIANS, a numerous sect in the East-Indies, who never eat anything that has life. They are themselves chiefly to trade, and are the greatest merchants in the world.

BANKISH, a pr. of the Mogul dominions in the N. part of the hither India, lying S. W. of the coast of Cassimere. Asia.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo in the East-Indies, in the mouth whereof is a floating town, where the English E. India company have a factory.

BANTAM, E. lon. 105. S. lat. 6. once the capital of a large kingdom

and a port town of great trade on the N. W. coast of the island of Java; and here the English E. India company had one of their principal factories: but the Dutch attacked and deposed the K. of Bantam, and expelled the English from thence, in the reign of K. James II. in a time of full peace, and still retain the possession both of the city and kingdom, suffering one of the posterity of their ancient kings to enjoy the title of King. Asia.

BANNOW, a borough in the co. of Wexford in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

BANTRY, W. lon. 9. 20. lat. 51. 30. sit. on a bay of the sea, to which it gives its name, in the co. of Cork, and pr. of Munster, in the S. W. part of Ireland.

BAPAUME, E. lon. 3. lat. 50. 10. a fortified town of the pr. of Artois, in the French Netherlands, sit. 12 m. S. E. of Arras, and 14 m. S. W. of Cambray.

BAR, a D. on the N. W. of Lorraine in Germany, lying on both sides the river Maese, and having Luxembourg on the N. and another part of Lorraine on the S. now sub. to France.

BAR, E. lon. 28. lat. 48. 20. a town of the pr. of Podolia in Poland, sit. 65 m. N. E. of Kaminec, and 55 m. N. W. of Braclaw.

BARACOA, W. lon. 76. lat. 21. a town on the N. E. part of the island of Cuba, in N. America, 50 m. N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba.

BARANCO, W. lon. 75. 30. lat. 11. a port town of St. Martha in Terra Firma, sit. on the river Grande, 30 m. S. of the mouth of that river, and 75 m. N. E. of Carthage, the see of a bishop. America.

BARANWAHR, E. lon. 20. lat. 46. 20. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. near the Danube, 15 m. N. W. of Besske, and 90 m. N. W. of Belgrade, sub. to the house of Austria.

BARBADOES, W. lon. 61. lat. 13. one of the British Caribbee islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, more easterly than any of the rest, 90 m. S. E. of Martinico, and 70 m. E. of St.

Vincent, being 25 m. in length, and 15 in breadth, a level country, generally with some small hills, and but little wood upon it. They produce sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; their fruits, oranges, citrons, pine-apples, guavas, plantains, &c. The coast might easily be made defensible; but the money designed for the fortifications is otherwise applied. The sugar-works are upon the decline at present, which, with the oppression of some of their governors, hath induced some of the richest planters to remove. A college has been built and endowed here by the late Col. Codrington, and other benefactors; but it has not yet answered the pious intention of the founders. The number of white inhabitants may be about 20,000, and there may be 100,000 negroes. They receive most of their corn, cattle, flesh, and salted fish, from the northern colonies, and their cloaths and furniture from England. They are subject to hurricanes here in the months of July and August; but not so much as in the other Caribbee islands. The trade-wind at all other times blows constantly from the eastward.

BARBARY. This coast extends itself along the southern-shore of the Mediterranean-sea, from the 2d degree of W. lon. to the 30th degree of E. lon. that is, from the river Mulvia, which separates it from Morocco on the W. to Egypt on the E. comprehending the countries of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca. Afr.

BARBERINO, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 43. 40. a town of Tuscany in Italy, 12 m. S. of Florence.

BARBE St. a town of New Biscay in Mexico, near which are rich silver mines, sit. 500 m. N. W. of Mexico city, W. lon. 110. lat. 26.

BARBUDA, W. lon. 61. lat. 18. one of the British Caribbee isles, sit. 45 m. N. of Antego, about 20 m. long and 12 broad. The natives apply themselves chiefly to the breeding cattle, and raising provisions for the neighbouring islands. It is the

property of the Codrington family, who have great numbers of negroes here as well as in Barbadoes; and have given large benefactions to have them instructed in the Christian religion. America.

BARCA, is sit. on the S. coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt; a barren desert for the most part. Here was the ancient Cyrene, and the temple of Jupiter Hammon. Africa.

BARCELONA, E. lon. 2. lat. 41. 40. the capital of Catalonia in Spain, sit. in a large plain along the shore of the Mediterranean, 300 m. E. of Madrid, 140 m. E. of Saragossa, and 180 m. N. E. of Valencia. The city is of an oblong form, and contains about 15,000 houses, defended by the fort of Montjoy, which stands on a rocky mountain near a mile to the W. of it, by its own walls on the N. and E. and by the sea on the S. there being a mole running out into the sea, which secures small vessels; but the larger ships lie in the road exposed to storms. It is divided into the new and old town, separated from each other by a wall and ditch, the old town inclosing the new. There are several beautiful streets and squares, and it enjoys a good foreign trade. It is the seat of the viceroy of the pr. a bish. and univ. The French possessing themselves of this city, and the rest of the Spanish monarchy, anno 1700, K. Charles, the late Emperor, and the earl of Peterborough, took it with a very small force, 4 Oct. 1705, and Philip the late K. of Spain laying siege to it the next year, it was relieved by the earl of Peterborough and admiral Leake, the French and Spaniards retiring precipitately into France, and leaving all their cannon, ammunition, tents, baggage, and wounded men behind them; and the city remained in the possession of K. Charles till the year 1712, when the citizens erecting a kind of commonwealth, set up for an independent state; but it was reduced to the obedience of Philip, the late

K. of Spain, by the D. of Berwick the year 1714. The country about Barcelona is very pleasant and fruitful, well watered by springs and rivulets, and thick set with villages. They have manufactures both silken and woollen, and excel in those of iron and steel. They make good wine also which they export in large quantities.

BARCELONETTA, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 44. 35. the capital of the valley of Barcelonetta in Piedmont in Italy, on the frontiers of Dauphine in France, 20 m. S. of Embrun, and 50 m. N. of Nice, now sub. to France; to which crown it was yielded by the treaty of Utrecht, anno 1713.

BARCELOR, or **BASSELOR**, E. lon. 74. 15. lat. 13. 30. a port town on the coast of Malabar in the East-Indies, a Dutch factory, sit. 130 m. S. of Goa.

BARCELOS, E. lon. 9. 15. lat. 41. 20. a town of the pr. of Entre Minho Duero in Portugal, sit. 12 m. W. of Braga, and 30 m. N. of Porto.

BARDEWICK, E. lon. 10. 6. lat. 53. 40. a town of Germany in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Lunenbourg, sit. on the river Ilmenau, 7 m. N. of the city of Lunenburg, sub. to the Elector of Hanover.

BARDT, E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 54. 20. a port town of Pomerania in Germany, sit. on the Baltic sea, 18 m. W. of Stralsund, and 30 N. E. of Rostock, sub. to Sweden.

BAREITH Margravate, sit. in the E. division of the cir. of Franconia, sub. to the margrave, who is a branch of the Brandenburg family, from thence filed Brandenburg-Bareith.

BARFLEUR CAPE, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 49. 47. sit. 12 m. E. of Cherbourg. Here part of the royal navy of France was destroyed, the day after the victory obtained by the confederate fleet commanded by admiral Russel, anno 1692. Barfleur was anciently one of the best port towns of France; but the harbour being choaked up with sand, it is now in ruins.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a market-town in Hertfordshire, 18 m. W. of Hert-

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Hertford, 11 m. W. of St. Albans, and 25 N. W. of London.

BARKING, a fishing town on the Thames in Essex, 10 m. E. of London.

BARKLEY, or **BERKELEY**, a market town in Gloucestershire, 110 m. W. of London, and 15 S. W. of Gloucester; gives title of Earl to the family of Berkeley.

BARKWAY, a market town in Hertfordshire, 35 m. N. of London, on the road to Cambridge, scarce any market at present.

BARLEDUC, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 48. 40. the capital of the D. of Bar in Lorraine, sit. 60 m. S. E. of Rheims, and 35 m. W. of Nancy, formerly sub. to Lorraine, but now to France.

BARLEMONT, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 10. a town of Hainault in the French Netherlands, sit. on the river Sambre, 15 m. S. of Mons, and 9 m. S. W. of Maubeuge.

BARLETTA, E. lon. 17. lat. 41. a port town in the ter. of Barri in Naples, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 22 m. W. of Barri, and 30 m. S. E. of Manfredonia, in the S. part of Italy.

BARLOVENTO ISLES. See **CARIBBEE ISLANDS**.

BARNARD CASTLE, a town of the county of Durham, sit. on the river Tees, 245 m. N. of London.

BARNET, a market town of Middlesex, (part of Hertfordshire) 12 m. N. of London.

BARNSTAPLE, a port town of Devonshire, sit. on the river Tau, 30 m. N. of Exeter, and 192 m. W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

BAROCHÉ, E. lon. 72. 5. lat. 22. 15. a port town of the hither India, in Asia, in the pr. of Cambaya, sit. 60 m. N. of Surat.

BARRAUX FORT, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 45. a fortress of Savoy, having Montmelian on the N. and Grenoble on the S.

BARRI, E. lon. 17. 40. lat. 40. 40. the capital of the ter. of Barri in

Naples, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 120 m. E. of Naples, and 85 m. N. W. Otranto.

BAR SUR AUBE, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 48. 15. a city of Champaign in France, sit. at the foot of a hill on the river Aube, 26 m. E. of Troyes, and 60 S. W. of Nancy. This town is taken notice of for its excellent Champaign wine.

BAR SUR SEYNE, E. lon. 4. 22. lat. 47. 50. a town of Burgundy, sit. on the river Syene, 20 m. S. E. of Troyes, and 90 m. S. E. of Paris, near the confines of Champaign.

BARTHOLOMEW isle, W. lon. 62. 5. lat. 18. 6. one of the Caribbee islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 20 m. N. of St. Christopher's, sub. to France.

BARTON, a market town in Lincolnshire, sit. on the southern shore of the Humber, 34 m. N. of Lincoln, and 169 m. N. of London, from whence there is a horse-ferry over to Hull in Yorkshire.

BASIL, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 47. 30. the capital of the can. of Basil in Switzerland, sit. near the confines of Alsace, on both sides the river Rhine, 54 m. S. of Straßburg, and 40 m. N. of Bern, a large populous city and univ. The art of making paper is said to have been first used here. Holben the celebrated painter, was a native of this city. The town is fortified, being a frontier against France and Germany; and the inhabitants are Protestants. Basil bish. is sub. to its bishop, and independent both of the city and canton of that name.

BASILGOROD, E. lon. 45. 30. lat. 55. 30. a considerable town on the river Wolga, in the province of Nise-Novogord in Russia.

BASILICATE, a ter. of Naples in Italy, having the Terra de Barri on the N. and Calabria on the S.

BASINGSTOKE, a market town in Hampshire, 46 m. S. W. of London, on the Salisbury road.

BASQUE, or LABOUR, the south-west division of the pr. of Gascony

Gascony in France, lying on the bay of Biscay, and the frontiers of Spain.

BASS, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 56. 3. an inaccessible rock and fort on the coast of E. Lothian in Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 45 m. E. of Edinburgh.

BASSAÏM, or **Bacceim**, a port town of the hither India in Asia, E. lon. 72. 5. lat. 19. 30. sit. in the pr. of Cambaya, 40 m. N. of Bombay, sub. to Portugal.

BASSATERRE, part of the island of St. Christopher's, in possession of the French, till yielded to Great-Britain by the peace of Utrecht, anno 1713. America.

BASSIGNY, the south-east division of the pr. of Champaign in France.

BASSORA. See **BOSSORA**.

BASTIA, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 42. 20. the capital city of the island of Corsica, a good port, sit. on the Mediterranean sea, in the N. E. part of the island, 120 m. S. of Genoa, and sub. to that republic.

BASTILE, a castle for state prisoners in Paris.

BASTIMENTO's, some small islands on the coast of Darien in S. America, which lie a little to the eastward of Porto-Bello.

BASTION DE FRANCE, E. lon. 8. lat. 36. 30. a fortress in the K. of Tunis on the coast of Barbary, 80 m. W. of Tunis city, sub. to France.

BASTOIGNE, E. lon. 5. 26. lat. 50. a town of the Netherlands in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. 28 m. N. W. of Luxemburg, sub. to Austria.

BATACALO, E. lon. 81. lat. 8. a fort and town on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon, in India, 160 m. N. E. of Columbo, and 200 m. S. of Trincumbar. Asia.

BATASECK, E. lon. 19. 45. lat. 46. 30. a town of the Lower Hungary, sit. on the Danube, 70 m. S. of Buda.

BATAVIA, E. lon. 106. S. lat. 6. the capital of all the Dutch

colonies and settlements in India, and an excellent harbour, sit. on the N. E. part of the island of Java, S. E. of the island of Sumatra, and S. W. of Bornea. It is a most beautiful city, built with white stone, and canals, planted with evergreens, run through their principal streets. The inhabitants are a mixture of many nations, whom the Dutch have removed from other oriental islands, and a large colony of the Chinese; many thousands of whom were lately massacred, and their wealth seized by the Dutch, who are so powerful both in ships of war and land-forces at Batavia, that they command all the Indian seas, and put what terms they please upon the powers of Asia, whose countries lie in those seas, and on the European merchants that traffic thither, which is evident from their monopolizing all the fine spices in the East. Asia.

BATH, E. lon. 20. 40. lat. 46. a town of Hungary, sit. 18 m. E. of Esbeck, and 70 m. N. W. of Belgrade.

BATH, W. lon. 2. 30. lat. 51. 30. a city of Somersetshire, sit. on the river Avon, and 108 m. W. of London; gives the title of Earl to the family of Pulteney. The town stands in a bottom, surrounded by steep hills, and has of late some elegant buildings erected for the reception of people of quality, who resort every season in great numbers to the baths; and they have lately erected a magnificent hospital with the contributions of the nobility and gentry, for the benefit of the poor of the K. who come thither to be cured of their various maladies.

BATTEL, a town of Suffex, 6 m. N. of Hastings, 18 m. E. of Lewes, and 54 S. E. of London. Near this place William D. of Normandy obtained a decisive victory over Harold King of England, 14 October 1066, and having killed his rival was soon after acknowledged K. of Eng

B A

England, whereupon he built a magnificent abbey near the fortunate field, to commemorate his success.

BATTENBOURG, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 51. 45. a town of Dutch Guelderland, sit. on the N. shore of the river Maes, almost opposite to Rarenstein, 10 m. S. W. of Nimeguen.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of the German empire, whose D. is always an Elector. It is bounded by Franconia, Saxony, and Bohemia on the N. by Austria on the E. by Tyrol on the S. and by Suabia on the W.

BAVAY, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 15. a little town of the pr. of Hainault in the French Netherlands, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Mons, and 10 m. E. of Valenciennes, and about 3 S. W. of Malplaquet; whither the French retired, after that terrible battle fought anno 1709, wherein more were killed than in any battle during the last war; the whole force almost of the confederates and the French being engaged that day, the first commanded by the D. of Marlborough and Pr. Eugene of Savoy, and the latter by the marshals Villars and Boufflers.

BAUGE, under the same meridian with London, lat. 47. 30. a little town in the pr. of Anjou in France, 10 m. E. of Angers, and 35 m. W. of Tours.

BAUTZEN, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 51. 15. the capital of Lusatia, in Germany, sit. 35 m. N. E. of Dresden, and 40 m. E. of Meissen, sub. to the Elector of Saxony, now K. of Poland.

BAYA, E. lon. 19. 50. lat. 56. 10. a town of Hungary, sit. 65 m. E. of Buda, and 45 m. N. W. of Budek.

BAYEUX, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 49. 20. a city of Normandy in France, sit. near the English channel, 15 m. N. W. of Caen, and 70 m. W. of Rouen, a bish. under the archb. of Rouen.

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BAYONNE, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 43. 30. a large city of Gascony in France, sit. near the mouth of the river Adour; which forms a good harbour; and a little below discharges itself into the bay of Biscay, 35 m. N. of Pampeluna, 85 m. S. of Bourdeaux, and 360 m. S. W. of Paris, a bish. see under the archb. of Aux.

BAZA. See BACA.

BAZAS, W. lon. 25 min. lat. 44. 20. the capital of the Bazadois, a pr. of Guienne in France, sit. 30 m. S. of Bourdeaux, and 45 m. N. E. of Dax.

BEACHY-HEAD, a cape or promontory on the coast of Suffex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch commanded by Lord Torrington, 30 June 1690.

BEACONSFIELD, a market town of Bucks, 24 m. W. of London, on the Oxford road.

BEARALSTON, a borough town of Devon, sit. on the river Tamar on the confines of Cornwall, 10 m. N. of Plymouth, and 210 W. from London; sends two members to parliament.

BEARN, a pr. in the S. of France, having Gascony on the N. and the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from Spain, on the S.

BEAUCLAIRE, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 43. 40. a town of Languedoc, sit. on the W. shore of the river Rhone, 7 m. N. of Arles, and 15 m. E. of Nismes.

BEAUCE, the northern division of the province of Orleanois in France.

BEAUFORT, E. lon. 15 min. lat. 47. 30. a town of the D. of Anjou in Orleanois in France, sit. 15 m. E. of Angers, and 40 m. W. of Tours.

BEAUFORT, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 45. 30. a town of Savoy in Italy, sit. 30 m. E. of Chamberry.

BEAUGENCY, E. lon. 1. 36. lat. 47. 48. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleanois, sit. on the river

river Loire, 15 m. S. W. of Orleans.

BEAUJEU, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 46. 15. the capital of Beaujolois in the Lyonois in France, sit. 25 m. N. W. of Lyons.

BEAUJOLAIS, the south-east division of the province of Lyonois in France.

BEAUMARIS, a market town of Anglesey in Wales, sit. 9 m. N. of Bangor, and 27 m. W. of St. Asaph, 242 m. N. W. of London; sends one member to parliament.

BEAUMONT, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 50. 20. a town of Hainalt, 17 m. S. E. of Mans, and 12 m. S. W. of Charleroy.

BEAUMONT, E. lon. 5 min. lat. 48. 20. a town of France, sit. 15 m. N. of Mans, and 16 m. S. of Alençon.

BEAUVIN, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 47. a city of Burgundy in France, sit. 15 m. N. of Chalons, and 20 S. W. of Dijon.

BEAVOIR, W. lon. 2. lat. 47. a port-town of France, sit. on the sea coast of Poictou, in the province of Orleanois, 25 m. S. W. of Nants.

BEAVOIS, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 49. 30. a city of the isle of France, capital of the Beavois, sit. 43 m. N. of Paris, and 32 m. S. of Amiens, the see of a bish.

BEKANER, E. lon. 83. lat. 28. the capital of the ter. of Becar in India, sit. on the river Ganges, 200 m. N. E. of Agra, and 180 m. E. of Delli. Asia.

BEDAL, a market town of York-shire, 12 m. S. of Richmond, and 219 N. of London.

BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordshire, sit. on the river Ouse, 48 m. from London, on the road to Nottingham; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of D. to the family of Russel.

BEDOUINS are tribes of Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N. of Africa, governed by their own chiefs

and their own laws, where they do not interfere with the laws of the country where they reside, in the same manner the Patriarchs lived in tents, and were governed anciently. The chief employment of both, grazing of cattle.

BEDWIN, a borough town of Wiltshire, sit. 69 m. W. of London, and 5 S. W. of Hungerford; sends two members to parliament.

BEFORT, E. lon. 7. lat. 47. 55. a town of Alsace, sit. on the frontiers of Switzerland, 60 m. S. W. of Strasburg, and 15 m. N. of Basle, sub. to France.

BEJA, W. lon. 8. 40. lat. 37. 55. a city of the pr. of Alentejo, in Portugal, sit. 40 m. S. of Evora, and 60 m. S. W. of Elvas.

BEICHLINGEN, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 51. 20. a city of Thuringia, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, in Germany, sit. 15 m. N. of Weimar, and 42 m. W. of Leipzig, and is the capital of the county of that name.

BEILA, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 45. a town of Piedmont, in Italy, sit. 32 m. N. of Turin, and 40 m. N. E. of Susa.

BEILSTEIN, E. lon. 8. lat. 50. 30. a town of the Landgravate of Hesse, in Germany, sit. 32 m. N. of Mentz, and 10 m. S. of Dillenburg.

BEIRA, a pr. of Portugal, having Entre-Minho-Duero on the N. and Estremadura on the S.

BELAC, E. lon. 1. 15. lat. 46. 15. a small city of La Marche, in the ter. of Lyonois, in France, sit. on the river Gartemp, 23 m. N. E. of Limoges, 46 m. S. E. of Poictiers, and 160 m. S. of Paris.

BELCASTRO, E. lon. 17. 15. lat. 39. 15. a city of Calabria, in Naples, the most southerly part of Italy, sit. near the gulph of Quillae, 85 m. N. E. of Reggio, and 5 m. S. of St. Severino.

BELCOE, W. lon. 8. 6. lat. 14. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Farnagh and pr. of Ulster, sit. on Lough Nilly, 18 m. S. E. of Ballyshannon.

BELEM, W. lon. 9. 40. lat. 38. 40. a fortress on the N. side of the

er Tagus, 3 m. W. of Lisbon. In Portugal.

BELEZERO, E. lon. 36. lat. 60. the capital of the pr. of Belezino in Russia, sit. on the S. E. shore of the White-Lake, 150 m. E. of Petersburg, and 100 N. E. of Novogorod.

BELFAST, W. lon. 6. 15. lat. 54. a port town of Ireland, sit. on Lickfergus bay, in the co. of Antrim, and pr. of Ulster, 9 m. S. W. of Lickfergus; sends two members to parliament.

BELGARDEN, E. lon. 16. 5. lat. 54. town of eastern Pomerania, in Germany, sit. 55 m. N. E. of Stetin, and 1 m. E. of Triptow, sub. to Prussia.

BELGOROD, E. lon. 37. lat. 51. 20. the capital of the pr. of Belgorod, sit. most in the midst of Russia, upon the river Donets, 130 m. S. W. of Voronets, and 220 m. E. of Kiof.

BELGOROD, E. lon. 31. lat. 46. a fortified town of Bessarabia, in Turkey, on the Black-sea, at the mouth of the river Niefter, 300 m. N. of Constantinople, and 80 m. S. E. of Bender.

BELGRADE, E. lon. 21. lat. 45. the capital city of the pr. of Servia, Turkey, sit. on the S. side of the river Danube, at its confluence with the river Save, 340 m. S. E. of Vienna, 60 m. S. E. of Presburg, 60 m. S.

of Temeswaer, and 450 m. N. W. of Constantinople. This was lately a large beautiful city, strongly fortified, and defended by one of the strongest fortifications in Europe, and inhabited by Christians. It has been often taken and retaken, but was taken the last time by the Christians, commanded by Prince Eugene of Savoy, on the 22d

August, 1717; and the Austrians remained in possession of it till the year 1739, when by French mediation it was yielded to the Turks, and the fine fortifications entirely demolished in pursuance of that treaty, and now the Turks remain possess'd

of Belgrade, the entire pr. of Servia, and all the country S. of the Danube to the Save, from the Black-sea on the E. to the river Unna, which divides the pr. of Bosnia in the W.

BELLCLARE, W. lon. 9. 5. lat. 53. 55. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Sligo, and pr. of Connaught, sit. 23 m. S. W. of Sligo.

BELLE, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 50. 45. a town in French Flanders, sit. 9 m. S. W. of Ypres, and 12 m. N. E. of Lille.

BELLENTS, E. lon. 9. lat. 46. a city of Switzerland, sit. near the N. end of the lake Lugano, on the confines of the ter. of the Grisons, sub. to the Switzers.

BELLESME, E. lon. 40 min. lat. 48. 30. a town of Perche, in the pr. of Orleanois, in France, sit. 80 m. W. of Paris, and 27 m. S. E. of Alençon.

BELLEY, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 45. 40. the capital of Bugey, in the pr. of Burgundy, in France, sit. on the frontiers of Savoy, 16 m. N. W. of Chamberry, and 30 m. E. of Lions.

BELLEVILLE, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 46. 8. a town of France, in the ter. of Beaujolis, and pr. of Lionois, sit. 19 m. N. of Lions.

BELLISLE, W. lon. 58. lat. 52. an island sit. near the eastern coast of New-Britain, or Eskimaux, and gives its name to the straits of Bellisle, which separate the N. of Newfoundland from New-Britain. America.

BELLISLE, W. lon. 3. lat. 47. 20. an island near the S. coast of Britany, in France. The English, under the command of major-general Hodgson and commodore Keppel made a descent here in April 1761, and became masters of the strong citadel of Palais by the 7th of June following, and with that of the whole island, which they are now strongly fortifying.

BELLUNO, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 46. 20. capital of the Bellunese, in the ter. of Venice, in Italy, 40 m. N. of Padua, and 40 m. N. W. of Aquileia.

BELTURBET, W. lon. 7. 35. lat. 54. 7. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Cavan, and pr. of Ulster, sit. on the river Earn, 8 m. N. of Cavan; sends two members to parliament.

BELTZ, E. lon. 24. lat. 50. 5. capital of the pal. of Beltz, in the pr. of Red-Russia, in Poland, 35 m. N. of Lemberg, and 150 E. of Cracow.

BELVIDERE, E. lon. 22. lat. 37. the cap. of the pr. of Belvidere, on the W. coast of the Morea, near cape Tornese, from whence we import the raisins called Belvideres; now sub. to the Turks.

BEMBER, a chain of mountains which divides India from Tartary.

BEMISTER, a market town of Dorsetshire, sit. 12 miles N. W. of Dorchester, and 130 W. of London.

BENAVARRE, or Benhuarri, E. lon. 10 min. lat. 42. 5. a town of Arragon, in Spain, sit. 26 m. N. of Balaguer, and 65 m. N. E. of Saragossa.

BENCALIS. See **BANCALIS**.

BENCOOLEN, E. lon. 101. S. lat. 4. a fort and town belonging to the English, on the S. W. coast of Sumatra, from whence they import great quantities of pepper, the growth of the adjacent country. It is a very unhealthy place, which induced the E. India company to build a fort, 2 or 3 m. further, on an eminence, in a more healthful soil, to which they gave the name of fort Marlborough. Asia. The governors sent hither, being frequently men of little experience, have so provoked the natives, that there have been several attempts to drive them from thence; and in the year 1719, the town and fort were set on fire, great part of the garrison massacred, and the factors expelled: but matters were soon after accommodated, and they were permitted to return again and carry on their trade as formerly.

BENDER, E. lon. 29. lat. 47. 20. a town of Bessarabia, in European Turkey, sit. on the river Neistser, 100 m. N. W. of Belgorod, and 180 m. S. E. of Kaminec. Hither Charles XII. K. of Sweden, made his retreat after the defeat by the Rus-

sians at Pultowa, anno 1709; and here he was subsisted several years by the Turks, when refusing to quit their ter. he was attacked by them, and being made prisoner, carried to the neighbourhood of Adrianople, where he remained another year, and then returned to his own dominions.

BENDITTO ST. E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 45. a town of Mantua, in Italy, sit. near the S. shore of the river Po, 12 m. S. E. of Mantua, and 14 m. N. W. of Mirandola.

BENEVENTE, W. lon. 6. lat. 42. 10. a town of the pr. of Leon, in Spain, sit. on the river Esta, 40 m. S. of the city of Leon, and 43 m. N. E. of Braganza.

BENEVENTO, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 41. 15. the capital of the Principate ult. in Naples, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Solato and Colore, which here form the river Volturno, 130 m. S. E. of Rome, and 34 N. E. of Naples; an archb. sub. to the Pope, who is sovereign of this city. It was most of it overturned by an earthquake, anno 1688, and the archb. the late Pope Benedict XIII. dug out of the ruins alive, who, when he was advanced to the Papal chair, rebuilt this city.

BENFIELD, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 48. 25. a town of Germany, in the land of Alsace, sit. 15 m. S. of Strasburg.

BENGAL, the most easterly pr. of the Mogul's dominions, in India, lies upon the mouth of the Ganges, and is bounded by the provinces of Patna and Jesuat on the N. the kingdom of Arracan and Tipra on the E. the bay of Bengal and the pr. of Orixa on the S. and by the pr. of Narvar and Malva on the W. extending near 400 m. in length from E. to W. and 300 in breadth from N. to S. and is one of the richest and most fruitful provinces in India, being annually overflowed by the river Ganges, as Egypt is by the Nile. Asia.

BENGUELA, or Benghela, E. lon. 11. S. lat. 12. the capital of the ter. of Benguela, in Angola, on the W. coast of Africa, sit. at the mouth of a river

river of the same name, 300 m. N. of cape Negro, and 120 m. S. of the island of Loando.

BENIN, E. lon. 5. lat. 7. 30. the capital of the ter. of the same name, on the Guiney coast, in Africa, sit. on the river Formosa, 120 m. N. E. of Juda, whither the Europeans resort for Negro slaves.

BENSHEIM, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 49. 40. sit. in the pal. of the Rhine, on the E. side of the river Rhine, 10 m. E. of Worms, sub. to the elector of Mentz.

BENTHEIM, E. lon. 7. lat. 52. 25. capital of the co. of Bentheim, in the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, sit. 25 m. N. of Munster, and 70 m. S. of Embden, sub. to the earl of Bentheim.

BENTIVOGGIO, E. lon. 12. lat. 44. 30. a town in the ter. of Bologna, in Italy, sit. 10 m. N. of Bologna, and 16 m. S. of Ferrara.

BERAR, a pr. of India, sit. in the middle of it. between Candish and Orixa, sub. to the Mogul.

BERENICE, a port town of Egypt, anciently sit. at the bottom of the gulph called the Rea-sea, where Suez now stands. See **SUEZ**.

BERE-REGIS, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 50. 40. a market town in Dorsetshire, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Dorchester, and 100 m. S. W. of London.

BERG ST. WINOX. See **WINNOXBURG**.

BERG duchy, sit. in Westphalia, in Germany, on the E. shore of the river Rhine, which separates it from the electorate of Cologne, sub. to the Elector Palatine.

BERGAMO, E. lon. 10. lat. 45. 40. capital of the Bergamasco, in the ter. of Venice, in Italy, sit. 25 m. N. E. of Milan, and 20 m. N. W. of Brescia.

BERGEN, E. lon. 5. lat. 60. capital of the pr. of Bergen, in Norway, and a considerable port town on the German ocean, sit. 200 m. N. W. of Gottenburgh, and 340 m. N. W. of Copenhagen, sub. to Denmark.

BERGEN, E. lon. 14. lat. 54. 15. capital of the isle of Rugen, on the coast of Pomerania, in Germany, sub. to Sweden.

BERGEN-OP-ZOME, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 51. 30. a fortified town of Dutch Brabant, sit. near the eastern shore of the river Scheld, 20 m. W. of Breda, and 20 m. N. of Antwerp.

BERGERACK, E. lon. 20 min. lat. 44. 55. a city of Perigort in the pr. of Guienne, in France, sit. on the river Dordonne, 40 m. E. of Bourdeaux, and 20 m. S. of Perigueux.

BERGZABERN, E. lon. 8. lat. 49. 5. a town of the Lower Alsace, in Germany, sit. 5 m. S. of Landau, sub. to France.

BERKSHIRE, an English co. on the S. side of the Thames, opposite to Oxfordshire and Bucks, from whence a branch of the family of Howard take the title of Earl.

BERLIN, E. lon. 14. lat. 53. the capital of the K. of Prussia's dominions in Germany, sit. on the river Spree, in the mar. of Bradenburg, 90 m. N. of Dresden, and 50 m. W. of Frankfort upon Oder. A city that has been exceedingly improved by the late K. of Prussia in its trade and buildings, and canals are cut from the river Spree on the Oder on the E. and from thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic sea and the German ocean.

BERMUDA islands, W. lon. 65. lat. 32. 30. sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 500 m. E. of Charles-town in Carolina. They are a cluster of very small islands, lying in a little compass, almost in form of a shepherd's hook, and containing about twenty thousand acres of ground, surrounded in a manner with rocks, which render them inaccessible to strangers. They enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of flesh, fish, fowl, and garden-stuff. The natives are usually employed in joiners work, building of sloops,

making hats of palm leaves, raising corn and other provisions, which they vend in the W. Indies. They were discovered by one Bermuda, a Spaniard, anno 1522; but Sir Geo. Summers being cast away upon them anno 1609, found them deserted, and the English have been in possession of them ever since. Here Dean Berkley, afterwards bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, intended to have founded a univ. for the education of Indians, but the captain of the ship mistook his way, and carried him to New England, which frustrated the design.

BERN, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 47. the capital of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, sit. on the river Aar, 40 m. S. of Basil, and 65 m. N. E. of Geneva. This canton is much the most extensive and powerful of all Switzerland. Their government is aristocratical, and their religion Protestant, of the Calvinist or Presbyterian sect.

BERN. See SWITZERLAND.

BERN, E. lon. 14. lat. 50. a town of Bohemia, sit. 15 m. W. of Prague, sub. to the house of Austria.

BERNBURG, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 51. 50. a town of Anhalt, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, in Germany, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Mansfield, and 40 m. W. of Wittenburg.

BERRY, a ter. of Orleanois, in the middle of France, having Tourain on the W. and Nivernois on the E.

BERRY-POINT, a cape at the entrance of Torbay, in Devon.

BERSELLO, or Bresello, E. lon. 11. lat. 44. 40. a town in the ter. of Regio, in the Modenese, in Italy, sit. on the Po, 14 m. N. E. of Parma, and 22 m. N. W. of Modena, sub. to the Duke of Modena.

BERTRAND ST. E. lon. 30 m. lat. 43. 15. a city of the pr. of Gascony, in France, sit. on the river Garonne, 45 m. S. W. of Toulouse, and 35 m. S. of Augh.

BERVY, W. lon. 2. 5. lat. 56. 40. a sea port town and parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Mens, sit. 22 m. S. W. of Aberdeen.

BERWICK, a borough town on the borders of England and Scotland, usually placed in the co. of Northumberland, sit. on the river Tweed, 63 m. N. W. of Newcastle, and 333 m. N. of London; sends two members to parliament.

BERWICK North, a town of Scotland, in the co. of Lothian, sit. on the sea coast at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 17 m. E. of Edinburgh, W. lon. 2. 27. lat. 56. 5.

BESANÇON, E. lon. 6. lat. 47. 20. the capital of Franche Comte in France, sit. on the river Doux, 53 m. N. of Geneva, 52 m. N. E. of Charlons, and 160 m. S. E. of Paris. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some other Roman antiquities.

BESIERS, E. lon. 3. lon. 43. 25. a city of Lower Languedoc, in France, sit. on a hill near the river Orbe and the royal canal, 2 m. N. of the Mediterranean, and 15 m. N. E. of Narbonne, and is the see of a bishop.

BESSARABIA, a pr. of Turkey in Europe, that lies on the mouth of the river Danube.

BESTRICIA, E. lon. 22. lat. 45. a city of Transilvania, 85 m. N. W. of Hermanstadt, and 90 m. E. of Tockay, most remarkable for the gold mines near it.

BETANCOS, W. lon. 8. 50. lat. 43. 15. a city of Galicia, in Spain, sit. on a bay of the sea, 35 m. N. E. of Compostella, and 20 m. S. of Ferrol.

BETHLEHEM, E. lon. 36. lat. 31. 30. once, a flourishing city of Palestine, in Asia, sit. about 6 m. S. of Jerusalem, now a poor village, but still much resorted to, having been the place of our Saviour's birth. Here is a chapel called the chapel of the nativity, where they shew the manger Christ was laid in; and here

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An
ACCURATE MAP of
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Drawn from the best
Authorities
By T. Kitchin Geog.

Long. E. from London.

is the chapel of St. Joseph, the supposed father of our Lord, and another of the holy Innocents; and the Franciscans have still a monastery here.

BETHLEHEM, W. lon. 4. 35. lat. 51. 2. a town of the Netherlands in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 2 m. N. of Louvain, sub. to Austria.

BETHUNE, E. lon. 2. 35. lat. 50. 32. a little fortified town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, 13 m. N. of Arras, and 17 m. N. W. of Douay.

BETIS, the ancient name of the river Guadalquivir, in Spain, from whence the country about it, now Andalusia, was anciently called Betica.

BETLIS, E. lon. 45. lat. 37. 30. a city in the N. of Kurdistan, or Assyria, sit. on a steep rock, near the S. end of the lake Van, on the frontiers of Persia and Turkey, said to be sub. to its own Bey or Prince; and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers.

BETUE, or Betaw, a ter. in Dutch Guelderland, between the rivers Maes and Lech, supposed to be the ancient Batavia.

BEVECUM, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 50. 45. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 7 m. S. of Louvain.

BEVELAND, N. and S. two islands sit. in the pr. of Zealand, in the United Netherlands, between the eastern and western branches of the river Scheld.

BEVERLEY, a borough town in Yorkshire, sit. 9 m. N. of Hull, and 30 m. E. of York, and 185 N. of London, one of the finest towns in the county; sends two members to parliament.

BEWDLEY, a borough town of Worcestershire, sit. on the river Severn, 12 m. N. of Worcester, 18 m. E. of Ludlow, and 128 m. N. W. of London; sends one member to parliament.

BIBERSBERG, E. lon. 17. 30. lat. 48. 35. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 15 m. N. of Presburg.

BIBRACH, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 48. 12. a city of Suabia, in Germany, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Ulm, and 42 m. S. E. of Tubingen, at which there are hot baths. An imperial city, sub. to its own magistrates.

BIEL, the capital of a small ter. in Switzerland, not subject to the Switzers, but one of their allies, sit. in 7 deg. of E. lon. and 47 of N. lat. 15 m. N. W. of the city of Bern.

BIELSKI, or Bihela, E. lon. 35. lat. 56. 40. sit. in the pr. of Smolensko, in Russia, 80 m. N. E. of the city of Smolensko, and 170 m. N. W. of Mosco.

BIELSKI, E. lon. 24. lat. 53. capital of the ter. of Bielski, in the pr. of Polachia, in Poland, sit. 110 m. N. E. of Warsaw, and 62 m. S. of Grodno.

BIERVLIET, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, where William Bruckfield lived, who taught the Dutch to pickle herrings.

BIGGLESWADE, a market town in Bedfordshire, sit. on the river Ivel, 45 m. from London, on the great North road, one of the greatest markets for barley in England.

BIGORRE, the south division of the pr. of Gascony, in France.

BILBOA, W. lon. 3. lat. 43. 30. the cap. of the pr. of Biscay, in Spain, sit. at the mouth of the river Ibaical, which a little below falls into a bay of the sea, and forms a good harbour. It stands 66 m. N. E. of Burgos, 60 m. W. of St. Sebastian's, and about 200 m. N. E. of Madrid; a large trading town, their principal exportations wool, sword-blades, and other manufactures of iron and steel.

BILDESTON, a market town in Suffolk, 65 m. N. E. of London, 10 m. S. E. of Bury.

BILEDULGERID, one of the divisions of Africa, having Barbary on the N. and Zaara, or the Desert, on the S.

BILEVELT, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 52. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Ravensburg, sit. 7 m. S. E. of Ravensburg, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

BILLERICA, a market town of Essex, 20 m. E. of London, and 8 S. of Chelmsford.

BILLINGHAM, a market town of Northumberland, 209 m. N. of London, and 68 N. of Richmond.

BILLON, E. lon. 3. 25. lat. 45. 40. a town of Lower Auvergne, in Lionis, in France, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Clermont.

BILSDEN, a market town of Leicestershire, 94 m. N. of London, 7 m. S. E. of Leicester.

BILSEN, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 51. a town of Liege, in Germany, sit. on the river Demer, 6 m. W. of Maestricht. Here the confederate army had their rendezvous, when the D. of Marlborough march'd to attack the French, and obtained the victory of Ramilies, May 1706. It is sub. to the house of Austria.

BIMLIPATAN, E. lon. 83. lat. 18. a port town of Golconda, in India, sit. on the W. side of the bay of Bengal. Here the Dutch E. India company have a factory.

BINBROKE, a market town of Lincolnshire, sit. 150 m. N. of London, 25 m. N. E. of Lincoln.

BINCH, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 50. 30. a little fortified town of Hainault, in the Netherlands, 10 m. E. of Mons, and 11 m. W. of Charleroy.

BINGEN, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 50. a town of the electorate of Mentz, sit. on the river Rhine, 16 m. W. of Mentz, and subject to that Elector.

BINGLEY, a market town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 30 m. W. of York.

BIORNEBURG, E. lon. 21. lat. 62. a town of Finland, sit. on the E. shore of the Bothnic gulph, 80 m. N. of Abo.

BIS, E. lon. 40. lat. 35. 20. a

city of Diarbeck, or Mesopotamia, sit. on the river Euphrates, 70 m. S. E. of Aleppo, and 220 m. N. W. of Bagdat.

BIRKENFIELD, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 49. 45. the capital of the co. of Birkenfield, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 40 m. W. of Mentz, and 20 m. E. of Triers.

BIRMINGHAM, a large populous town in Warwickshire, sit. 116 m. N. W. of London, and 23 N. W. of Warwick, where there is the greatest iron manufactory in England.

BIRZA, E. lon. 25. lat. 56. 35. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Samogitia, 42 m. S. E. of Mittau.

BISCAY, the most N. E. pr. of Spain, which gives name to the bay of Biscay.

BISCAY New, a pr. of Mexico in America, in which are the rich silver mines of St. Barbe; having New Mexico on the N. and Florida on the W. sub. to Spain.

BISCHWEILLER, E. lon. 7. lat. 48. 40. a fortress in Alsace, 5 m. W. of the river Rhine and 5 m. W. of Lewis, in the possession of the French.

BISERTA, E. lon. 9. lat. 33. a port town of the K. of Tunis, in Africa, sit. on the coast of the Mediterranean, near the place where Utica anciently stood, 40 m. N. of Tunis, and 240 m. W. of Algiers, about 30 m. N. W. of the ruins of Carthage.

BISHOP'S-CASTLE, a borough town in Shropshire, sit. on the river Ony, 152 m. N. W. of London, and 14 N. W. of Ludlow.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some little islands and rocks on the coast of Pembrokehire, near St. David's Head, fatal to mariners.

BISHOP'S-STORTFORD, a market town in Hertfordshire, 30 m. N. of London, on the Newmarket road.

BISIGNANO, E. lon. 16. lat. 39. 50. a city in the Hills of Calabria.

Calabria in Naples, —20 m. N. of Cofenza.

BISNAGER, E. lon. 78. lat. 14. the capital of the pr. of Bifnagar, in the Hither Peninfula of India, fit. 250 m. N. W. of Maderas, or Fort St. George, and 240 m. S. E. of Goa, sub. to the Mogul.

BITHYNIA was that part of Natolia, or the Lesser Asia, which lay upon or near the straits of Constantinople, on the Asian side, in which were the towns of Nice, Chalcedon, Burfa or Prufa, and Nicomedia, now sub. to the Turks.

BITONTO, E. lon. 17. 40. lat. 41. 20. a city of the ter. of Barri, in Naples, fit. 3 m. S. W. of Barri, and 110 m. E. of Naples. Here the Spaniards gained a decisive victory over the Austrians, anno 1734; whereupon the K. of Naples submitted to Don Carlos, the present K. of the two Sicilies; and the Spanish general was created D. of Bitonto.

BLACKBANK, W. lon. 6. 50. lat. 54. 12. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Ardmagh and pr. of Ulster, fit. 7 m. S. of Ardmagh.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, that runs thro' the counties of Cork and Waterford, and discharges itself into Youghall bay.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, that runs through the county of Ardmagh, and falls into Lough-Neagh.

BLACKBOURN, a market town of Lancashire, 210 m. N. of London, and 12 m. E. of Preston.

BLACK FOREST, fit. in the S. W. part of the cir. of Suabia, in Germany, divided from Switzerland by the river Rhine on the S. and is part of the great Hyrcanian forest.

BLACK-SEA, or Euxine-sea, which lies between Europe and Asia, being bounded by Tartary on the N. by Circassia, Mingrelia and Georgia towards the E. by Natolia or the Lesser Asia on the S. and by Romania, Bulgaria and Bessarabia towards the

W. extending from the 29th degree of E. long. to the 44th, and from the 42d to the 46th degree of N. latitude, entirely surrounded by the Grand Seignior's dominions, who enjoys the sole navigation of it, but disturbed sometimes by the excursions of the Cossacks, who issue out of the mouth of the Boristhenes, and commit great ravages on the coasts of Turkey. The Russians did attempt to establish a navigation on this sea, but have been obliged by late treaties to deliver up all the fortresses they had erected on the coasts of the Euxine, and abandon this navigation. It is reckoned a tempestuous sea by the Turks, from whence 'tis said to have obtained the name of the Black-sea, and there are not many good harbours in it.

BLAIR of Athol, W. lon. 3. 35. lat. 56. 46. a castle of the D. of Athol's, fit. in the co. of Athol in Scotland, 28 m. N. W. of Perth.

BLAMONT, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 48. 38. a town of Germany, in the D. of Lorraine, fit. 28 m. S. E. of Nancy, sub to France.

BLANCO CAPE, W. lon. 83. S. lat. 3. 45. a promontory of Peru, in S. America, fit. on the coast of the Pacific ocean, 120 m. S. W. of Guiaquil.

BLANCO CAPE, W. lon. 18. lat. 20. a cape or promontory of Africa, in the Atlantic ocean, fit. 180 m. N. of Senegal river.

BLANCO, W. lon. 64. lat. 12. an island of the Lesser Antilles on the coast of Terra Firma in America, N. of the island of Margaritta.

BLANCO CAPE, W. long. 87. lat. 10.

BLANDFORD, a market town of Dorsetshire, 106 m. W. of London, and 18 N. E. of Dorchester.

BLANES, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 41. 30. a port town of Catalonia, in Spain, fit. 20 miles S. of Gironne.

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BLANKENBURG, E. lon. 3. lat. 51. 20. a town sit. on the coast of Dutch Flanders, 8 m. N. E. of Ostend.

BLANKENBURG, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 51. 50. capital of the co. of Blankenburg, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, in Germany, sit. 45 m. S. E. of Wolfenbüttele, and sub. to the D. of Brunswic Wolfenbüttele.

BLAREGNIES, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 50. 30. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. in the pr. of Hainault, 7 m. S. of Mons. Here the English and their allies commanded by the D. of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy, obtained a victory over the French, commanded by the marshals Villars and Boufflers on the 14th of September, 1709; the French were encamped in the woods of Start and Sanfart, where they had cut down trees and thrown up a triple entrenchment for their defence, and it cost the allies several thousand men before they could drive them from their entrenchments. The armies consisted of 120,000 men of each side, whereof 20,000 at least were killed, and the French made an orderly retreat at last, though their general Marshal Villars was wounded and disabled in the beginning of the action. This battle is sometimes called the battle of Malplaquet, from another village near the place of action.

BLASOIS, a ter. of Orleanois, in France, N. of Berry.

BLAVET, or Port Lewis, W. lon. 3. lat. 47. 40. a port town of Brittany, in France, sit. at the mouth of the river Blavet, one of the stations for the royal navy of France, sit. 65 m. S. E. of Brest, and 75 m. N. W. of Nants.

BLAWBUREN, E. long. 9. 45. lat. 48. 24. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 11 m. E. of Ulm.

BLAYE, W. lon. 45 min. lat. 45. 7. a fortress of the K. of France,

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and pr. of Guienne, sit. on the river Garonne, 21 m. N. of Bourdeaux, to defend the passage in the river that no ships may go up to or return from Bourdeaux without permission.

BLECHINGLY, a borough town of Surry, 20 m. S. of London; sends two members to parliament.

BLEKING, the most S. E. pr. of Sweden, having the Baltic sea on the S. Smaland on the N. and the pr. of Schonen on the W.

BLENHEIM, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 48. 40. a village of Swabia, in Germany, sit. on the W. side of the river Danube, 3 m. N. E. of Hockstet, 27 m. N. E. of Ulm, and 25 m. N. W. of Augsburg; rendered memorable by the victory the confederates, under the command of the D. of Marlborough and P. Eugene, obtained over the French and Bavarians, commanded by the D. of Bavaria, and the marshals Tallard and Marsin, Aug. 2, 1704.

BLESSINGTON, a borough in the county of Wicklow in Ireland; it gives title of Earl to the family of Stewart.

BLITH, a market town of Nottinghamshire, situate 148 m. N. of London, and 25 miles N. of Newark.

BLOIS, E. lon. 1. 20. lat. 47. 35. the capital of the ter. of Blaisois, in Orleanois, in France, sit. on the N. shore of the river Loire, 30 m. S. W. of Orleans, is one of the finest countries of France, an elegant city, the frequent residence of their kings, who have a palace here. The natives remarkable for their politeness and speaking French in perfection.

BLONIC, E. lon. 20. 30. lat. 52. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Warsovia, 20 m. W. of Warsaw.

BOBBIO, E. lon. 10. lat. 44. 35. the capital of the territory of Bobbio, in the Milanese, in Italy, 28 m. S. of Pavia, subject to the house

house of Austria, and the see of a bishop.

BOCA CHICA, the strait or entrance into the harbour of Cartagena, in S. America, defended by several forts and platforms of guns, which were all taken by the British forces, in 1741, but the great mortality among the soldiers, obliged them to retire before the city was taken.

BOCA DEL DRAGO, a strait so called, between the island of Trinidad and New Andalusia, a pr. of the Terra Firma, in S. America.

BOCHARA, E. lon. 63. lat. 39. the capital of the ter. of Bochara, in Ulbec Tartary, sit. on the river Oxus, 60 m. W. of Samarcand, and 260 N. E. of Meched; a very populous wealthy city, taken and plundered by Kouli Kan, afterwards Shah Nadir, sovereign of Persia, and made tributary to that K.

BUCKHOLT, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 51. 40. a town of Munster, in the pr. of Westphalia, in Germany, sit. 20 m. E. of Cleef, sub. to the bish. of Munster.

BODMIN, a borough town of Cornwall, sit. 231 m. W. of London, in the road to the Land's End; sends two members to parliament, and gave the title of Viscount to the family of Roberts, Earls of Radnor.

BODROCH, E. lon. 20. 15. lat. 46. 15. a town of Hungary, sit. on the N. E. shore of the river Danube, 100 m. S. E. of Buda.

BOESCHOT, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 51. 5. a town of the Austrian Netherlands in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the Nethe, 12 m. N. E. of Malines.

Bog, a river of Poland, which runs S. E. through the pr. of Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Euxine sea, between Oczakow and the mouth of the river Boristhenes.

Bog, W. lon. 2. 23. lat. 57. 40. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Bamf, near the mouth of the river Spey, 4 m. S. of Murray Frith, 12 m. E. of Elgin, and 100 m. N. of Edinburgh.

BOGHO, or **BUEIL**, cap. of the ter. of Bueil and co. of Nice in Piedmont, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 44. 12. sit. on the frontiers of France, 25 m. N. W. of Nice.

BOGOTO, ST. FE, W. lon. 74. N. lat. 4. cap. of New Granada in Terra Firma in S. America, near which are gold mines; subject to Spain.

BOHEMIA kingdom, comprehending Silesia and Moravia, is bounded by the electorate of Saxony and Lusatia on the N. by Poland and Hungary on the E. by Austria and Bavaria on the S. and by the Palatinate of Bavaria and another part of Saxony on the W. lying between 12 and 19 degrees of E. lon. and between 48 and 53 degrees of N. lat. extending 300 m. in length, and 250 in breadth, sub. to the Q. of Hungary as Archd. of Austria, who is an absolute sovereign in this K. but it was most part of it usurped by the present K. of Prussia, who still retains the pr. of Silesia.

BOHOL, E. lon. 122. lat. 10. one of the Philippine islands, in Asia, sit. N. of the island of Mindanao, and S. W. of Leyte.

BOJANO, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 41. 20. a little city of the co. of Molise, in Naples, sit. 15 m. N. of Benevento.

BOJARS, Russian noblemen.

BOIS DE SOIGNIES, the forest of Soignies in the Austrian Netherlands and pr. of Brabant, 3 m. S. E. of Brussels.

BOISLEDUC, or Hertogenbosch, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 51. 45. a large fortified town of Dutch Brabant, sit. on the river Bommel, 23 miles N. E. of Breda, and 17 miles W. of Grave.

BOLINGBROOK, or Bullingbroke, a market town of Lincolnshire, 25 m. E. of Lincoln, and 135 m. N. of London; gives title of Viscount to the family of St. John, as it did formerly the title of Earl.

BOLISLAW, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 50. 25. a town of Bohemia, sit. 30 m.

m. N. E. of Prague, sub. to the house of Austria.

BOLOGNA, E. lon. 11. 40. lat. 44. 30. the capital of the Bolognese, in Italy, sit. 50 m. N. of Florence, 27 m. S. of Ferrara, and 200 m. N. W. of Rome. It stands 8 m. N. of the Appenine mountains on several little rivulets, and a navigable canal, in one of the most fruitful plains of Italy. The city is about 5 m. in circumference, remarkable for its magnificent churches and monasteries, and the riches and fine paintings in them. The inhabitants computed to amount to 70,000 souls. It is the see of an archb. and one of the most considerable univ. in Europe, sub. to the Pope, and governed by his Vice-Legate.

BOLOGNE, or Boulogne, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 50. 40. a port town on the English channel, the capital of the Bolognois, a ter. of Picardy, in France, sit. at the mouth of the river Lenart, 16 m. S. W. of Calais, and 130 N. of Paris. This town was taken by Henry VIII. K. of England, but restored to France again, in consideration of 300,000 crowns. It is the see of a bishop.

BOLSENNA town, E. lon. 13. lat. 42. 40. a town in the Pope's ter. in the D. of Castro, in Italy, sit. 45 m. N. of Rome, at the N. end of a lake, to which it gives its name.

BOLSLAW, E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 50. 24. a town of Bohemia, sit. on the river Sizera, 30 m. N. E. of Prague.

BOLSWAERT, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 53. 10. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of W. Friesland, sit. 13 m. S. W. of Lewarden.

BOLTON, a market town of Lancashire, sit. 10 m. E. of Wigan, and 196 N. W. of London.

BOMAL, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 50. 20. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. on the river Ourte, 20 m. S. of Liege.

BOMBAY, E. lon. 71. lat. 18.

30. an island on the W. coast of the Hither Peninsula of India, sit. 130 m. S. of Surat, and 200 m. N. of Goa, and 40 m. N. W. of Dunde Rajapore. This island is 7 m. long, and about 20 m. circumference, and has a town upon it a mile in length, and a castle well fortified, and some other small towns. The inhabitants are of several nations, viz. English, Portuguese and Indians, amounting to about 50,000. In the year 1663, the K. of Portugal transferred the property and dominion of this island to Charles II. K. of England, as part of the portion of the Infanta Catharine, Princess of Portugal, on her marriage with him; and K. Charles made a Present of it to the English East-India company, who have been in possession of it ever since. The president of the English factory at Surat, is usually governor of the island, and appears like a sovereign prince, attended by his guards, &c. This place is exceedingly well situated for a trade on the continent of India, and is indeed the principal settlement the English have in this part of the world. It was very unhealthful for many years, but governor Bohun, by draining the bogs and swamps, made it as healthful as any of the English settlements on this coast.

BOMENE, E. lon. 4. lat. 51. 50. a port town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Zealand, sit. on the N. shore of the island of Schouen, opposite to the island of Goree.

BOMMEL, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 52. a town of Dutch Guelderland, sit. on the N. shore of the river Waal, 4 m. N. E. of Niméguen.

BON, E. lon. 7. lat. 50. 35. a town of the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, sit. on the W. shore of the river Rhine, 12 m. S. of Cologne. It is a small but well-fortified city, and endured several sieges in the late wars. The Elector, to whom it is sub. has a fine palace here, which he makes his usual residence.

BONA, E. lon. 8. lat. 36. a port town

town of the pr. of Constantina, in Algiers, in Africa, sit. on the coast of the Mediterranean, 200 m. E. of the city of Algiers. Here the emperor Charles V. anno 1535, landed, when he invaded Africa. There is a cape or head-land, called Bona, on the same coast to the eastward, almost opposite to Sicily.

BONAIRE, W. lon. 67. lat. 12. 30. an island near the coast of Terra Firma, in America, 15 m. E. of the island of Curassou, and 40 m. N. W. of the Spanish fort of Languaira, on the continent, sub. to the Dutch, who traffic from hence with the Caraccas coast.

BONAVISTA, W. lon. 23. lat. 16. one of the Cape Verd islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 200 m. W. of Africa, sub. to Portugal.

BON ESPERANCE CAPE, E. lon. 16. S. lat. 34. 15. the most southern promontory of Africa, where the Dutch have built a good town and fort, the capital of their settlements in the country of the Hottentos or Caffraria, which extend 200 miles within land, producing the most excellent wines, corn and fruits, that are to be met with in any quarter of the world, with great plenty of cattle, venison, fish and poultry, and would be one of the most desirable places on the face of the earth, if they were not subject to storms both winter and summer, more than any other part of the world.

BONIFACIO, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 41. 20. a port town at the south end of the island of Corsica, which gives name to the strait between Corsica and Sardinia, and is one of the best towns in the island.

BONGO, or Bungo, E. lon. 132. lat. 32. the capital of one of the islands of Japan, to which it gives its name. A port town sit. on the E. side of the island, opposite to the island of Tonfa, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is also called the island of Sokoko.

BONNEVILLE, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 48. 18. a town of Savoy, sit. on the

N. side of the river Arve, 20 m. S. E. of Geneva, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

BONOS AYERES. See BUENOS AYRES.

BONZES, are the Chinese priests.

BOPPART, E. lon. 7. 10. lat. 50. 20. a town of the electorate of Trivers, sit. on the W. shore of the Rhine, 8 m. S. of Coblents, subject to that Elector.

BORCH, E. lon. 12. 14. lat. 52. 25. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Magdeburg, sit. 14 m. N. E. of Magdeburg.

BORCHLOEN, or Loots, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 50. 50. a town of the bish. of Liege, in Germany, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Liege, and sub. to that bish.

BORGO DE ST. SEPULCHRO, E. lon. 13. lat. 43. 30. a town of Tuscany, sit. 50 m. E. of Florence, near the head of the river Tiber, sub. to the D. of Lorrain.

BORGO DE VAL DE TARO, E. lon. 10. 36. lat. 44. 35. a town of Italy, in the D. of Parma, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Parma, subject to Austria.

BORGOFORTE, E. lon. 11. lat. 44. 50. a town of Mantua, in Italy, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Po and Menzo, 8 m. S. of Mantua.

BORGO ST. DONINO, E. lon. 10. 31. lat. 44. 50. a city of Italy, in the D. of Parma, sit. 10 m. N. W. of Parma, sub. to Austria.

BORIA, W. lon. 2. lat. 41. 40. a city of the pr. of Arragon, in Spain, 35 m. N. W. of Saragossa.

BORIQUE, or Crab-island, W. lon. 64. 30. lat. 18. one of the Caribbee islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 5 min. S. E. of Porto Rico, sub. to Spain.

BORISTHENES, or Nieper, one of the largest rivers in Europe, rises in the pr. of Moscow, in Russia, and running W. by the city of Smolensko, afterwards bends its course to the S. till it passes by the city of Kiof, and then running S. W. thro' the

the country of the Cossacks, falls into the Black-sea, between Ocza-kow and Little Tartary.

BORMIO, a ter. of the Grisons, in Italy, having the dominions of Venice on the S.

BORNE, a market town of Lincolnshire, 34 m. S. of Lincoln, 16 N. of Peterborough, and 98 N. of London.

BORNEO island, situate between 107 and 117-degrees of eastern lon. and between 7 degrees 30 min. N. latitude, and 4 degrees of S. latitude, the form of the island almost round, and computed to be 2500 miles in circumference, containing consequently a greater number of acres than any island in the known world. The Indian ocean separates it from China and India on the N. and N. W. and from the Philippine islands on the N. E. The island of Celebes or Macassar, lies on the S. E. of Borneo, Java on the S. and the island of Sumatra on the W. The sea coast is usually overflowed for half the year, during the continuance of the rains, and when the waters retire, the coast remains covered with ooze and mud, for which reason their towns consist either of floating-houses in the mouths of their rivers, or houses built upon pillars a great height from the surface; and such a floating town there is in the mouth of the river Banjar, where the English East-India company have their factors, from whence they import chiefly pepper, though sometimes the merchants of the country bring down diamonds and other precious stones, and some gold, or our people purchase them of the Chinese, who carry on a great trade with the natives as well as foreigners.

BORNEO town, E. lon. 111. lat. 4. 30. lies on a bay of the sea, on the N. W. part of the island. This is not a place of any great traffic, foreigners usually resorting to the S. E. part of the island, which is under the dominion of the

Sultan of Caytongee, whose capital lies about 100 m. up the river Banjar, for the island is divided into several kingdoms, of which the most powerful Prince assumes a superiority over the rest, at least this is the case in that part of the island near the coast, which is inhabited by Mahometans. Those of the inland country are Pagans, and have different forms of government, but of these we have little knowledge; the people are very swarthy, but not black, and go almost naked. Our East-India company having attempted to build forts upon the coast, near Banjar, their factors were murdered or expelled, but they have since accommodated matters, and are permitted to trade thither again.

BORNHOLM, E. lon. 15 lat. 55. 15. an island in the Baltic sea, sit. 10 m. S. E. of the co. of Schonen, in Sweden, and 43 m. N. E. of the isle of Rugen.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town of the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 18 m. N. E. of York, 203 N. of London; sends two members to parl.

BOSA, or **BOSSA**, E. lon. S. 30. lat. 40. 15. a town of Sardinia, sit. on the W. coast of the island, at the mouth of the river Bosa, 32 m. N. of Oristagni.

BOSNA SERAJO, E. lon. 19. lat. 44. the capital of the pr. of Bosnia, sit. on the frontiers of European Turkey, 120 miles S. W. of Belgrade.

BOSNIA, a frontier pr. of Christendom, divided between the house of Austria and the Turks; that part which lies on the E. of the river Unna, belonging to the Turks, and that part on the W. of that river to the Austrians.

BOSPHORUS, or strait of Constantinople, divides Europe from Asia. It is about a mile broad between Constantinople on the European side and Scutari on the Asian side, where the Grand Seignior has a palace and frequently goes thither attended by the ladies of the Seraglio, and

is indeed so near the city, that it is look'd upon as a suburb of Constantinople.

BOSSINEY, a borough town of Cornwall, sit. on the Irish channel, 5 m. N. of Camelford, and 250 W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

BOSSORO, Bassoro, or Basrah, E. lon. 47. lat. 30. a port town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Eyraca Arabic, sit. on the W. side of the river Euphrates, about 40 m. N.W. of the gulph of Persia, or Bassora. It stands 3 m. W. of the river, but has a communication with it by a navigable canal, to the end whereof large ships come up from the sea. The city is about 12 m. in circumference, and surrounded by a wall and other works, and was taken from the Arabs by the Turks about 160 years ago, however they capitulated to be governed by a prince of their own, and enjoy many other privileges, and as it is a free port is more resorted to than any town on that side of Turkey by foreign merchants.

BOSSUPT, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 52. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, 8 m. S. of Louvain.

BOSTON, a port town of Lincolnshire, sit. near the mouth of the river Witham, which falls into the German sea, and 120 m. N. E. of London.

BOSTON, W. lon. 71. lat. 42. 24. the capital of New-England, in America, sit. on a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by small islands and rocks, and defended by a castle and platforms of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour, and the country beyond rising gradually, affords a delightful prospect from the sea. There are ten churches in the town, of which, six are independents, and the number of souls is computed to be fourteen thousand, and it is one of the most flourishing towns of trade in N. America,

BOSWORTH, a market town in Leicestershire, sit. 10 m. W. of Leicester, and 104 m. N. W. of London; rendered memorable by the battle fought there, anno 1485, between K. Richard III. and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein K. Richard lost his life and crown.

BOTHNIA, E. and W. provinces of Sweden, lying on each side the Bothnic gulph.

BOTWAR, E. lon. 9. 15. lat. 49. a town of Wirtemberg, in the cir. of Suabia, in Germany, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Hailbron, sub. to the D. of Wirtemberg.

BOVA, E. lon. 16. 15. lat. 38. 20. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, sit. near the sea, 20 m. S. E. of Reggio.

BOUCHAIN, E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 50. 30. a fortified town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, taken by the confederates in Q. Anne's war, and retaken by the French, who still possess it. It stands 7 m. N. of Cambray, and 9 m. E. of Douay.

BOUVILLON, E. lon. 5. lat. 45. 55. a city of Luxembourg, in the Austrian Netherlands, sit. 40 m. W. of Luxembourg, and 10 m. N. E. of Sedan.

BOVINES, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 20. a small town in the pr. of Namur, in the Austrian Netherlands, sit. on the river Maes, 10 m. S. of the city of Namur, and 2 m. N. of Dinant.

BOVINO, E. lon. 16. 15. lat. 41. a small city of the capitanate in Naples, sit. 60 m. E. of the city of Naples. The see of a bishop.

BOURBON, or Mascarenha's isle, E. lon. 54. S. lat. 22. sit. in the Indian ocean, 100 m. E. of Madagascar, sub. to France.

BOURBON ARCHEBAUT, E. lon. 3. 10. lat. 46. 35. capital of the D. of Bourbon, in the Lyonois, in France, 27 m. S. of Nevers.

BOURBON LANCY, E. lon. 3. 46. lat. 46. 33. a town of France, in the D. of Burgundy, sit. on the river Loire, 55. m. S. W. of Chalons.

BOURBOURG, or Bourborch, E. lon. 2. 10. lat. 50. 50. a town of Flanders, in the French Netherlands, sit. 3 m. S. of Gravelin, and 10 S. W. of Dunkirk.

BOURDEAUX, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 44. 50. capital of the Bourdelois, and of all Guienne and Gascony, sit. on the river Garonne, 90 m. S. of Rochelle, 55 m. S. W. of Angoulesme, and 260 m. S. W. of Paris. It is one of the largest and richest cities of France, containing about forty thousand inhabitants, and fortified after the modern way, in the reign of Lewis XIV. by that great engineer Monf. Vauban. It is the see of an archb. and univ. and there is still the remains of an amphitheatre and other Roman antiquities; and here the celebrated Edward the Black Prince being resident for some years, his son, afterwards Richard II. K. of England, was born. It has a very great foreign trade, especially in wine, several hundred ships being loaded annually here with that kind of merchandise.

BOURDINES, E. lon. 5. lat. 50. 35. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Namur, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Namur, and 5 m. N. W. of Huy.

BOURG, W. lon. 52. lat. 5. the capital of the island of Cayenne and the French colonies on the coast of Guiana, in S. America, 150 m. S. E. of Surinam, and 360 m. N. W. of Fort Cayte, in Brazil.

BOURG-EN-BRESS, E. lon. 5. 5. lat. 46. 20. the capital of Bresse, in the pr. of Burgundy, in France, sit. 36 m. W. of Geneva, and 32 m. N. of Lyons.

BOURGES, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 47. 10. the capital of the ter. of Berry, in Orleanois, in France, sit. 50 m. S. E. of Orleans, and 105 m. S. of Paris, in the center of the K. a large elegant city, well peopled with gentry and ecclesiastics, but a town of no great trade. In this

city Charles VII. of France resided, when the English were masters of all the rest of the kingdom almost, and was in derision called King of Berry; but what Henry V. king of England won, was all lost by his son Henry VI. It is the see of an archb. and a university.

BOURGET, E. lon. 5. 55. lat. 45. 45. a town of Savoy, sit. at the S. end of the lake Bourget, 6 m. N. of Chamberry, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

BOURG-SUR-MER, W. lon. 37 min. a town of Guienne, in France, sit. at the mouth of the river Dordonne, 15 m. N. of Bourdeaux.

BOURO, E. lon. 124. S. lat. 3. 30. an island in the Indian ocean, sit. in the midway between the islands of Macassar and Ceram, sub. to the Dutch, who have a fortress here.

BOUTON, E. lon. 121. 30. S. lat. between 4 and 5, an island in the Indian sea, distant 12 m. from the S. E. part of the island of Celebes, or Macassar.

BOWE, a market town of Devon, 15 m. N. W. of Exeter.

BOXTEL, E. lon. 5. 16. lat. 51. 30. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Dutch Brabant, sit. on the river Bommel, 8 m. S. of Boileduc.

BOXTHUDE, E. lon. 9. 16. lat. 53. 50. a city of the D. of Bremen, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, sit. on the river Elbe, 15 m. W. of Hamburgh, sub. to Hanover.

BOYLE, a bor. in the co. of Roscommon in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's co. in the pr. of Leinster, runs N. E. by Trim and Cavan, and falls into the Irish channel a little below Drogheda; memorable for a battle fought upon its banks, between K. James II. and K. William III. wherein the latter was victorious, anno 1690.

BOZOLO, E. lon, 11. lat. 44. 40.

a town of the D. of Mantua, sit. 12 m. S. W. of the city of Mantua, sub. to the house of Austria.

BRABANT, a pr. of the Netherlands, having the United Netherlands on the N. Germany on the E. the pr. of Hainalt on the S. and the pr. of Flanders on the W. the greatest part of it sub. to the house of Austria, the capital Brussels; the rest is sub. to the Dutch, their capital Breda.

BRACCIANO, E. lon. 13. lat. 42. capital of the D. of Bracciano, in St. Peter's Patrimony, in Italy, sit. on the W. side of a lake, 12 m. N. of Rome.

BRACKLEY, a borough town of Northamptonshire, sit. 64 m. N. W. of London, and 7 m. N. W. of Buckingham; sends two members to parliament.

BRACKLAW, E. lon. 29. 30. lat. 48. capital of the pal. of Braclaw, in Podolia, in Poland, sit. on the river Bog, 110 miles E. of Kamieniec.

BRAD, E. lon. 18. 40. lat. 44. 20. a town of Slavonia, sit. on the N. side of the river Save, 18 m. S. of Posega.

BRADFIELD, a market town in Essex, 17 m. N. of Chelmsford.

BRADFORD, a market town in Wiltshire, 13 miles W. of the Devesizes.

BRADFORTH, a market town of Yorkshire, 8 m. E. of Halifax.

BRADNICH, a market town of Devon, 9 m. N. E. of Exeter.

BRAGA, W. lon. 8. 40. lat. 41. 20. the capital of the pr. of Entre Minho Duero, in Portugal, sit. on the river Cavado, 170 m. N. of Lisbon, and 32 N. of Porto Port.

BRAGANZA, W. lon. 7. lat. 41. 50. a city of the pr. of Tralos Montes, in Portugal, sit. on the river Sabor, 100 m. N. E. of Porto Port, and 55 m. N. of Villa Real.

BRAILOW, E. lon. 29. lat. 43. 50. a town of Poland, in the pr. of

Podolia, sit. on the river Bog, 40 m. N. of Braclaw.

BRAIN LE COMTE, E. lon. 4. lat. 50. 40. a town of the pr. of Hainalt, in the Austrian Netherlands, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Brussels, and 9 m. N. E. of Mons.

BRAINTREE, a market town of Essex, 12 m. N. of Chelmsford, and 40 N. E. of London.

BRAKEL, E. lon. 9. lat. 51. 40. a town of the bish. of Paderborn, in the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, sit. 20 m. E. of Paderborn.

BRAMANT, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 45. a town sit. on the river Arch, in the valley of Maurien, in Savoy, sit. 35 m. N. W. of Turin.

BRAMBER, a borough town of Suffex, 16 miles S. of East Grinstead; sends two members to parliament.

BRAMPORE, E. lon. 77. lat. 21. 30. a town of the ter. of Berar, in the Hither Peninsula of India, sit. 220 m. E. of Surat, subject to the Mogul.

BRAMPTON, a market town in Cumberland, sit. 6 m. N. E. of Carlisle.

BRAMYARD, W. lon. 2. 30. lat. 52. 20. a market town of Herefordshire, 11 m. W. of Worcester.

BRANCHON, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 32. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, sit. on the Mehaigne, 8 m. N. of Namur, and 2 m. S. E. of Ramillies.

BRANDEIS, E. lon. 14. 25. lat. 50. 15. a town of Bohemia, sit. on the river Elbe, 10 m. N. E. of Prague.

BRANDENBURG, E. longit. 13. lat. 52. 25. a city of the mar. of Brandenburg, sit. on the river Havel, 26 m. W. of Berlin, once the capital, but now declining, subject to Prussia.

BRANDENBURG marquissate, is bounded by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, on the N. by Poland on the E. by the electorate of Saxony on

the S. and by Brunswic and Lunenburg on the W. extending 200 m. in length, and between 50 and 100 in breadth, the capital city Berlin, sub. to Prussia.

BRANDON, E. lon. 45 min. lat. 52. 30. a market town of Suffolk, 10 m. N. of Bury.

BRANSKA, E. lon. 23. 15. lat. 46. a town of Transilvania, sit. on the river Merish, 35 m. S. of Weissenburg, and 47 m. S. W. of Hermannstadt, sub. to the house of Austria.

BRASLAW, E. lon. 26. lat. 56. 20. capital of the pal. of Braslaw, in the pr. of Lithuania, in Poland, sit. 70 m. N. E. of Wilna, and 90 m. S. E. of Mittau.

BRAUNAU, or BRANAU, a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Inn, 25 m. S. W. of Passau.

BRAUNSBURG, E. lon. 20. lat. 54. 15. a town of Prussia, in Poland, sit. on the Baltic sea, 30 m. S. W. of Koningsburgh, subject to Prussia.

BRAVO, W. lon. 25. lat. 14. one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean, opposite to Cape Verd, in Africa, subject to Portugal.

BRAY, E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 48. 25. a town of Champaign, in France, sit. on the river Seine, 16 m. N. of Sens.

BRAY, W. lon. 6. 16. lat. 53. 12. a port town of Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow and pr. of Leinster, sit. on St. George's channel, 10 m. S. of Dublin.

BRAZIL, sit. between 35 and 60 degrees of W. lon. and between the Equator and 35 degrees of S. lat. bounded by the Atlantic ocean and the river Amazon on the N. by the same Atlantic ocean on the E. and by the river of Plate on the S. and by Paragua and the country of the Amazons on the W. the chief town whereof is St. Salvador, on the bay of All-Saints, Baya de Todos Santos. This country was planted by

the Portugese, about the year 1550, the Dutch afterwards invaded it, and took part of it from them, about the year 1629, but were at length driven from thence, anno 1654, and the Portugese have now the sole dominion of this country, where besides sugar and tobacco, and the other produce common to hot climates, they have lately discovered diamond grounds, which has incited the Spaniards to endeavour to possess themselves of the S. part of Brazil, and there are almost perpetual hostilities between their colonies at the mouth of the river La Plata, the Portugese possessing the northern, and the Spaniards the southern shores of that river.

BRAZZA, E. lon. 18. lat. 43. a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, opposite to Spalatto, subject to Venice.

BRECHIN, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 56. 40. a parliament town of the co. of Angus in Scotland, sit. 15 m. N. E. of Dundee, and 45 m. N. E. of Edinburgh.

BRECON, or BRECKNOCK, a borough town of Brecknockshire, sit. on the river Usk, 34 m. N. W. of Monmouth, and 163 N. W. of London; sends one member to parliament.

BREDA, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 51. 40. the capital of Dutch Brabant, sit. 30 m. N. E. of Antwerp, and 26 S. E. of Rotterdam, fortified and garrisoned by the Dutch, but the property and civil government of the place belongs of right to the Prince of Orange.

BREGENTS, or BERGENTS, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 47. 30. sit. at the E. end of the lake of Constance, in the co. of Tyrol, in Germany, 28 m. S. E. of Constance, and 6 S. of Lindaw, sub. to Austria.

BREME, or BREMEN, E. lon. 8. 20. lat. 53. 25. the capital of the D. of Bremen, sit. on the river Weser, 70 m. N. W. of Zell, and as many S. W. of Hamburg, one

of the most considerable port towns of Lower Saxony, in Germany, but large vessels are obliged to unload six miles below it, on account of the sands in the river. It was one of the Hanse towns, and is still an imperial city or sovereign state, governed with the adjacent ter. by its own magistrates.

BREMEN duchy, formerly an archb. is bounded by the river Elbe, which separates it from the D. of Holstein on the N. E. by the river Weser, which separates it from Westphalia, on the S. W. by the German sea on the W. and by Lunenburg on the S. E. formerly subject to Sweden, but conquered by Denmark, and transferred by that crown to the Elector of Hanover for a valuable consideration, anno 1716.

BREMERSVOIDE, E. lon. 8. 35. lat. 53. 48. a fortified town of the D. of Bremen, in the cir. of Lower Saxony in Germany, sit. 27 m. N. of Bremen city.

BREMGARTEN, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 47. 20. a town of Switzerland, in the co. of Baden, sit. 12 m. W. of Zurich.

BREMINGHAM. See **BIRMINGHAM**.

BRENBURG. See **BERNBURG**.

BRENT, a market town of Devon, 27 m. S. W. of Exeter.

BRENTE, a river which rises in the bish. of Trent, and running S. E. through the Venetian ter. in Italy, falls into the Adriatic sea, opposite to the city of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a market town of Middlesex, 8 m. W. of London.

BRENTWOOD, or **BURNTWOOD**, a market town in Essex, 18 m. E. of London.

BRESCIA, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 45. 30. capital of the Brescian, in Italy, sit. 30 m. N. of Cremona, and is the see of a bishop, subject to Venice.

BRESCIA ter. has the Veronese on the E. and the Milanese on the West.

BRESLAW, E. lon. 11. lat. 44.

40. a town of Modena, sit. on the S. shore of the river Po, 25 m. N. W. of Modena, and 20 m. S. of Mantua.

BRESLAW, E. lon. 16. 50. lat. 51. 15. capital of the D. of Breslaw, and of all Silesia, sit. on the river Oder, 120 m. N. E. of Prague. Here the treaty for ceding Silesia to the King of Prussia was made, in 1742; and that cession was confirmed to the K. of Prussia by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748. In Nov. 1757 it was besieged by the Austrians, and capitulated on the 24th; but was retaken the following month by the K. of Prussia.

BRESSE, a ter. of Burgundy, in France, is bounded by Franche Comte on the N. Savoy on the E. Dauphine on the S. and Lyonois on the W.

BRESSVIRE, W. lon. 30 min. lat. 46. 50. a town of Poitou, in Orleanois, in France, sit. 35 m. N. W. of Poitiers.

BREST, W. lon. 4. 30. lat. 48. 25. an excellent port and harbour on Cameret bay, in the Atlantic ocean and western coast of Britany, sit. 150 m. N. W. of Nants, and 300 m. W. of Paris. Here the French lay up one of their largest squadrons of men of war. The English made an attempt to take this town in the year 1694, but the design being discovered, and the avenues defended by a numerous artillery, and an army superior to the invaders, general Talmash, who commanded the English, was mortally wounded in making the descent, and the forces obliged to retire with loss.

BRESTE, or **BRESSICI**, E. lon. 24. lat. 52. the capital of the pal. of Bressici and of Polesia, in Poland, sit. on the river Bug, 80 m. E. of Warsaw, subject to Poland.

BRETON cape, an island so called, sit. between 61 and 62 degrees of W. lon. and between 45 and 48 degrees of North lat. in the Atlantic ocean, in North America, separated

from Acadia or New-Scotland, by the narrow strait of Canso; and is about 100 m. in length, and 50 in breadth. This island was taken from the French by the English in 1745; it is a barren country, producing scarce any corn or grass, and but little wood; excessive cold, and covered with snow in winter, and subject to great fogs even in summer: there are, however, several good harbours, and an excellent fishery on the coast, and those who possess this island, command the navigation to French Canada by the river of St. Laurence. Restored to the French by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, 1748; but retaken by the English in 1758.

BRETVEIL, E. lon. 1. lat. 48. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. 35 m. S. of Rouen.

BREVORDT, E. lon. 6. 35. lat. 52. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Guelderland, sit. 24 m. S. E. of Zutphen.

BREWERS-HAVEN, W. lon. 82. S. lat. 42. a good harbour at the N. end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, in S. America, to which the Dutch resorted with a squadron of men of war and land-forces, anno 1643, when they endeavoured to settle colonies at Baldivia and other parts of Chili, but were driven from thence by the Spaniards and the natives.

BREY, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 51. 15. a town of the bish. of Liege, in Germany, sit. 16 m. N. of Maestricht, sub. to the bish. of Liege.

BRIANÇON, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 44. 50. the capital of the Briançonois, in Dauphiné, in France, sit. 45 m. S. E. of Grenoble.

BRIARE, E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 47. 40. a town of Gatinois, in the isle of France, sit. on the river Loire, 75 m. S. of Paris.

BRIDGE TOWN, W. lon. 59. lat. 13. the capital of the island of Barbadoes, in the American sea, or Atlantic ocean. It contains about 1200 houses, and they have com-

modious wharfs for unloading goods, and some forts and castles for its defence; but they are not secure from hurricanes here.

BRIDGNORTH, a borough town of Shropshire, sit. on the river Severn, 21 m. S. E. of Shrewsbury; sends two members to parliament.

BRIDGWATER, a large borough and port town of Somersetshire, sit. near the mouth of the river Ewel, which discharges itself into the Bristol channel a little below it; sends two members to parliament, and stands about 20 m. W. of Wells, and 141 W. of London.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BURLINGTON**, a sea port town of the E. riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the German sea, 27 m. N. E. of Beverley, and 211 N. E. of London; gave title of Earl to the family of Boyle, which title is now extinct.

BRIDFORT, a borough and port-town of Dorchester, sit. 15 m. W. of Dorchester; sends two members to parliament.

BRIEG, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 50. 50. the capital of the ter. of Brieg, in Silesia, 20 m. S. E. of Breslaw, in the possession of the King of Prussia.

BRIEL, E. lon. 4. lat. 51. 50. the capital of the island of Voorn, in Holland, sit. 12 m. S. of the Hague, and 5 m. N. of Helvoetfluyt, one of the cautionary towns which was delivered into the hands of Q. Elizabeth, and garrisoned by English forces during her reign and part of the next.

BRIENNOIS, the southern division of the D. of Burgundy in France.

BRIEUX ST. W. lon. 2. 50. lat. 48. 40. a port-town of Brittany, in France, sit. on the English channel, 55 m. N. W. of Rennes, and 30 m. W. of St. Malo. The see of a bishop.

BRIGG, W. lon. 20. min. lat. 53. 40. a market town in Lincolnshire, sit. 24 m. N. of Lincoln.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a little port

port-town in Suffex, 9 m. S. W. of Lewes, where K. Charles II. embarked for France, in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. Hither great numbers of people resort for the benefit of the salt-water.

BRIHUEGA, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 41. a town of New Castile, in Spain, sit. 43 m. N. E. of Madrid. Here general Stanhope with 8 squadrons and 8 battalions of English, having separated himself from the rest of the confederate army, commanded by Count Staremberg, was surrounded by the French and Spaniards, and after a gallant defence with their small arms, having spent all their ammunition, were made prisoners of war.

BRILL. See **BRIEL**.

BRIN, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 49. 14. a city of Moravia, dependent on Bohemia, sit. 30 m. S. W. of Olmutz, sub. to Austria.

BRINDISI, the ancient Brundisium, a port-town of the ter. of Otranto, in Naples, sit. at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, E. lon. 18. 45. lat. 40. 40. 35 m. N. W. of Otranto.

BRISAC, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 48. 10. a fortified town of Suabia, in Germany, sit. on the E. shore of the river Rhine, 30 m. S. of Strasburg, sub. to the house of Austria.

BRISAC New, a fortress on the W. side of the Rhine, in Alsace, built by the French, opposite to old Brisac.

BRIGOW, a ter. of the cir. of Suabia, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, opposite to the upper Alsace, whereof Fribourg and Brisac are the chief towns, sub. to the house of Austria.

BRISTOL, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 51. 30. a city and port-town, which stands part of it in Gloucestershire, and part in Somersetshire, sit. on the river Avon, 117 m. W. of London, and 12 m. W. of Bath. The see of a bishop, and a town of the greatest foreign trade of any in England next to London, especially to

the West-Indies; sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the family of Hervey.

BRISTOL New, W. lon. 75. lat. 40. 45. the capital of the co. of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, 20 m. N. of Philadelphia, and sit. on the river De-la-War.

BRITAIN New, called also Terra Labrador and Eskimaux in N. America, has Hudson's strait and bay on the N. and W. Canada and the river of St. Lawrence S. and the Atlantic ocean E. and is sub. to Great-Britain, but yields only skins and furs.

BRITISH islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, between 2 E. and 20 W. lon. and between 50 and 60 N. lat. bounded by the Deucalionian sea N. by the German sea, which divides them from Norway, Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands on the E. by the English channel, which divides them from France S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W.

BRITANY, the most N. W. pr. of France, encompassed on the N. W. and S. by the English channel and the bay of Biscay, and bounded on the E. by the pr. of Orleansois.

BRIXEN, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 46. 45. capital of the ter. of the bish. of Brixen, in the pr. of Tyrol, in Germany, sit. on the river Eysac, 50 m. N. E. of Trent, sub. to Austria.

BROADALBIN, a shire almost in the midst of Scotland, having Athol on the E. and Lorn on the West.

BROD, E. lon. 18. 50. lat. 45. 20. a town of Slavonia, sit. on the river Save, 16 m. S. of Pofega.

BROGLIO, E. lon. 6. 42. lat. 44. 12. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, and capital of the co. of Broglio, sit. near the frontiers of Provence, 25 m. N. W. of Nice.

BROMESGROVE, a market town in Worcestershire, 115 m. N. W. of London.

BROM

BROMLEY, a market town in Kent, 10 m. S. E. of London, on the Tunbridge road.

BROMLEY, a market town of Staffordshire, 10 m. E. of Stafford.

BRON, or **BRONNO**, E. lon. 10. lat. 44. 50. a town of the ter. of Pavia, in the Milanese, in Italy, sit. S. of the river Po, 12 m. S. of Pavia.

BROYAGE, W. lon. 1. lat. 45. 50. a fortress in the ter. of Santoign, in France, sit. on a bay of the sea, 18 m. S. of Rochelle. The bay on which it lies, affording vast quantities of salt of the best sort, from thence called bay salt.

BROUERSHAVEN, E. lon. 3. 55. lat. 51. 50. a port town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Zealand, and island of Schowen, sit. on a bay of the sea, on the N. side of the island, 9 m. S. W. of Helvoetsluys.

BRUCK. See **PRUCK**.

BRUCHSAL, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 49. 15. a town of the bish. of Spire, in the Palatinate, in Germany, 6 m. S. E. of Philipsburg, sub. to the bish. of Spire.

BRUGG. See **PRUGG**.

BRUGES, E. lon. 3. 5. lat. 51. 16. a city and port town of Flanders, sit. 11 m. E. of Ostend, and 24 N. W. of Ghent, a navigable canal brings up the shipping from Ostend, and it has still the best foreign trade of any town in Flanders, though it be much decreased, since this was the staple for English wool. It is the see of a bish. and sub. to the house of Austria.

BRUNSBUTTEL, E. lon. 8. 42. lat. 54. 30. a port town of Holstein, in the cir. of Lower Saxony in Germany, sit. at the mouth of the river Elbe, 13 m. N. W. of Gluckstat, sub. to Denmark.

BRUNSWICK, E. lon. 16. 30. lat. 52. 30. the capital of the D. of Brunswick, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, sit. on the river Ocker, 35 m. E. of Hanover, and 30 m. S. of Zell. The usual residence of the D. of Brunswic Wolfembuttel, who is sovereign of it.

BRUNSWIC duchy, including the

territ. of Hanover, or Calenburg, Grubenhagen, Blankenburg, and Rheinftein, is bounded by the D. of Lunenburg on the N. by Magdeburg and Halberstat on the E. by Hesse-Cassel on the S. and by the river Weser, which separates it from Westphalia, on the W. The ter. of Brunswic proper, Wolfembuttel, Blankenburg and Rheinftein, which lie on the E. being sub. to the D. of Brunswic Wolfembuttel, and the ter. of Hanover and Grubenhagen on the W. sub. to the Elector of Hanover, who has the title of D. of Brunswick, though he has no property or dominion over the city of that name.

BRUNSWICK, a considerable port and town in the pr. of E. Jersey in N. America, 24 m. S. W. from the city of New York.

BRUNTISLAND, E. lon. 3. lat. 56. 12. a parl. town on the coast of Fife, in Scotland, 10 m. N. W. of Edinburgh.

BRUSSELS, E. lon. 4. 6. lat. 50. 50. the capital of the pr. of Brabant, and of all the Austrian Netherlands, sit. on the river Senne, 25 m. S. of Antwerp, and 30 m. S. E. of Ghent. The see of a bishop, and sub. to the house of Austria. It was bombarded by Marshal Villeroi, the French general, when K. William III. besieged Namur, and 2500 houses blown up and demolished in 48 hours, but it has since been elegantly rebuilt, and its agreeable situation, with the residence of the Viceroy, occasions a great resort of nobility and gentry to this city.

BRUTON, a market town in Somersetshire, sit. 114 m. W. of London, in the road to Barnstaple.

BRYANSBRIDGE, W. lon. 8. 30. lat. 52. 31. a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare and pr. of Connaught, sit. on the river Shannon, 8 m. N. of Limerick.

BUCHAN, a shire of Scotland, having the German sea on the N. and E. and the shire of Mar on the S.

BU

BUCHAW, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 48. 5. a city of Swabia, in Germany, sit. 25 m. S. W. of Ulm; an imperial city or free state, governed by its own magistrates.

BUCHAREST, E. lon. 26. 30. lat. 45. 30. a town of Wallachia, sit. 60 m. S. of Tergowisco, sub. to Turkey.

BUCHORN, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 47. 40. a city of Suabia, sit. on the E. side of the lake of Constance, 12 m. E. of the city of Constance, sub. to the house of Austria.

BUCKENHAM, a market town of Norfolk, 5 miles S. of Attleborough.

BUCKINGHAM, a borough town of Buckinghamshire, sit. 57 m. N. W. of London, and 16 N. W. of Aylesbury; sends two members to parliament.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, an English county; has Northamptonshire to the N. Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex, on the E. Berkshire, from which it is divided by the river Thames, on the S. and Oxfordshire W.

BUCKOR, a pr. of the E. Indies, in Asia, sit. on the river Indus, having the pr. of Multan on the N. and Tatta on the S. sub. to the Mogul.

BUDA, E. lon. 19. 20. lat. 47. 40. the capital city of Lower Hungary, sit. 80 m. S. E. of Presburg, 130 m. S. E. of Vienna, and 180 m. N. W. of Belgrade. It lies on the side of a hill on the S. W. side of the river Danube, well fortified and defended by a castle, which stands on the top of the hill, esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in Hungary. It was taken by storm from the Turks by the Germans, commanded by the D. of Lorraine, after a siege of ten weeks, in the year 1686; at which siege were a great many noble volunteers from all the kingdoms of Europe, who glorified their courage, and were initiated in the art of war, particularly the D. of Berwick and Lord

Cuts from England. The natural baths of Buda, according to Dr. Brown, were the finest, and the buildings and bathing-rooms about them the most magnificent, in Europe, when the Turks possessed them, who lay out much more in adorning their baths than their own houses.

BUDDESDALE, a market town of Suffolk, 16 m. N. E. of Bury.

BUDINGEN, capital of a county of the same name, in Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine and lan. of Hesse, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Frankfurt.

BUDOA, E. lon. 19. 20. lat. 42. 15. a city of Dalmatia, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 8 m. N. W. of Antivari; the see of a bish. It suffered much by an earthquake, anno 1667.

BUDWEIS, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 49. a town of Bohemia, sit. on the river Muldaw, 65 m. S. of Prague, sub. to the house of Austria.

BUDZIACK Tartary, sit. on the rivers Neister, Bug, and Nieper, having Poland and Russia on the N. Little Tartary on the E. the Black-sea on the S. and Bessarabia on the W. the chief town Oczakow, sub. to Turkey.

BUEIL. See **BOGLIO**.

BUEN AYRE. See **BON AYRE**.

BUENOS AYRES, W. lon. 57. S. lat. 35. one of the most considerable Spanish ports in the pr. of La Plata on the E. coast of S. America, sit. on the S. shore of the river Plata, 50 leagues within the mouth of it, and yet here the river is seven leagues broad. It is well fortified and defended by a numerous artillery; and hither is brought great part of the treasures and merchandise of Peru and Chili by the river of Plate and other rivers, and exported to Spain; hither also the English factors used to bring their Negroe slaves when they had the benefit of the Asiento contract, and here they were bought up by the Spaniards.

BU

Spaniards, and sent to their settlements in Chili and Peru.

BUG, a river which rises in Red-Russia, in Poland, runs northward to Bresté, and then turning westward, falls into the Weisel, or Vistula, below Warfaw.

BUGIA, E. lon. 4. lat. 35. 30. a port-town, capital of a ter. of the same name, in the K. of Algiers; sit. at the mouth of the river Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean sea, 60 m. E. of the city of Algiers; the town is defended by a castle, which was not able however to defend the Algerine shipping against the English admiral Sir Edward Spragge, who took and destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls, anno 1671.

BUGEY, a ter. in France, being the South-east division of Bresse, in Burgundy, on the frontiers of Savoy.

BUGIE, E. lon. 36. lat. 22. a port-town of Egypt, situate on the western shore of the Red-sea, almost opposite to Ziden, the port-town to Mecca, and about 100 m. W. of it.

BÜHL, a little fortress lying on the lines of Stolhoffen, in Suabia, 6 m. S. E. of Stolhoffen, and 19 N. E. of Strasburg in Germany.

BULAC, E. lon. 32. lat. 30. a town of Egypt, in Africa, sit. on the E. shore of the river Nile, 2 m. W. of Grand Cairo, and the port-town to that city, containing about 4000 families. All vessels going up and down the Nile make some stay here. It is a place of great trade; here it is they cut the banks of the Nile every year, that it may fill their canals and overflow the neighbouring grounds, without which the soil could produce neither grain or herbage.

BULGAR, E. lon. 51. lat. 54. capital of the prov. of Bulgar, in Russia, sit. on the river Wolga, 120 m. S. E. of Kasan, and 450 E. of Moscow.

BULGARIA, a pr. of Turkey, in

Europe, bounded by the river Danube, which divides it from Wallachia and Moldavia on the N. by the Black sea on the E. by Romania on the S. and Servia on the W. The chief city whereof is Nicopolis.

BULLINGBROKE. See **BOLINGBROKE**.

BUNGAY, a market town in Suffolk, sit. on the river Wavenney, 6 m. W. of Beccles.

BUNTINGFORD, a market town of Hertfordshire, 31 miles N. of London, on the road to Huntingdon.

BUOY in the Nore, a buoy in the mouth of the Thames, placed there to direct mariners to avoid a dangerous sand.

BUQUOI, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 52. 12. a town of the pr. of Artois, in the French Netherlands, sit. on the confines of Picardy, 9 miles W. of Bapaume, and 12 m. E. of Douvrians.

BURDINES. See **BOURDINES**.

BUREN, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 52. a town of the Betaw, in Dutch Guelderland, sit. 16 miles W. of Nimeguen, capital of the ter. of Buren; which gives the title of Count de Buren to the Prince of Orange.

BUREN, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 51. 35. a town of the bish. of Paderborn, in Westphalia, in Germany, 5 m. S. of the city of Paderborn.

BURFORD, a market town of Oxfordshire, sit. 17 m. W. of Oxford; gives the title of Earl to the family of Beauclerc, Duke of Salisbury.

BURG, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 52. a town of Zutphen, in the Dutch Netherlands, sit. on the old Issel, 1 m. E. of Nimeguen.

BURGLES, in Transilvania, E. lon. 22. 40. lat. 47. 40. sit. 30 m. N. of Clausenburg, sub. to the house of Austria.

BURGO. See **BORGO**.

BURGOS, W. lon. 4. 5. lat. 42. 35. the capital of Old Castile, in Spain, sit. 110 m. N. of Madrid.

BURGOW, E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 48. 30. the capital of the ter. of Burgow, in Suabia, sit. 20 m. W. of Augsborg, sub. to the house of Austria.

BURGUNDY, or **BOURGOIGNE**, a pr. or government in France, having Champaigne on the N. and Dauphine on the S.

BURICK, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 51. 5. a town of the D. of Cleves, in Westphalia, in Germany, sit. on the river Rhine, 20 m. S. of Cleves, sub. to Prussia.

BURLINGTON. See **BRIDLINGTON**.

BURLINGTON New, W. lon. 4. lat. 40. 40. the capital of New Jersey, in N. America, sit. in an island of Delawar river, 20 m. N. of Philadelphia, having kays, to which ships of burden come up, and is a town of good trade; and are the courts of justice of the pr. held.

BURNHAM, a market town of Norfolk, sit. 25 m. N. W. of Norwich.

BURNLEY, a market town of Lancashire, sit. 17 miles N. W. of Halifax.

BURSA, or **PRUSA**, E. lon. 29. 40. 30. the capital of Bithynia, Asia Minor, sit. in a fine fruitful plain at the foot of mount Olympus, 100 m. S. of Constantinople. The present inhabitants are a mixture of Turks, Armenians, Jews, and Greeks; it is watered by so many rivulets, which descend from mount Olympus, that every house almost has its fountain: the silk of the adjacent country is the best in Turkey; their workmen imitate the European tapestry, and they have good wine and other provisions in great plenty. The celebrated baths of Calipsa are within a mile of the city, whither people from all countries resort to be cured of their diseases. Mount Olympus, in the neighbourhood of this city, is of a prodigious height, the top barren, and

covered with snow the greatest part of the year, but the valleys below are warm, and produce all manner of delicious fruits. This was the seat of the Turkish empire before they passed into Europe, and is still sub. to the Grand Signior.

BURTON, a market town of Staffordshire, sit. on the river Trent, 12 m. N. E. of Litchfield, where the best malt liquor in England is brewed.

BURTON, a market town of Lincolnshire, sit. 12 miles W. of Barton.

BURTON, a market town of Westmoreland, 24.5 m. from London, on the road to Carlisle.

BURY ST. EDMONDS, sit. 15 m. E. of Newmarket, and 75 m. N. E. of London.

BURY, a market town of Lancashire, situate 9 miles N. of Manchester.

BUTE shire in Scotland, consists of the islands of Arran and Bute, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, S. of Argyleshire.

BUTRINTO, E. lon. 20. 40. lat. 30. 45. a port-town of the pr. of Epirus, or Canina, in Turkey, sit. opposite to the isle of Corfu, at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, 32 m. S. of Chimæra.

BUTTON'S bay, between 80 and 100 degrees of W. lon. and between 60 and 66 degrees of N. lat. The N. part of Hudson's bay in N. America, whereby Sir Thomas Button attempted to discover a N. W. passage after Hudson miscarried, but lost his ship in the attempt, and came back in a sloop he built in the country.

BUXTON Wells, in the Peak in Derbyshire, in great reputation for their salutary effects, 160 m. N. W. of London, and 35 N. W. of Derby.

BUXTUDE. See **BOXTUDE**.

BUYS, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 44. 25. a town of Dauphiné, in France, sit. on the confines of Provence, 30 m. S. of Die.

BYGHOF,

BYGHOF, or **BYGOW**, E. lon. 30. lat. 53. a city of Lithuania, in Poland, sit. on the river Niepier, 180 m. S. E. of Wilna.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of Constantinople.

C A

CABENDA, E. lon. 12. S. lat. 4. a port town of Congo, in Africa, sit. on the sea-coast, 100 m. S. E. of Loango, sub. to Portugal.

CABO DE ISTRIA, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 45. 50. the capital of the pr. of Istria, in the ter. of Venice, sit. on the coast of the gulph of Venice, 12 m. S. of Trieste.

CABUL, E. lon. 69. lat. 33. 30. the capital of the pr. of Cabul, on the N. W. of India. Both the town and pr. were ceded to Kouli Kan Sophi of Persia, by the Mogul, on his quitting the rest of his conquests in India, anno 1739. This town is sit. about 100 m. E. of Candahor, in Persia.

CACERES, W. lon. 6. 45. lat. 39. 12. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. 17 m. S. E. of Alcantara.

CACHAO, or **KECIO**, E. lon. 105. lat. 21. the capital of the K. of Tonquin, sit. on the W. shore of the river Domea, 100 m. N. W. of the mouth of it. The town consists of about 20,000 houses indifferently built, but there are three royal palaces which make a tolerable figure. The English and other European nations have factories here, where they purchase silks and lacquered ware as in China.

CADIZ, W. lon. 6. 40. lat. 36. 30. a city and port town of the pr. of Andalusia, in Spain, sit. at the N. W. end of the island of Leon, or Lyon, opposite to port St. Mary's,

on the continent, 270 m. S. W. of Madrid, 60 m. S. W. of Sevilla, and 40 m. N. W. of Gibraltar. The island it stands upon is in length about 18 m. the S. W. end about 9 broad, and the N. W. end, where the town stands, is not 2 m. broad. It has a communication with the continent by a bridge, and with the opposite shore forms a bay 12 m. long and 6 broad, but about the middle of the bay are two points of land, one on the continent and the other on the island, so near together that the forts upon them, called the Puntal and Matagorda, command the passage; and within these points is the harbour, which it is impossible for an enemy to enter till it has taken these ports; and for this reason the English, anno 1702, landed on the continent near St. Mary's, in order to attack the Puntal, which not being able to reduce, they re-imbarked without effecting any thing; but the earl of Effex had better success in the year 1596, when he landed on the island, took the town, plundered it of prodigious treasure, and burnt the galleons in the harbour. The city has about 5000 houses in it, and the best foreign trade of any town in Spain, for the galleons annually take in their loading here, and return hither with the treasures and rich merchandise of Peru and Mexico. Cadiz is the see of a bishop.

CADORIN, a pr. of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, bounded by the bishopric of Brixen on the N. by Friuli on the E. by the Bellunese on the S. and by the Trentin on the W.

CADSAND, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the river Scheld, which gives the Dutch the command of the navigation of that river.

CAEN, W. lon. 25 min. lat. 49. 20. the capital of the co. of Caen in the pr. of Normandy, in France, sit. on the river Orne, 75 m. W. of Rouen, 30 m. S. W. of Havre

place, and 100 W. of Paris. It is a trading town, having a communication with the English channel that is 7 m. N. of it, and the inhabitants are computed to amount to 5,000 souls. It is the see of a bishop. William K. of England, usually styled the conqueror, was buried here, in the abbey of St. Stephen's, which he founded.

CAERFFILLY, a town of Glamorganshire, 8 m. N. of Cardiffe.

CAERLEON, a market town of Monmouthshire, sit. on the Uske, 16 S. W. of Monmouth.

CAERWIS, a market town in Pembrokeshire, in N. Wales, 3 m. S. E. of St. Asaph, and 4 North-west of it.

CESAREA, a town of Palestine, anciently, and the name of many other towns in Asia, of which there are now no remains, or they have changed their names.

CAFFA, or **KAFFA**, E. lon. 35. 44. 55. a city and port town in Turkey, sit. on the S. E. part of the peninsula of Crim Tartary, 70 m. E. of Bachiserai; a town of the best trade and buildings in the country, having formerly been subject to the Genoese, but now to the Turks.

It gives name to the strait of Kaffa, which runs from the Euxine sea to the Palus Meotis.

CAFFRARIA, a ter. on the S. of Africa, lying in the form of a crescent about the inland country of Monomotapa, between 35 S. lat. and the tropic of Capricorn, bounded on the E. S. and W. by the Indian and Atlantic oceans; inhabited chiefly by the Hottentots, but most of the sea-coasts sub. to the Dutch, who have built a town and castle near the most southern promontory, called the Cape of Good Hope.

CAGLI, E. lon. 14. lat. 43. 15. a town of the pr. of Urbino, in the pope's dominions in Italy, sit. 50 m. N. of Loretto, and 25 m. S. of Urbino. The see of a bishop.

CAGLIARI, E. lon. 9. 12. lat. 37. the capital of the island of Sar-

dinia, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean sea, on the S. part of the island, 180 m. N. W. of Palermo, in Sicily, and 260 S. W. of Rome, reduced with the whole island by the English, anno 1708, and transferred to the late Emperor Charles VI. retaken by the Spaniards, anno 1717, but by a treaty among the European powers two years after, ceded to the D. of Savoy, then K. of Sicily, with part of the Milanese, in lieu of Sicily; and the house of Savoy still retains this city and island, with the title of K. of Sardinia. Cagliari is the see of an archb. the seat of the viceroy, and a univ.

CAHORS, E. lon. 1. lat. 44. 25. the capital of the ter. of Querci, in the pr. of Guienne, in France, sit. on the river Lot, 45 m. N. of Thoulouse, and 40 m. N. W. of Alby. The see of a bishop and univ.

CAJANABURG, E. lon. 27. lat. 63. 50. the capital of the pr. of Cajania, or E. Bothnia, in Sweden, sit. on the N. E. part of the lake Cajania, 300 m. N. E. of Abo.

CAJAZZO, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 15. a town in the pr. of Lavoro, in the K. of Naples, sit. 16 m. N. E. of Naples.

CAIFUM, E. lon. 113. 30. lat. 35. a city of China, in the pr. of Honon, sit. on the river Croceus, 350 m. N. W. of Nanking.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, sit. between 81 and 86 degrees of W. lon. and in 21 degrees of N. lat. most considerable for the fishery of tortoises, which the Jamaica-men take here, and carry home alive, keeping them in pens for food, and killing them as they want them. These islands lie S. of Cuba, and N. W. from Jamaica.

CAIRO, **GRAND**, E. lon. 31. lat. 30. the capital of Egypt, in Africa, is sit. in a plain at the foot of a mountain, 2 m. E. of the bank of the river Nile, and 100 m. S. of the mouth of that river. The town is 10 m. in circumference, and may contain a million of inhabitants.

habitants, and some have computed them at five millions, which must be a mistake, though 'tis certain they are very numerous, 30 or 40 people frequently lodging in one house. Their private buildings make a mean appearance on the outside, but are often very richly furnished and adorned within, and their chief mosques or temples very magnificent. The castle stands on the top of a hill on the S. side of the city, and is 3 m. round, of great antiquity, but hardly so ancient as the natives give out, who imagine it was built by the Patriarch Joseph, and shew a well near the top of it, near 300 foot deep, to which they have given the name of Joseph's well, and is the only well almost in the country. There is a grand Bazar, or market-place, in the middle of the city, but the streets are generally narrow, except the Khalis, or Grand Canal, which runs through the middle of it, from one end to the other, into which they let the water of the river Nile when it rises to a certain height, and from this canal the water is let into others, and distributed to the adjacent fields and gardens. The Khalis remains dry one half of the year, and appears a spacious street. The plague usually visits Cairo once in 3 or 4 years, and is observed to decrease as the waters of the Nile rise. Either on the site of this city, or near it, it is supposed that ancient Egyptian Babylon stood. The English and other Europeans have their consuls and factors here at this day, for the protection and management of the Turkey trade on that side.

CAIROAN, E. lon. 9. lat. 36. a town of the K. of Tunis, in Africa, sit. on the river Magrida, 80 m. S. of Tunis.

CALABRIA, the most S. W. pr. of Naples, in Italy.

CALAHORRA, W. lon. 2. lat. 42. 25. a city of Old Castile, in Spain, sit. on the river Ebro, near

the confines of Navarre, 90 m. E. of Burgos, and 60 m. N. W. of Saragossa.

CALAIS, E. lon. 2. lat. 51. the capital of the Pais Reconquis, in the pr. of Picardy, in France, sit. on the coast of the English channel, 22 m. S. E. of Dover, 140 N. of Paris. Taken by Edward III. K. of England, anno 1347, and lost in the reign of Q. Mary, anno 1557. It was anciently a good harbour, but is so choaked up that it will not admit of any vessels of burden at present. The town is well fortified, and a citadel commands both town and country, but its greatest strength is in its situation among the marshes. It may be overflowed on the approach of an enemy; there is a canal running from it to St. Omers, Graveline, Dunkirk, Bergues, and Ypres. It consists but of one parish, and yet the inhabitants are computed at 4000.

CALATAJUD, W. lon. 2. 5. lat. 41. 15. a city of Arragon, in Spain, sit. on the river Xalo, 50 m. W. of Saragossa.

CALATRAVA, W. lon. 4. 20. lat. 39. a city of New Castile, in Spain, sit. on the river Guadiana, 43 m. S. of Toledo, and 80 m. S. of Madrid. It gives name to an order of knights in Spain.

CALCADA, or **ST. DOMINGO DE CALCADA**, a city of Spain, in the pr. of Old Castile, W. lon. 3. lat. 42. 36. 48 m. E. of Burgos.

CALCAR, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 51. 45. a town of the D. of Cleves, in the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, sub. to Prussia.

CALCEDON, E. lon. 29. lat. 41. 30. a city of Bithynia, in the Lesser Asia, once the capital of the country, stood on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, or strait of Constantinople, opposite to that city, and near the place where the seraglio or palace of Scutari now stands. Here the 4th general council was held, anno 451, and it made a great figure

figure at that time, but is now dwindled to a little village.

CALCINATO, a small town in the D. of Mantua, in Italy, sit. 10 m. S. of the lake De Garda, most remarkable for a defeat of the Imperialists by the French, commanded by the D. of Vendosme, anno 1706.

CALCUTTA on the river Hughley, in Bengal, taken by the Nabob from the English in 1756, and retaken in 1757 by Vice-Adm. Watson and Col. Clive.

CALEDONIA, W. lon. 79. lat. 8. a settlement the Scots made on the W. side of the gulph or river of Darien in S. America, anno 1698. It stood on a peninsula, inaccessible almost to an enemy, and from whence they could not have been driven by the Spaniards, if the English E. India company had not made an interest in the English court to prohibit their colonies in America affording them any provisions or assistance; which orders obliged them, anno 1700, to abandon a colony that would have been of infinite service to Great Britain in the late wars. Caledonia also was the ancient name of part of Scotland.

CALENBURG CASTLE, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 52. 20. capital of the D. of Calenburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, sit. on the river Leine, 15 m. S. of Hanover, and sub. to the D. of Brunswick - Lunenburg. Elector of Hanover and K. of England.

CALICOULAN, or **QUILON**, E. lon. 75. lat. 9. a town on the Malabar coast, on the hither peninsula of India, sit. 150 m. S. of Calicut. Here the Dutch have a factory.

CALICUT, E. lon. 75. lat. 11. 20. a town sit. on the Malabar coast in the hither peninsula of India, in Asia, 300 m. S. of Goa, and 320 m. S. W. of Fort St. George, sub. to its own prince; but the English have a factory here, from whence they import pepper and other Indian merchandise. This was the first land the Portuguese discovered in India, when they found the way by the Cape of Good Hope, anno 1498.

CALLEN, W. lon. 7. 22. lat. 54. 25. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Kilkenny, and pr. of Leinster, sit. 10 m. S. W. of Kilkenny; sends two members to parliament.

CALLIFORNIA, is sit. between 116 and 138 degrees of W. lon. and between 23 and 46 degrees of N. lat. It lies almost in the form of a cone reversed, and is either an island or peninsula, most properly the latter, which has the Pacific Ocean on the N. W. and S. and the gulph of California, which separates it from the Mexicos on the E. unless it be joined to that continent by a narrow isthmus on the N. W. The Spanish missionaries from Mexico have lately visited most parts of California, and made many proselytes to Christianity, who acknowledge the K. of Spain for their sovereign; and they relate that it is a fine fertile country, producing all the necessaries and conveniencies of life. Sir Francis Drake in his voyage round the world, visited the N. W. part of this country, and took possession of it in the name of Q. Elizabeth, but the English never attempting to settle any colonies there since, it may be esteemed sub. to the K. of Spain.

CALLITAJUD. See **CALATAJUD**.

CALLAO, W. lon. 79. S. lat. 12. 30. a port town sit. in a little island on the coast of Peru, in S. America, opposite to Lima, and is the port to that capital; destroyed by an earthquake in October 1746.

CALLOO, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 51. 15. a fortress in Austrian Flanders, sit. 5 m. W. of Antwerp.

CALMAR, E. lon. 16. lat. 56. 40. a town in the ter. of Smaland, capital of the pr. of Gothland, in Sweden, sit. on the coast of the Baltic sea, 40 m. N. of Carelsroon, and 155 S. of Stockholm.

CALMUCKS, wandering tribes or hords of Tartars, who inhabit the country North of the Caspian sea, and sometimes put themselves under the protection of Russia, visiting the city of Astracan and the

adjacent country once or twice a year.

CALNE, a borough town in Wiltshire, 87 m. from London, on the Bristol road; sends two members to parliament.

CALPE mountain, W. lon. 6. lat. 36. at the foot whereof Gibraltar, in the pr. of Andalusia, in Spain, stands. It was anciently one of the pillars of Hercules, the other being Abyla, on the opposite coast of Africa. This mountain or rock of Calpe, which covers Gibraltar on the land side, is half a league in height, and so steep that there is no approaching on that side; whereupon the Spaniards, when they besieged Gibraltar, anno 1727, attempted to undermine the rock and blow it up; but it was found impracticable.

CALVI, E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 41. 15. a town of the pr. of Lavoro, in Naples, sit. near the sea, 15 m. N. of Naples. The see of a bish.

CALVI, E. lon. 9. 5. lat. 42. 16. a port town of the island of Corsia, sit. on a bay on the W. side of the island, 40 miles S. W. of Bastia.

CAM river, anciently called Grant, rises in Hertfordshire, and running N. E. by Cambridge, afterwards continues its course northwards to the isle of Ely, where it falls into the river Ouse.

CAMBODIA, E. lon. 72. lat. 23. 30. a city of the pr. of Cambaia, or Gazarat, in the hither peninsula of India, in Asia, sit. at the bottom of the gulph of Cambaya, 150 m. N. of Surat, and 500 m. S. W. of Delly; a very large city; and had once a great trade, which is now removed to Surat. It is sub. to the Mogul.

CAMBODIA, E. lon. 104. lat. 12. 30. the capital of a K. of the same name in India beyond Ganges, in Asia, sit. near the western shore of the river Mecon, about 150 m. North of the mouth of that river. Cambodia K. extends from the 9th

to the 15th degree of N. lat. being bounded by the K. of Laos on the N. Cochin China and Chiampa, on the E. the Indian ocean on the S. and the bay of Siam on the W. A country annually overflowed in the rainy season, viz. between June and October, as most countries are which lie within the tropic of Cancer and N. of the Equator, producing rice and such fruits as are usually found between the tropics.

CAMBRAY, E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 50. 15. the capital city of the Cambrisis, in the French Netherlands, sit. on the river Scheld near its source 14 m. S. W. of Valenciennes, and 12 m. S. E. of Douay. It is a large well built city, and stands in a fruitful country, considerable for its linen manufactory, especially cambrics, which took their name from hence. It is well fortified and defended by two citadels, and as the country about it may be overflowed it is looked upon to be one of the strongest towns in the Low Countries. It is the see of an archbishop and sub. to the French, who took it in the year 1677 from the Spaniards.

CAMBRIDGE, the capital of the co. of Cambridge, sit. on the river Cam, 51 m. N. E. of London, and 80 m. N. E. of Oxford, most considerable for its university, which is very ancient, founded probably during the Heptarchy, soon after Christianity came to be the religion of that part of the island. There are Cambridge at present, 16 colleges, parishes, about 1500 students of all sorts, and 6000 inhabitants in the town. The town and university each send two members to parliament.

CAMBRIDGE new, W. lon. 74. lat. 42. a town of New-England in N. America, sit. 3 m. W. of Boston. A univ. consisting of three colleges.

CAMELFORD, a borough town of Cornwall, sit. 16 m. W. of Launceston; sends two members to parliament.

CAM

CAMERET BAY, in the pr. of Britany, in France, forms the harbour of Brest, a station for a squadron of French men of war.

CAMERON CAPE, a promontory on the N. part of the pr. of Honduras, in N. America.

CAMINEC. See **KAMINEC**.

CAMINHA, W. lon. 9. 20. lat. 41. 50. a port town of Portugal, in the pr. of Entre-minho-duero, sit. at the mouth of the river Minho, 10 m. N. of Viana.

CAMMIN, E. lon. 15. lat. 54. a port town of Brandenburg Pomerania, in Germany, sit. on the eastern mouth of the river Oder, opposite to the isle of Wollin, 30 m. N. of Stetin.

CAMPANIA, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 40. 45. a city of the Hither Principate, in Naples, sit. 35 m. S. E. of Naples city. The see of a bishop.

CAMPANIA of Rome, is a ter. in the Pope's dominions, extending from the city of Rome S. E. as far as the frontiers of the K. of Naples, lying along the coast of the Mediterranean, 60 m. and upwards.

CAMPBEL town, W. lon. 5. 10. lat. 55. 35. a port and parliament-town of Scotland, sit. on the E. coast of Cantire in the shire of Argyre, 10 m. W. of the isle of Arran.

CAMPEACHY, W. lon. 93. lat. 19. sit. on the W. coast of the pr. of Jacatan, on the bay or gulph of Mexico, in N. America, defended by a good Wall and Forts, and yet was twice taken by the Buccaneers, viz. in the year 1650 and 1678.

CAMPDEN, a market town in Gloucestershire, sit. 28 m. N. E. of Gloucester, and 86 N. W. of London.

CAMPEN, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 52. 35. a port town in the pr. of Overijssel, in the United Netherlands, sit. near the mouth of the river IJssel and Zuyder sea, 42 m. N. E. of Amsterdam, and 22 N. of Deventer.

CAMPO MAJOR, W. lon. 7. 25. lat. 38. 45. a town in the pr. of Alentejo, in Portugal, sit. 10 m. N. of Elvas, and 11 m. N. W. of Badajoz.

CAMPREDON, E. lon. 2. lat. 42. 20. a city of Catalonia, in Spain, sit. 50 m. N. of Barcelona, on the river Ter.

CANADA, or New France, in N. America, is bounded by Eskimaux, or New-Britain, and the British colonies on Hudson's bay on the N. and by the river of St. Lawrence, the Iroquois or five Indian nations, the Huron and Illinois lakes on the E. and S. and by unknown lands on the W. the chief town whereof is Quebec.

CANARIES, anciently called the fortunate islands, are 7 in number, sit. between 12 and 21 degrees of W. lon. and between 27 and 29 degrees of N. lat. in the Atlantic ocean, the most easterly of them about 150 m. from cape Non, on the coast of Biledulgerid, in Africa.

CANARY proper, which gives its name to the rest, is sit. in 16 degrees of W. lon. and between 27 and 28 degrees of N. lat. and is about 150 m. in circumference; the chief town Palma, from whence comes the excellent palm-sack we meet with; for the chief produce of these islands are those rich wines, which from them have obtain'd the name of Canary wines, and of these 'tis computed ten thousand hog-heads are sent annually to Britain in time of peace. They may be well called the fortunate islands also, from the pureness and temperateness of the air, which in this warm climate is constantly refreshed with cool sea breezes. They were first discovered by the Carthaginians, but lay concealed afterwards for many ages from the rest of the world, till they were again discovered, anno 1405, by the Spaniards, who remain in possession of them at this day. There were then some people on these islands, but could not

tell which was their mother country, or indeed whether there were any other countries; nor did their language, manners, or customs, resemble their neighbours on the continents of Africa or Europe, or any other part of the world, but they were of an olive complexion, like the people on the coast of Barbary, in Africa.

CANDAHOR, E. lon. 67. lat. 33. capital of a ter. of the same name, formerly sub. to the Mogul, but at present to Persia, sit. 450 m. N. W. of Lahor, and 300 m. S. W. of Meshed. Asia.

CANDIA island, the ancient Crete, is sit. between 23 and 27 degrees of E. lon. and between 35 and 36 degrees of N. lat. in the Mediterranean sea, having the Archipelago on the N. Asia-Minor or Natchia on the N. E. the Morea on the N. W. and Africa on the S. generally reckoned to lie in Asia. There is no considerable river in the island, but many little rivulets, of which Lethe is one of the largest; and here is the celebrated mount Ida, which takes up great part of the middle of the island, and notwithstanding the fine descriptions we meet with of it in the ancient poets, it is only a huge barren rock, destitute of trees and herbage, though the valleys beneath are well replenished with all manner of excellent fruits, and the villages numerous.

CANDIA, or Mutium, E. lon. 35. lat. 35. 30. the capital of the island of Candia, is sit. on the sea coast on the N. side of the island in a plain at the foot of the mountain; once an excellent harbour, but now choked up so that only small vessels can approach it. It is but the skeleton of a city now, which was large and well peopled while subject to the Venetians, when it had a flourishing trade, and was celebrated for its strength and beauty, but is at present a heap of ruins, in which condition it has remained ever since it was taken by the Turks, anno 1669, af-

ter it had endured a siege of twice the duration of that of Troy, having been stormed fifty-six times, and near two hundred thousand Turks killed under its walls. It is still sub. to the Turks.

CANDISH, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, bounded by Chitor and Malva on the N. Orixa on the E. Decan on the S. and Guzarat on the W. sub. to the Mogul.

CANDY, E. lon. 79. lat. 8. the capital of the island of Ceylon, in India, sit. in the middle of the island, sub. to the K. of Ceylon.

CANEA, E. lon. 24. lat. 35. 36. is a sea-port town on the N. side of Candia, esteemed the second in the island, and sit. 100 m. W. of the city of Candia. It is a pretty good harbour, but the fortifications are much out of repair, as they are in the other towns of Candia and in all the Grecian islands, subject to the Turks.

CANETO, E. lon. 10. 50. lat. 45. a fortified town of Mantua, in Italy, sit. on the Oglio, 12 m. S. W. of Mantua, several times taken and retaken in the late wars, now sub. to Austria.

CANG gulph or sea, lies between China and Tartary, at the E. end of the long wall. Asia.

CANINA, or Epirus, sit. on the E. side of the entrance of the gulph of Venice, having Albania on the N. W. and Thessaly on the S. E. and is a pr. of Turkey in Europe.

CANOBIA, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 4. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, sit. on the W. side of the lake Maggiore, 30 m. W. of Como.

CANONOR, E. lon. 75. lat. 1. a town on the Malabar coast of India, in Asia, where the Dutch had a fort and factory they took from the Portuguese, anno 1683.

CANORIN ISLE. See **SALSETT**.
CANSO, W. lon. 62. lat. 46. port town of Acadie, or New Scotland, in N. America, sit. on a narrow strait which separates Acadia from Cape Briton; near this town

is a fine fishery for cod-fish, which the French when possess'd of Cape-Breton interrupted if at war with them.

CANTABRI, the ancient inhabitants of Biscay, and the northern provinces of Spain.

CANTERBURY, E. lon. 1. 15. lat 51. 16. the capital city of the co. of Kent. 56 m. E. of London, and 16 m. N. W. of Dover, being a co. of itself, and an archb. the metropolitan see of the K. and founded by Augustin the monk, by the authority of Pope Gregory, and permission of Ethelbert King of Kent, whom Austin converted to christianity about the year 598. It is a large populous trading city, and has a good silk manufactory, introduced by the Walloons and French in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, being driven out of their country on account of religion. This city sends two memb. to parl.

CANTIN CAPE, a promontory in the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Morocco, in Africa, sit. in 10 degrees W. lon. and 33 N. lat.

CANTIRE, a peninsula of Scotland, stretching into the Irish sea W. of the isle of Arran.

CANTON, or **KANTON**, E. lon. 112. 30. lat. 23. 25. a large populous wealthy city, and port-town of the pr. of Quantum or Canton in China, in Asia, sit. on the river Ta, 50 m. from the Indian ocean, upwards of a thousand m. S. of the capital city of Pekin. Canton is a very secure and commodious harbour, and the only port at present to which the European merchants resort; and from whence they import raw and wrought silks, China ware, tea, cabinets, and other lacquered ware, gold dust, copper, rhubarb, &c. This city is walled and fortified, and is said to exceed all the cities of Asia, in temples, courts, and palaces, and must be immensely rich, all the trade of this large empire with the European nations, ceasing here. Notwithstanding their trade with the Christians is so considerable, they will not suffer a Christian to come within

the walls of the town; they are admitted no farther than the suburbs.

CANTONS, the provinces of Switzerland so called.

CANTZ, or **CANTH**, E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 51. 6. a town of Silesia, 6 m. W. of Breslaw.

CAORLO, E. lon. 13. lat. 46. an Italian island at the bottom of the gulph of Venice, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Aquileia, sub. to Venice.

CAPACIA, E. lon. 15. 16. lat. 40. 40. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and Hither Principate, sit. 16 m. S. of Salerno.

CAPE-OF-GOOD-HOPE. See **BON ESPERANCE**.

CAPE-COAST-CASTLE, under the meridian of London, lat. 5. the principal fort and settlement of the English on the gold coast of Guiney, in Africa.

CAPERQUIN, W. lon. 7. 50. lat. 52. 5. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Waterford, and pr. of Munster, sit. on the river Blackwater, 13 m. N. of Youghall.

CAPE-PALMAS, W. lon. 8. lat. 5. a promontory on the ivory coast of Guiney, in Africa.

CAPE-TRES-POINTS, W. lon. 3. lat. 5. a promontory on the gold coast of Guiney.

CAPE-VERD, W. lon. 18. lat. 15. a promontory of Negroland, in Africa.

CAPE-BRETON. See **BRETON CAPE**.

CAPE-HORN, the most southern promontory of S. America, which ships go round in their passage to the S. sea.

Other remarkable capes will be found inserted under their proper names.

CAPITANATE, a pr. of Naples, sit. on the gulph of Venice, having the pr. of Molise on the N. and the Principate on the S.

CAPPACIA, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 40. 40. a town in the Hither Principate, in Naples, sit. 55 m. S. E. of the city of Naples. A bishop see.

CAPPADOCIA, a pr. of Turkey, part of Natolia, or the Lesser Asia.

CAPRAIA, E. lon. 11. lat. 43. 15. an island of the Tuscan sea, sit 30 m. S. W. of Leghorn.

CAPRAROLA, E. lon. 13. lat. 42. 30. a town of St. Peter's patrimony, in Italy, sit. 20 m. N. of Rome, and 8 S. of Viterbo. The see of a bish.

CAPRI, or **CAPREA**, a city and island, E. lon. 14. 50. lat. 40. 45. sit. at the entrance of the gulph of Naples, 3 m. W. of the continent, and 20 m. S. of the city of Naples. The island is 4 m. long, and one broad, the W. end of it a vast high rock, inaccessible by sea, on which is the town of Caprea. The rock is covered with a fruitful soil, producing corn and all manner of delicious fruits. This island the Emperor Augustus chose for his retirement, and it was the residence of Tiberius several years, where he is said to have had palaces and pleasure-houses suitable to every season of the year, with a great variety of gardens and groves; but the works under ground were the most extraordinary, the rocks were all undermined, and there were grottos, galleries, high-ways, bagnios, and subterraneous retirements suitable to his taste, which, with the magnificent buildings on the surface, made it appear like one continued city at a distance, of which there still remains great ruins. These works having been demolished by the Romans after the death of Tiberius, in detestation, 'tis said, of the unnatural scenes that had been acted there. The city of Caprea is the see of a bishop, at present.

CAPUA, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 20. a city of the pr. of Lavoro, in Naples, sit. on the river Volturno, 6 m. E. of the sea-coast, 15 m. N. E. of the city of Naples, and 100 m. S. E. of Rome. It is a declining city, but pleasantly situated in a fine plain, where Hannibal and his officers are censured for trifling away their time,

while the Romans recovered from their consternation after the battle of Cannæ. It is the see of an archb. at present.

CARACAS, W. lon. 68. lat. 16. 30. a town on the coast of Terra-Firma, in S. America, to which it gives its name, and where the best Cacao or Chocolate-nuts grow.

CARAMANIA, a pr. of Turkey, sit. in the S. part of the Lesser Asia, on the Mediterranean sea.

CARAVANS consist of great numbers of camels and horses laden with merchandise, which travel over the deserts of Asia and Africa.

CARAVANSERAS, houses built on the great roads through Turkey, Persia, and other eastern countries, for the reception of travellers, who have the liberty of lodging in them, and dressing their own provisions, gratis; they are usually built in the form of a square, and have a piazza or cloister under them.

CARCASSONE, E. lon. 2. lat. 43. 20. a town of the pr. of Languedoc, in France, sit. on the river Aude, 25 m. W. of Narbonne, the see of a bish.

CARDIFF, a borough-town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, sit. on the river Tawe, 2 m. S. E. of Llandaff, and 165 W. of London; sends one member to parliament.

CARDIGAN, the capital of Cardiganshire, near the mouth of the river Tivy, and the Irish channel, 230 m. W. of London, and 26 N. W. of Carmarthen; gives title of Earl to the family of Brudenel; and sends one member to parliament.

CARDONNA, E. lon. 1. 20. lat. 41. 35. a city of the pr. of Catalonia, in Spain, sit. on the river Cardonna, 40 m. N. W. of Barcelona.

CARDUEL, a pr. of Georgia, in Asia, between the Euxine and the Caspian seas, divided between the Turks and Persians. The capital Teflis.

CARELIA, a pr. of Finland, bounded by the pr. of Savolaxia on the N. and by the gulph of Finland

on the S. formerly sub. to Sweden, but yielded to the Russians by late treaties. The capital city Wibourg, till Petersburg, the metropolis of Russia, was part of it built on the coast of Carelia.

CARELSKROON, E. lon. 15. lat. 56. 20. a port-town of Bleking, in the pr. of Gothland, in Sweden, sit. on the coast of the Baltic; an excellent harbour, where the Swedes lay up their royal navy.

CARENTAN, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 49. 20. a town of Normandy in France, sit. at the mouth of the river Carentan, near a bay of the English channel, 17 m. N. of Coutance, and 95 W. of Rouen.

CARESEN, or CASSEN, E. lon. 52. lat. 16. a sea-port town of Arabia Felix, in Asia, sit. on the Indian ocean, 300 m. N. E. of Aden.

CARGAPOL, or KARGAPOL, capital of a ter. of that name, in the pr. of Dwina, in Muscovy, sit. in E. lon. 36. lat. 63. 120 m. S. W. of Archangel.

CARIATI, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 39. 20. a town of the Hither Calabria, in Italy, sit. on the gulph of Tarento, 17 m. N. of St. Severino. The see of a bish.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, sit. in the Atlantic ocean in America, between 59 and 63 degrees of W. lon. and between 11 and 18 degrees of N. lat.

CARIBBIANA, the N. E. coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, since called Paria and New Andalusia, the inhabitants denominated Caribbees, or Canibals, as well as the inhabitants of the islands of the Antilles, which lie in the Atlantic ocean to the northward of this country, on a supposition that the natives eat human flesh, which has been found to be a mistake.

CARIGNAN, E. lon. 7. 25. lat. 44. 30. a fortified town of Piedmont, in Italy, sit. on the river Po, 7 m. S. of Turin.

CARINTHIA D. a ter. of Austria, in Germany, having the archb. of Salzburg on the N. and Carniola

and the Venetian territories on the S. sub. to the house of Austria.

CARIONOLA, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 20. a city of the pr. of Lavoro, in Naples, 20 m. N. of the city of Naples. The see of a bish.

CARISBROOK-CASTLE, sit. in the middle of the isle of Wight, where K. Charles I. was imprisoned by his enemies in 1647.

CARLINGFORD, W. lon. 6. 23. lat. 54. 5. a port-town of Ireland, sit. on Carlingford bay, in the co. of Louth, and pr. of Leinster, 22 m. N. of Drogheda; sends two members to parliament.

CARYSFORT, a bor. in the co. of Wicklow, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Baron to the English family of Proby.

CARLISLE, W. lon. 2. 30. lat. 54. 45. the capital city of Cumberland, sit. near the mouth of the river Eden and Solway Frith, 302 m. N.W. from London, and 60 m. S. W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Between Carlisle and Newcastle the Romans built a wall to prevent the incursions of the Picts, which for that reason obtained the name of the Picts wall, and there are some remains of it visible at this day. This city surrendered to the rebels after a short siege, 15 November 1745, but was retaken by the King's troops, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke, 10 December 1745. Since which time a new military road has been made from thence to Newcastle.

CARLOWITZ, E. lon. 20. 45. lat. 45. 25. a town of Slavonia, sit. on the W. side of the river Danube, 35 m. N.W. of Belgrade, most remarkable for a peace concluded there between the Christians and the Turks, anno 1699.

CARLSTADT, E. lon. 16. lat. 45. 5. the capital of Croatia, a frontier pr. of Christendom against Turkey, sit. on the river Culp, 140 m. S. of Vienna, sub. to the house of Austria.

CARLSTADT, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 50. a town of the bish. of Wurtemberg,

burg, in the cir. of Franconia, in Germany; sit. on the river Maine, 14 m. N. of Wurtzburg.

CARMAGNIOL, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 44. 45. a fortified city of Piedmont, sit. on the river Po, 10 m. S. of Turin.

CARMARTHEN, the capital of Carmarthenshire, sit. on the river Terog, 208 m. W. of London; gives title of Marquis to the family of Osborn Duke of Leeds; and sends one member to parliament.

CARMONA, W. lon. 5. 35. lat. 37. 20. a town of Andalusia in Spain, sit. 17 m. E. of Seville.

CARNARVON, a borough-town of Carnarvonshire in N. Wales, sit. near the sea opposite to Anglesea, 8 m. S. W. of Bangor, and 250 N. W. of London; gives title of Marquis to the family of Bridges Duke of Chandos; and sends one member to parl.

CARNIOLA, a ter. of Austria, in Germany, bounded by Carinthia and Stiria on the N. and by the ter. of Venice on the S.

CAROLANA, a ter. on the gulph of Mexico, between Louisiana and Florida.

CAROLINA, comprehending the provinces of N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia, in N. America, is sit. between 75 and 86 degrees of W. lon. and between 31 and 36 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Virginia on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. by Spanish Florida on the S. and by the Apalachian Indians on the W. and is about 500 m. in length from N. to S. extending to the westward without limits. Of these N. Carolina lies most northward, S. Carolina in the middle, and Georgia on the S. each of them is a royal government, and has a distinct governor generally. The produce of N. Carolina is chiefly tobacco. S. Carolina has a great plenty of rice, and Georgia some; but this is the most barren country, and fortified as a barrier to defend the rest against the French and Spaniards, and their Indian allies; but one part or other of the Carolinas is proper for producing silk, corn, wine, oil, naval stores,

skins and furs, and all the necessaries of life, if these colonies were duly encouraged and cultivated.

CAROLSTAT, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 59. 40. a town in the ter. of Wenerland, in the pr. of Gothland, in Sweden, sit. at the N. end of the Wener Lake, 140 m. W. of Stockholm.

CARPATHIAN mountains, divide Hungary and Transilvania from Poland.

CARPENTER'S river, in the bay of Honduras, or Muskito country.

CARPENTRAS, E. lon. 5. lat. 44. 10. a city of Avignon, in Provence, in S. France, sit. 17 m. N. E. of the city of Avignon, and sub. to the Pope. The see of a bishop.

CARPI, E. lon. 11. 10. lat. 44. 40. a city of the D. of Modena, in Italy, sit. 10 m. N. of Modena, and sub. to that D.

CARPI, E. lon. 11. 40. lat. 45. 10. a town of the Veronese in Italy, sit. on the river Adige, 24 m. S. E. of Verona, memorable for a victory obtained here by the Imperialists over the French, anno 1701.

CARRICK, a co. of Scotland, having the Frith of Clyde on the N. W. and Galloway on the S.

CARRICK ON SURE, W. lon. 7. 24. lat. 52. 16. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Tipperary, and pr. of Munster, 14 m. N. W. of Waterford.

CARRICK, a bor. in the co. of Leitrim, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Earl to the family of Butler.

CARRICK-FERGUS, W. lon. 6. 15. lat. 54. 45. a town of the co. of Antrim in the pr. of Ulster, in Ireland, sit. on a bay of the Irish channel of the same name, 14 m. E. of Antrim, and 85 N. of Dublin; sends two members to parliament.

CARS, or KARS, E. lon. 44. lat. 41. 30. a city of Turcomania, or Armenia-Major, sit. on the river Cars, 100 m. S. of Trapezond, and 150 m. N. W. of Erzerum, sub. to Turkey.

CARTAMA, W. lon. 4. 30. lat. 36. 40. a town of Granada in Spain, sit. 10 m. N. W. of Malaga.

CARTERET, a co. of S. Carolina, in America.

CARTHAGENA, W. lon. 1. 5. lat. 37. 40. a city, and one of the best harbours in Spain; it is sit. on a fine bay of the sea in the pr. of Murcia, 20 m. S. of the city of Murcia. The see of a bish. It received its name from the Carthaginians, who built it.

CARTHAGENA New, W. lon. 77. lat. 10. capital of the pr. of Carthage on the Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. on a peninsula near the sea-coast, 400 m. S. of Port-Royal in Jamaica, and 300 m. E. of Porto-Bello, one of the largest and best fortified towns of S. America, with a very secure and capacious harbour, the entrance whereof is very narrow, that not more than one ship can enter it at a time, and well defended by castles and platforms of guns. It was however taken by the English admiral Sir Francis Drake, anno 1585, and by Pointe à Pitre the French admiral, anno 1697. But great additions having been made to the fortifications, and a numerous garrison of veteran troops in the place, the English were obliged to retire from before it, anno 1741, after they had made themselves masters of most of the forts and harbours; for which several reasons were assigned, besides the strength of the place, as the mortality among the troops, the want of skill in the commanders, and the differences between the admiral and general.

CARTHAGE ruins, E. lon. 9. lat. 30. sit. in the K. of Tunis, in Africa, on a peninsula on the coast of the Mediterranean, 30 m. N. W. of the city of Tunis, and 350 E. of the city of Carthage, near a promontory still called Carthage.

CARTHAGE New, W. lon. 86. lat. 9. 55. cap. of the pr. of Costa Rica in Mexico, 360 m. W. of Panama.

CARTMEL, a market-town of Wiltshire, sit. near a bay of the sea, 14 m. S. W. of Kendal.

CARWA, E. lon. 73. lat. 15. a town on the coast of Malabar, in the Hither India, 60 m. S. of Goa, where the English East-India company have a factory, from whence they import pepper.

CASAL, E. lon. 8. 55. lat. 45. the capital of the D. of Montserrat, in Italy, sit. on the river Po, 45 m. E. of Turin, and 50 m. S. W. of Milan, sub. to the crown of Sardinia, to which it was yielded by the house of Austria, for the services the K. of Sardinia had done in the wars against France.

CASAL-MAJOR, E. lon. 11. lat. 45. 5. a town in the D. of Milan, in Italy, sit. on the N. side of the river Po, 60 m. S. E. of Milan, and 20 m. E. of Cremona, sub. to the house of Austria.

CASAN, or KASAN, a pr. of Russia, bounded by the pr. of Permian on the N. by Siberia on the E. by the river Wolga, which separates it from little Novogorod on the S. and by the pr. of Moscow proper on the W.

CASBIN, or CASWIN, E. lon. 50. lat. 36. a city of the pr. of Eyrac Agem in Persia, in Asia, sit. 180 m. N. of Ispahan. Here the ancient Arfacia stood.

CASCAIS, W. lon. 10. 15. lat. 38. 40. a town of Estremadura, in Portugal, sit. at the mouth of the river Tagus, 17 m. E. of Lisbon.

CASCHAW, or CASSOVIA, E. lon. 20. 35. lat. 40. a city of Upper Hungary, sit. on the river Horat, 78 m. N. E. of Buda, sub. to the house of Austria.

CASERTA, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 41. 10. a city of Lavoro, in Naples, sit. 16 m. N. of the city of Naples. The see of a bish.

CASHAN, or KASHAN, E. lon. 50. lat. 34. a city of the pr. of Eyrac Agem in Persia, in Asia, sit. 100 m. N. of Ispahan.

CASHEL, or CASHILL, W. lon. 7. 40. lat. 52. 16. a city of the co. of Tipperary, in the pr. of Munster, in Ireland, sit. 13 m. N. W. of Clonmel, and 80 m. S. W. of Dublin.

The

The see of an archb. Sends two members to parliament.

CASPIAN SEA, sit. in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Astracan and the country of the Calmuc Tartars on the N. by the Bochara's and part of Persia on the E. by another part of Persia on the S. and by another part of Persia and Circassia on the W. being upwards of 400 m. in length from N. to S. and 300 m. in breadth from E. to W. in which the great river Wolga and many others discharge themselves, and yet the waters are generally about the same depth, no tides observed, but once in 15 or 16 years it rises a great many fathoms and drowns the adjacent country; and by these floods Astracan has sometimes suffered pretty much. It is properly a lake, having no communication with any other sea.

CASSANO, E. lon. 10. lat. 25. 20. a fortress in the Milanese, in Italy, sit. on the river Adda, 12 m. N. E. of the city of Milan, rendered memorable by an obstinate battle fought here between the Germans and French, anno 1705, sub. to the house of Austria.

CASSEL, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 51. 20. the capital city of the Landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, sit. on the river Fulde, near the frontiers of Brunswick, 45 m. N. E. of Marburg, and 85 m. N. E. of Francfort, sub. to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, seized by the French in the year 1758.

CASSEL, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 50. 5. a town in French Flanders, sit. 10 m. N. E. of St. Omers, and 15 m. S. of Dunkirk.

CASSIMERE, E. lon. 69. lat. 35. the capital city of the pr. of Cassimere, in India, on this side Ganges, in Asia. It was once the capital of a K. and has been since the residence of several Mogul Emperors, and is sit. 300 m. N. W. of Delly.

CASSUMBAZAR, E. lon. 87. lat.

24. a town of India, in Asia, sit. on the river Ganges, in the pr. of Bengal, 100 m. N. of Huegly.

CASTANOVITS, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 45. 40. a town of Croatia, sit. on the river Unna, which divides Christendom from Turkey, sub. to the house of Austria.

CASTELARAGONESE, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 41. a fortress in the island of Sardinia, sit. on the N. W. coast of the island.

CASTELLA, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 45. 30. a town of the D. of Mantua, in Italy, sit. 5 m. N. E. of Mantua.

CASTEL BAR, W. lon. 9. 24. lat. 53. 45. a town of Ireland in the co. of Mayo and pr. of Connaught, sit. 38 m. N. of Galway.

CASTEL BRANCO, W. lon. 8. lat. 39. 35. a city of the pr. of Beira, in Portugal, sit. 95 m. N. E. of Lisbon.

CASTEL DE VIDE, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 39. a town of the pr. of Alentejo, in Portugal, sit. 12 m. N. E. of Portalegre, and 35 W. of Alcantara.

CASTEL RODRIGO, W. lon. 7. lat. 41. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Tralos Montes, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo, in Spain.

CASTIGLIONE, E. lon. 11. lat. 45. 15. a fortified town in the D. of Mantua, 20 m. N. W. of the city of Mantua, sub. to the house of Austria.

CASTILE DE ORO, a name given to the S. pr. of Terra Firma, in S. America, on the first planting it by the Spaniards.

CASTILE New, a pr. of Spain, sit. almost in the midst of the K. having Old Castile on the N. and the provinces of Andalusia and Murcia on the S. Madrid is the capital city of the pr. and of the whole K.

CASTILE Old, a pr. of Spain, having the pr. of Asturia and Biscay on the N. and New Castile on the S. Burgoz the capital,

CASTILLARA, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 45. 20. a town of the D. of Mantua, sit. 6 m. N. E. of Mantua, sub. to the house of Austria.

CASTILLON, W. lon. 10 min. lat. 44. 50. a town of Perigort, in the pr. of Guienne, in France, sit. on the river Dordonne, 16 m. E. of Bourdeaux.

CASTLE-BAR, a bor. in the co. of Lowth, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

CASTLE-CAREY, a market-town in Somersetshire, sit. 3 m. S. W. of Bruton.

CASTLE-MARTYR, a bor. in the co. of Cork, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

CASTLE-RISING, a bor. of Norfolk, sit. near the sea-side, 5 m. N. E. of Lynn; sends two members to parliament.

CASTLE-TOWN, W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 53. 50. cap. of the isle of Man, sit. on the S. W. part of the island, formerly a bish.

CASTON, a market-town of Norfolk, sit. 8 m. N. W. of Norwich.

CASTOR, a market-town of Lincolnshire, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Lincoln.

CASTRES, E. lon. 2. lat. 43. 40. a city of Languedoc, in France, 18 m. S. of Alby, and 35 m. E. of Thoulouse. The see of a bish.

CASTRO, W. lon. 82. S. lat. 43. the capital of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, in S. America, 180 m. S. of Baldivia, sub. to Spain.

CASTRO, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 42. 30. capital of the D. of Castro, in the Pope's ter. in Italy, sit. on the confines of Tuscany, 45 m. N. W. of Rome.

CASTRO, E. lon. 19. 25. lat. 40. 8. a town of the ter. of Otranto, in Naples, sit. on the sea-coast, 7 m. S. of the city of Otranto.

CASTRO MARINO, W. lon. 8. 15. lat. 37. a town in the pr. of Algarva, in Portugal, sit. near the mouth of the Guadiana, on the confines of Andalusia, 35 m. E. of Faro.

CATACOMBS, large vaults in E-

gypt and Italy, where the ancients buried their dead.

CATALONIA, a pr. of Spain, bounded by the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from France, on the N. by the Mediterranean sea on the E. and S. and by the provinces of Arragon and Valencia on the W.

CATANIA, E. lon. 15. lat. 58. a city and port-town of the pr. of Demona, in Sicily, sit. on a bay of the sea, which forms a good harbour, 35 m. N. of Syracuse, 40 m. S. of Messina, near the foot of mount Etna, by eruptions from whence it suffered much in the years 1669 and 1693. The cathedral and great part of the city were overturned in a moment by the last, and 18,000 people perished in the ruins. It is a bish. see.

CATARO, E. lon. 19. 20. lat. 45. 25. the capital of the ter. of Cataro, in Venetian Dalmatia, sit. 38 m. N. W. of Drino, and 25 m. S. E. of Ragusa.

CATEGATE, or **SCAGERAC SEA**, is the passage from the ocean to the Sound, or entrance into the Baltic sea, between Sweden and Denmark.

CATHERLOUGH, W. lon. 7. lat. 52. 45. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Catherlough and pr. of Leinster, sit. on the river Barrow, 16 m. N. E. of Kilkenny; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Baron to the English Earl of Westmoreland.

CATHAI, the name given to China by the Europeans, when they first heard of it.

CATHNESS, the most N. E. co. of Scotland, having the ocean on the N. and E. and S. E.

CATONCH CAPE, W. lon. 89. lat. 21. 30. the N. E. promontory of the pr. of Yucatan in Mexico in N. America.

CATZENELLIBOGEN city, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 50. 20. sit. in the ter. of Hesse, on the Upper Rhine, in Germany, 16 m. N. of Mentz, cap. of a co. of the same name; sub. to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

CAVA, E. lon. 15. lat. 40. 45. a town of the Hither Principate, in Naples, sit. 16 m. S. of Naples. The see of a bish.

CAVAN, W. lon. 7. 35. lat. 54. the capital of the co. of Cavan, in the pr. of Ulster, in Ireland, sit. 60 m. N. W. of Dublin; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of E. to the family of Lambert.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains which run from the Lesser Asia, through the N. of Persia to E. India, which obtain different names from the several countries they pass thro'.

CAUDEBEC, E. lon. 45 min. lat. 49. 32. a city of Normandy, in France, sit. on the N. side of the river Seine, 16 m. W. of Rouen.

CAVILLON, E. lon. 5. lat. 43. 50. a town of Provence, in France, sit. on the river Durance, 15 m. S. E. of Avignon. The see of a bish. sub. to the Pope.

CAWOOD, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 53. 45. a market-town in Yorkshire, sit. 9 m. S. of York.

CAXAMALCA, W. lon. 75. 30. S. lat. 7. 30. a city of Peru, in S. America, sit. 250 m. E. of the Pacific ocean, and 300 m. N. E. of Lima. In this town, Pizarro the Spanish general took Atabalipa, the Inca or Emperor of Peru prisoner, and murdered him in cool blood, anno 1533.

CAXTON, a post-town in Cambridgeshire, formerly a market-town, sit. on the N. road to York, 8 m. W. of Cambridge, and 49 N. of London.

CAYA, a river which rises near Porta-legre, in Portugal, and running S. E. afterwards divides Spain from Portugal, falling into the river Guadiana at Badajox, in Spanish Estremadura.

CAYENNA, W. lon. 54. N. lat. 5. a town sit. on a small island of the same name, near the coast of America, and the capital of the French settlements there, bounded by the Dutch colonies of Surinam on the N. and the mouth of the

river Amazon on the S. to which country the French have given the name of Equinoctial France, from its situation under or near the equator. It produces tobacco, sugar, and Indian corn.

CEBU, one of the most southerly Philippine islands in the Indian sea, sit. between the island of Layte on the W. and Negro on the E.

CELEBES, or Macassar island, in sit. between 116 and 124 degrees of E. lon. and between 2 degrees N. and 6 degrees S. lat. being 500 m. long, and generally 200 broad. The air of this island is hot and moist, and lying under or very near the equator, subject to great rains above six months in the year. It has the Philippine islands on the N. the Molucca and Banda islands on the E. and the island of Borneo on the W. The natives are most remarkable for their skill in poisonous drugs and herbs, which abound in this island as well as opium. They poison the darts, which they blow thro' hollow trunks, and the least wound the make is mortal.

The Dutch joining with the natives against the Portuguese, first expelled them, and then usurped the dominion of the island, where they have such strong fortresses and numerous garrisons, that they treat the natives, both princes and people as their slaves; though it was a great while before they could effect this, the inhabitants being generally brave hardy people; and are hated by most of the Indian nations and Europeans who have settlements in that part of the world, to serve their troops. The chief reason the Portuguese and the Dutch after they had for subduing this island, was that it lay near the Molucca and Banda islands, where the cloves and nutmegs grow; and they could never secure their possession of the fine spices, unless they were masters of this island; and still, if any other nation should join the natives, to expel the Dutch from hence,

would be no difficult matter to come in for a share of those spices, which they robbed the English of in time of full peace.

CELL, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 50. 10. a town of Triers in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, sit. 26 m. N. E. of Triers, 20 m. S. W. of Coblentz, on the E. shore of the river Moselle, sub. to the Elector of Triers.

CENADA, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 46. a town of the pr. of Trevignano, in Italy, sit. 12 m. S. of Belluno, and 32 m. N. of Padua, sub. to Venice.

CENU, W. lon. 76. N. lat. 9. a town of Terra Firma, in S. America, 80 m. S. of Carthagena.

CEPHALONIA, E. lon. 21. lat. 30. the capital of the island of Cephalonia, sit. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Epirus or Janna, sub. to Venice.

CERAM, sit. between 126 and 129 deg. of E. lon. and 3 degrees of lat. an island in the Indian ocean, lying the islands of Molucca and Sillolo on the N. and Amboyna and the Banda islands on the S. and is about 150 m. long, and 60 broad, a mountainous woody country, where the Dutch have a fortress which keeps the natives in subjection, and contributes to defend their possession of the spice islands. The inhabitants of these and the neighbouring islands are reported to be cannibals by the first Europeans that visited them; but upon a better acquaintance with that people, there seems to be very little foundation for the charge.

CERE, or **SERE**, E. lon. 1. 33. lat. 44. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Quercy, 32 m. N. E. of Cahors.

CEREMISSI, or **CREREMISSI**, a town of Little Novogorod, in Russia, which lies on the river Wolga.

CERIGO, or **CYTHAREA**, E. lon. 24. lat. 36. an island of Turkey, in the Archipelago, sit. near the E. end of the Morea, 50 m. N. of the island of Candia. This was the native

country of Venus, and of Helen, which occasioned the siege of Troy. It is a mountainous rocky island, between 40 and 50 m. in circumference.

CERVIA, E. lon. 13. lat. 44. 30. a city and port-town of Romania, in Italy, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 10 m. S. E. of Ravenna, sub. to the Pope.

CESENA, E. lon. 12. 50. lat. 44. 20. a town of Romania, in Italy, sit. 15 m. S. of Ravenna, sub. to the Pope. The see of a bishop.

CETTE, a port-town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, E. lon. 3. 16. lat. 43. 25. sit. on the bay of Maguelone, in the Mediterranean, a little E. of Agde.

CEVA, E. lon. 8. 6. lat. 44. 25. a town of Piedmont, in Italy, sit. on the river Tannaro, near the confines of Genoa, 40 m. S. E. of Turin.

CEVENNES, mountains of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, whither the Protestants frequently retire and defend themselves against the tyranny of their princes; and where the English made an attempt to support them, by their fleet from the Mediterranean, in the reign of Q. Anne, but the communication was cut off by the French troops, which had possessed the passes.

CEUTA, W. lon. 6. 30. lat. 35. 50. a city of the K. of Fez, in Africa, sit. on the S. side of the straits of Gibraltar, almost opposite to it. A strong fortress, in the possession of Spain, but frequently attacked by the Moors, 150 m. N. of the capital city of Fez.

CEYLON island, sit. between 78 and 82 degrees of E. lon. and between 6 and 10 N. lat. being 250 m. long, and 200 broad, sit. in the Indian sea, near the S. E. coast of the continent of the Hither India. The Dutch are possessed of all the sea-coast, and have shut up the K. in the middle of the island, who resides at his capital city of Candy, while the Dutch monopolize all the cinnamon which this island only produces, and

suffer no other nation to trade with the natives, or get any cinnamon but what they purchase of them. They pretended to assist the K. of Ceylon against the Portuguese, who had several towns and fortresses on the coast; and when they had driven the Portuguese out, usurped the dominion of the country.

CHAGRE, W. lon. 82. lat. 9. 50. a fort at the mouth of Chagre river, in the pr. of Darien, in America, a little S.W. of Porto-Bello, and 350 m. W. of Carthage. This fort has been taken several times by the Buccaneers, and last by admiral Vernon, in 1740, where he found some rich merchandise, most of the goods laden on board the galleons being sent down the river hither from Panama, except the plate, in order to be shipped at Porto-Bello.

CHALDEA, or **BABYLONIA**, was the S. part of that pr. in Asiatic Turkey, now called Eyraca Arabic, which lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and on the united stream, N.W. of the gulph of Bosphora, usually called the Persian gulph, and S.E. of the pr. of Diarbeck or Mesopotamia.

CHALLONS-SUR-MARNE, E. lon. 4. 35. lat. 48. 55. the capital of the Challois, in Champaign, in France, sit. on the river Marne, 82 m. E. of Paris, and 30 m. S.E. of Rheims. The see of a bish.

CHALLONS-SUR-SON, E. lon. 5. lat. 46. 40. capital of the ter. of Challons, in Burgundy, in France, 32 m. S. of Dijon. The see of a bish.

CHAM, E. lon. 13. lat. 49. 15. a town of the Bavarian Palatinate, sit. on the river Cham, 25 m. N. of Ratibon.

CHAMBERRY, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 45. 40. the capital of the D. of Savoy, sit. 90 m. N.W. of Turin, and 45 S. of Geneva.

CHAMPAIGN, a pr. of France, bounded by Picardy, on the N. by Lorraine on the E. by Burgundy on the S. and by the isle of France on the W. The chief city Troyes.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, W. lon. 73. lat. 45. sit. on the N. of the pr. of New-York, in N. America.

CHAPEL IN FRITH, a market-town of Derbyshire, 36 m. N.W. of Derby, and 170 N.W. of London.

CHARABON, E. lon. 108. S. lat. 6. a sea-port town on the N. coast of the island of Java, in the Indian ocean, in Asia, sit. 130 m. E. of Batavia.

CHARCAS, the S. part of Peru, in S. America, in which is the great silver mine of Potosi.

CHARENTE, a river of France, which rising in Limosin, runs westward by Angouleme and Saintes, falling into the bay of Biscay, opposite to the isle of Oleron.

CHARENTON, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 48. 45. a town of the isle of France, sit. on the Seine, 3 m. S.E. of Paris; whither the French Protestants of Paris used to go to church, when they were tolerated by that crown.

CHARLEMONT, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 50. 10. a town of the pr. of Namur, in the Netherlands, 18 m. S. of Namur; sub. to France.

CHARLEMONT, W. lon. 6. 50. lat. 54. 16. a town of Ireland, sit. on the river Blackwater, in the co. of Ardmagh and pr. of Ulster, 6 m. S. of Dungannon; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Viscount to the family of Caulfield.

CHARLEROI, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 50. 30. a strong town in the pr. of Namur, in the Austrian Netherlands, sit. on the river Sambre, 19 m. W. of Namur.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, in America, which makes the N. side of the strait entering the bay of Chesapeake.

CHARLES CAPE, a pr. of N. America, on the S.W. part of the strait entering into Hudson's-bay.

CHARLES TOWN, W. lon. 7. lat. 32. 30. the capital city of Carolina, in N. America, sit. on Peninsula, formed by Ashley and Cooper rivers, the former of which

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is navigable for ships 20 m. above the town. A commodious and secure harbour; and the town was as well built as most in America, and a place of good trade, from whence a great number of ships are annually loaded with rice, skins, pitch, and tar; but the fortifications have been suffered to run to ruin; and the town was destroyed by fire, with abundance of valuable merchandise, anno 1740. They have frequently suffered also by inundations and unhealthful seasons; but under all these disadvantages, it is one of the best colonies belonging to Great-Britain; and capable of improvements that might be more advantageous to Great-Britain, than any of the northern colonies.

CHARLES FORT, W. lon. 8. 20. lat. 51. 21. a fortress in the co. of Cork, and pr. of Munster, in Ireland, sit. at the entrance of Kinsale harbour.

CHARLETON, W. lon. 80. lat. 2. 50. an island at the bottom of Hudson's-bay, in N. America, sub. to Great-Britain.

CHARLEVILLE, W. lon. 8. 38. lat. 52. 13. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, and pr. of Munster, 30 m. N. of Cork; sends two members to parliament.

CHARLEVILLE, E. lon. 4. 35. lat. 49. 45. a town of Champaign, in France, sit. 35 m. N. W. of Rheims.

CHAROLLES, E. lon. 4. 6. lat. 46. 25. a town of France, in the pr. of Burgundy, 37 m. S. W. of Châlons-sur-loan.

CHARTRES, E. lon. 1. 32. lat. 48. 27. a large city of France, capital of the Chartrain, in the pr. of Orleans, sit. on the river Eure, 2 m. S. W. of Paris. The see of a bishop.

CHARTREUSE GRAND, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 45. 20. the capital of all the convents of the Chartreuse monks, sit. 7 m. N. E. of Grenoble, in the pr. of Dauphine, in France, to which they ascend 3 m. through an almost impenetrable forest of fir-

trees. Here the deputies from all their convents, being upwards of 200, annually meet. These monks are not allowed to speak to one another, but at certain hours, and at certain places; but are busied in all mechanic arts, and spin and weave their own cloaths, and make all manner of instruments and utensils of wood, iron, brass, &c. On holidays only they are permitted to walk out and open their mouths at pleasure.

CHARYÆDIS, a rock in the strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily, where there is an eddy of water that drove the vessels on the rock Scylla, when the mariners endeavoured to avoid this; but now navigation is better understood, our sailors find no such inconvenience here.

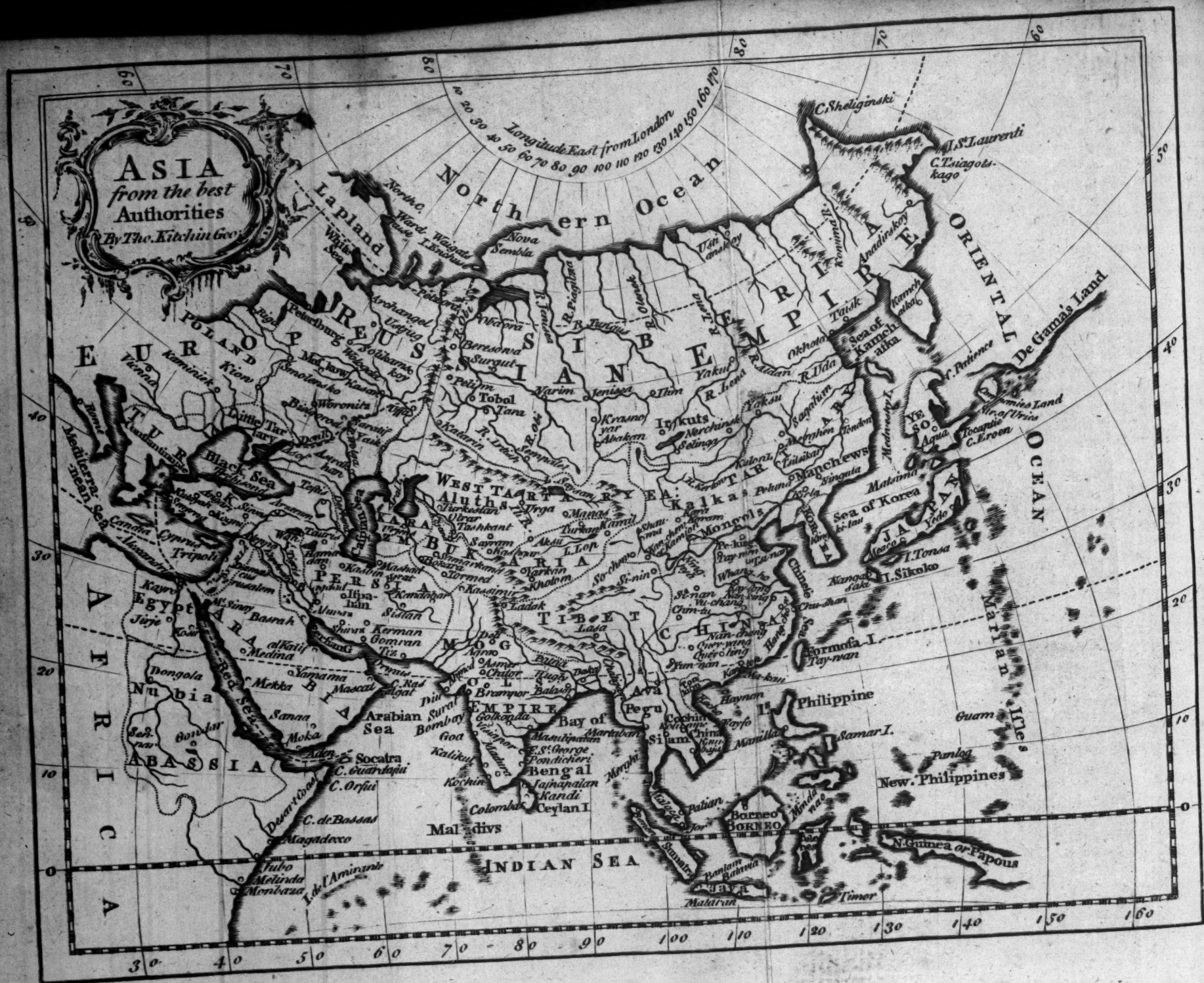
CHATHAM, a port-town of Kent, adjoining to Rochester, sit. on the river Medway, 32 m. S. E. of London. The principal station of the Royal Navy, furnished with timber, rope-yards, and naval stores sufficient for the building and fitting out the largest fleet; the mouth of the river being well defended by Sheerness and other forts and castles. Yet it happened to be so neglected in the Dutch war, in 1667, that the enemy came up the river, and burnt and destroyed some of the first rates and other men of war in the harbour.

CHATTEAU CAMBRESIS, E. lon. 3. 25. lat. 50. 6. a town of the Cambresis, in the French Netherlands, sit. on the river Selle, 13 m. S. E. of Cambray.

CHATTEAU DAUPHINE, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 44. 30. a fortress sit. on the frontiers of Piedmont and Dauphine; but yielded by France to Piedmont, at the treaty of Utrecht, and now sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

CHATTEAU DUN, E. lon. 1. 25. lat. 48. 5. a town of France, in the ter. of Blois and pr. of Orleans, sit. 25 m. N. W. of Orleans.

CHATTAL CHALON, E. lon. 5. 35. lat. 46. 50. a town of France,



is navigable for ships 20 m. above the town. A commodious and secure harbour; and the town was as well built as most in America, and a place of good trade, from whence a great number of ships are annually loaded with rice, skins, pitch, and tar; but the fortifications have been suffered to run to ruin; and the town was destroyed by fire, with abundance of valuable merchandise, anno 1740. They have frequently suffered also by inundations and unhealthful seasons; but under all these disadvantages, it is one of the best colonies belonging to Great-Britain; and capable of improvements that might be more advantageous to Great-Britain, than any of the northern colonies.

CHARLES FORT, W. lon. 8. 20. lat. 51. 21. a fortress in the co. of Cork, and pr. of Munster, in Ireland, sit. at the entrance of Kinsale harbour.

CHARLETON, W. lon. 80. lat. 52. 50. an island at the bottom of Hudon's-bay, in N. America, sub. to Great-Britain.

CHARLEVILLE, W. lon. 8. 38. lat. 52. 13. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, and pr. of Munster, sit. 30 m. N. of Cork; sends two members to parliament.

CHARLEVILLE, E. lon. 4. 35. lat. 49. 45. a town of Champaign, in France, sit. 35 m. N. W. of Rheims.

CHAROLLES, E. lon. 4. 6. lat. 46. 25. a town of France, in the pr. of Burgundy, 37 m. S. W. of Châlons-sur-Loire.

CHARTRES, E. lon. 1. 32. lat. 48. 27. a large city of France, capital of the Chartrain, in the pr. of Orleans, sit. on the river Eure, 24 m. S. W. of Paris. The see of a bishop.

CHARTREUSE GRAND, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 45. 20. the capital of all the convents of the Chartreuse monks, sit. 7 m. N. E. of Grenoble, in the pr. of Dauphine, in France, in which they ascend 3 m. through an almost impenetrable forest of fir-

trees. Here the deputies from all their convents, being upwards of 200, annually meet. These monks are not allowed to speak to one another, but at certain hours, and at certain places; but are busied in all mechanic arts, and spin and weave their own cloaths, and make all manner of instruments and utensils of wood, iron, brass, &c. On holidays only they are permitted to walk out and open their mouths at pleasure.

CHARYEDIS, a rock in the strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily, where there is an eddy of water that drove the vessels on the rock Scylla, when the mariners endeavoured to avoid this; but now navigation is better understood, our sailors find no such inconvenience here.

CHATHAM, a port-town of Kent, adjoining to Rochester, sit. on the river Medway, 32 m. S. E. of London. The principal station of the Royal Navy, furnished with timber, rope-yards, and naval stores sufficient for the building and fitting out the largest fleet; the mouth of the river being well defended by Sheerness and other forts and castles. Yet it happened to be so neglected in the Dutch war, in 1667, that the enemy came up the river, and burnt and destroyed some of the first rates and other men of war in the harbour.

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CHATTEL CHALON, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 46. 50. a town of France,

in the pr. of Franche Compte, sit 20 m. S. of Dole.

CHATELERAULT, E. lon. 35 min. lat. 46. 45. a town of France, in the ter. of Poitou, and pr. of Orleans, sit. on the river Vienne, 18 m. N. E. of Poitiers.

CHATTELET, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 25. a town of the Low-Countries, in the pr. of Namur, sit. on the river Sambre, 4 m. E. of Charleroy.

CHATTIGAN, E. lon. 91. lat. 23. a port-town of India, sit. in Bengal, at the mouth of the most easterly branch of the Ganges, in Asia, sub. to the Mogul.

CHATILLON, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 46. 16. a town of France, in the ter. of Labresse, and pr. of Burgundy, 16 m. S. W. of Geneva.

CHAUL. See SHOULE.

CHAUMONT, E. lon. 2. lat. 49. 18. a town of France, in the pr. of the isle of France, 30 m. N. W. of Paris.

CHAMONT, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 48. 12. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Marne, 45 m. E. of Troyes.

CHADLE, a market-town of Staffordshire, 10 m. N. E. of Stafford.

CHEASEPEAKE BAY, sit. in 75 degrees of W. lon. and between 37 and 40 degrees of N. lat. runs about 300 m. up into the country between Virginia and Maryland, in America, navigable almost all the way for large ships, being about 20 m. broad at the entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, and between 20 and 30 m. broad afterwards, and abundance of navigable rivers falling into it; ships go up to the very doors of the planters, and take in their lading of tobacco and other goods.

CHEGFORD, a market-town of Devon, sit. 15 m. W. of Exeter, and 185 W. of London.

CHEKIAM, a pr. of China, in Asia, having the pr. of Nankin on the N. and the ocean on the E.

CHELM, E. lon. 23. 30. lat. 51. 25. a town of Poland, cap. of the pal. of Chelm, in the pr. of Red Russia, 110 m. S. E. of Warsaw.

CHELMSFORD, the county-town of Essex, sit. on the river Chelmer, 29 m. N. E. of London.

CHELSEA, a fine village, sit. on the river Thames in Middlesex, two miles West of Westminster; where stands a magnificent hospital for invalids, and a pleasure-house, to which the beau-monde resort in crowds in the summer-season.

CHELTENHAM, a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Gloucester; much resorted to for its medicinal waters.

CHEPÉLLO, W. lon. 81. lat. 9. an island in the bay of Panama, and pr. of Darien, in America, sit. about a league from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit.

CHEPSTOW, a market-town in Monmouthshire, sit. on the river Wye, near its mouth, 10 m. S. of Monmouth.

CHERASCO. See CHIRASCO.

CHERBURG, W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 49. 45. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on a bay of the English channel, 50 m. N. W. of Caen, and opposite to Hampshire in England; near which place the confederate fleet commanded by admiral Russel, obtained a victory over the French, commanded by admiral Tourville, in 1692, and afterwards burnt 20 of their men of war near Cape La Hogue. In August 1758, this town was taken by the English forces, and the harbour with all its forts and batteries destroyed.

CHERESOU, E. lon. 45. lat. 35. the capital of Curdistan, the ancient Assyria, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 15 m. N. of Bagdat; the seat of the Beglerbeg or Viceroy of the pr. of Turkey.

CHERRY ISLE, E. lon. 2. lat. 75. sit. in the N. or frozen ocean, between Norway and Greenland.

CHERR

CERRO, E. lon. 15. lat. 45. 25. the capital of the island of Cerro, in the gulph of Venice, sit. between Istria and Morlachia, and sub. to the Venetians.

CHERTSEY, a market-town of Surry, sit. on the river Thames, 8 m. W. of Kingston.

CHERWELL river, rising in Northamptonshire, runs S. by Banbury, through Oxfordshire, to the city of Oxford, where it unites its waters with the Isis.

CHESHAM, a market-town in Bucks, 3 m. N. of Amerham.

CHESTER, W. lon. 3. lat. 53. 15. the capital city of Cheshire, sit. 182 m. N. W. of London; gives the title of Earl to the Prince of Wales; and is the see of a bishop.

CHESTER New, W. lon. 74. lat. 40. 15. capital of the co. of Chester, in Pennsylvania, sit. on the river Delaware, S. of Philadelphia. It is a fine capacious harbour, and admits vessels of any burden.

CHESTERFIELD, a market-town of Derbyshire, 147 m. N. E. of London, and 20 N. of Derby; gives the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Stanhope.

CHEVIOT, or TIVIOOT HILLS, run from N. to S. through Cumberland and Northumberland; and were formerly the borders or boundaries between England and Scotland, where many an obstinate battle has been fought between the two nations; one of them recorded in the ballad of Chevy-chace.

CHEWTON, a market-town in Somersetshire, 10 m. N. E. of Welis; gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Waldegrave.

CHIAMPA, the south division of Cochin-China, in the East-Indies, Asia.

CHIAPA, E. lon. 98. lat. 16. 30. the capital of the pr. of Chiapa, in Mexico, in N. America, sit. 120 m. S. of Tabasco, and 300 m. E. of Acapulco.

CHIARASCO, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 44. 40. a fortified town in Italy, in

the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Tanaro, 20 m. S. E. of Turin, and 24 m. N. E. of Coni, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

CHIARENZA, E. lon. 21. 15. lat. 37. 35. a port-town, sit. on the N. W. coast of the Morea, opposite to the island of Zant, in the Mediterranean, sub. to the Turks.

CHIARI, E. lon. 10. 18. lat. 45. 30. a town of Italy in the pr. of Brescia, in the ter. of Venice, sit. 7 m. W. of Brescia, and 27 m. E. of Milan. Here the Imperialists gained a victory over the French, anno 1701.

CHIAVENNA, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 46. 15. a town of the Grisons, sit. N. of the lake de Como, in Italy, 35 m. S. of Coire.

CHICHESTER, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 50. 50. the capital city of Sussex, sit. 66 m. S. W. of London, and 20 m. E. of Portsmouth; sends two members to parliament. It is a bishop's see.

CHICHESTER New, a port-town of Pennsylvania, sit. on the river Delaware, below Chester.

CHICUITO, or CUYO, a pr. of S. America, having the pr. of La Plata on the N. E. and Chili on the W.

CHIERI, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 44. 50. a fortified town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, 8 m. E. of Turin, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

CHILI proper, is sit. on the W. coast of S. America, bounded by Peru on the N. by the pr. of La Plata on the E. by Patagonia on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. lying between 25 and 45 degrees of S. lat. but some comprehend Patagonia, in Chili, and extend it to Cape-Horn, the most southern promontory of S. America.

CHILOE, W. lon. 74. S. lat. from 42 to 44. an island in the S. sea.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, running from E. to W. thro' Buckinghamshire.

CHIMAY, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 50. 6. a town of the French Netherlands, cap.

cap. of the ter. of Chimay, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. 20 m. S. of Charleroy.

CHIMAY, a great lake that lies between the E. Indies and China, in the co. of Acham.

CHIMERA, E. lon. 20. 40. lat. 40. 20. a port-town of Turkey, in Europe, sit. at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, in the pr. of Epirus, 32 m. N. of the city of Corfu, near which are the mountains of Chimera, which divide Epirus from Thessaly.

CHIMEIGH, a market-town of Devonshire, 21 m. N.W. of Exeter.

CHINA, including Chinesian Tartary, is sit. between 95 and 135 degrees of E. lon. and between 21 and 55 degrees of N. lat. being bounded by Russian Tartary on the N. by the Pacific ocean on the E. and S. and by Tonquin, Tibet, and the territories of Russia on the W. from which it is separated by the river Argun, being about 2000 m. in length from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth from E. to W. It is usually divided into 16 provinces, which will be described in their alphabetical order as they occur. In these provinces it is computed there are 155 capital cities, 1312 of the second rank, 2357 fortified towns, and upwards of ten millions of families, which may amount to fifty millions of people; and some have computed them at fifty-eight millions. There are several very large rivers, and where these are wanting, the whole country is cut through with navigable canals; and a brisk trade driven on them from one end of the K. to the other. There is a long wall of stone, 1500 m. in length, which the Chiese built to defend themselves against the incursions of the Tartars; but the Tartars notwithstanding made a conquest of their country, about 150 years since; and they are now governed by Tartar princes, who permit them however to retain their own laws, obliging them only to cut off their

hair; and as to religion, they were all Pagans, and so no great change made in it. The Popish missionaries had once made a considerable number of profelytes amongst them, but have lately been expelled the K.

The chief produce of this country is silk, tea, china, japan ware, and gold dust, of which every maritime people of Europe, almost, import a great deal, sending them silver in return.

The Europeans complain of them as very tricking unfair dealers; and that their custom-house officers take all opportunities of extorting money from foreigners.

Their writing and printing is a sort of short-hand, every character expressing a word, and sometimes a sentence. They have not the use of letters.

The Emperor is an absolute Prince, but all his laws and acts must be passed by a certain great council of his nobility, before they are of any force; however he does not want means to oblige them to yield their assent to what he proposes, any more than the sovereigns in this part of the world.

The government requires a profound submission of children to their parents; they even make statues and images to represent their ancestors, and worship them in their houses, and mutual civility among all men is enjoined by law, which seems to have made them a nation of hypocrites, having very little regard to the solemn professions they make of their friendship.

The revenues of the crown are computed at 21 millions sterling, which is not difficult to know, because an account of every man's family, estate and substance, is taken every year and enrolled.

Their forces are said to consist of five millions of men in time of peace, a militia that are very seldom raised, having few enemies since the union of Tartary with China.

CHINCA, a port-town of Peru

on a river and extensive valley of the same name, 60 m. S. of Lima, lon. 76. S. lat. 13.

CHINEY, E. lon. 5. lat. 50. 20. city of the Austrian Netherlands, the confines of the bish. of Liege, m. S. E. of Namur.

CHINON, E. lon. 20 min. lat. 47. a town of France, in the ter. of Tourain, in the pr. of Orleanois, 23 m. S. W. of Tours.

CHIOS XIO, or SCIO, an island lled by the Turks Saki Saduci, lies ar the coast of Ionia, in the Lesser Asia, about 100 m. W. of Smyrna. is a mountainous rocky island, 10 m. in circumference, almost destitute of water in dry summers. It is computed there are about 10,000 Turks, 3000 Latins, and 100,000 Greeks in the island; and the Greeks have 300 churches here, besides chapels and monasteries. A Cadi, Mahometan ecclesiastic, has the administration of the civil government, and an Aga of the Janisaries has the command of the soldiers. The soil produces great plenty of excellent wines. It was from hence the ancients had their nectar. They have also oil and silk, oranges and figs, and the best mastic, but very little corn.

CHIOS, the capital of the island of Chios, E. lon. 27. lat. 38. is sit. on the E. coast of the island. It is as well built as most towns in the Levant, having been long in the possession of the Genoese. There is usually a Turkish garrison of 1400 men in the town; and the port is the rendezvous of the Turkish shipping, going out and returning home to Constantinople, and there is usually a squadron of Turkish galleys in the port. The natives pretend Homer was born here, and shew a place which they call his school, at the foot of mount Etna, about 4 m. from the city.

CHIOZZO, or CHIOGGIO, a town on the island Chioggio, in the gulph of Venice, by which there is a passage into the Lagunes, sit. 12 m. S. of the city of Venice.

CHIPPENHAM, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. 22 m. N. W. of Salisbury, W. lon. 2. 12. lat. 51. 25. sends two members to parliament.

CHIPPING, or HIGH-WICOMB, a borough-town of Bucks, sit. 29 m. from London, on the Oxford road; sends two members to parliament.

CHIRVAN, a pr. of Persia, that lies on the W. coast of the Caspian sea. Asia.

CHITOR, E. lon. 76. lat. 23. 30. the capital of the pr. of Chitor, in the Hither India, 250 m. N. E. of Surat, and 270 S. W. of Agra, sub. to the Mogul. This city is supposed to be the capital of Porus's dominions, who fought with Alexander. Asia.

CHITOR, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 45. 12. a city of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Po, 10 m. N. of Turin, taken by the French after a brave defence, anno 1705; but recovered the next year by the confederates, after the victory of Turin, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

CHIUSI, E. lon. 13. lat. 43. a city of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. on the confines of the Pope's ter. 35 m. S. E. of Sienna, sub. to the D. of Tuscany.

CHOISI, a royal palace in France.

CHOCZIM. See CHOTZIM.

CHONAT, E. lon. 21. 20. lat. 46. 22. a town of Hungary, sit. on the river Meristh, 13 m. E. of Segedon, sub. to the house of Austria.

CHORASSAN, a pr. of Persia, in Asia, on the N. E. adjoining to Ulbec Tartary. This was the ancient Bactria, and the country of Kouli Khan, afterwards sovereign of Persia.

CHORGES, or GORGES, E. lon. 6. lat. 44. 36. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, 6 m. E. of Gap.

CHOTZIM, E. lon. 27. lat. 48. a frontier town of Moldavia, on the confines of Poland, sit. on the river Neister, 110 m. N. W. of Jazy; taken and retaken several times in the late wars between Russia and Turkey, now in possession of the Turks.

CHEMNITS,

CHEMNITS, E. lon. 10. lat. 48. 45. the chief of the mine towns in Upper Hungary, sit. 68 m. N. E. of Presburg, sub. to the house of Austria.

CHRIST-CHURCH, a borough-town of Hampshire, sit. near the sea-coast, 10 m. E. of Pool, and 12 W. of Lymington; sends two members to parliament.

CHRISTIANOPLE, E. lon. 15. 40. lat. 57. a port-town of Sweden, sit. on the Baltic sea, in the ter. of Bleking, in the pr. of S. Gothland, 13 m. N. E. of Carelsroon.

CHRISTIANSTADT, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 56. 30. a town of Sweden, sit. on the river Helles, in the ter. of Bleking, in the pr. of S. Gothland, 45 m. W. of Carelsroon.

CHRISTIANA, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 59. 50. a town of Norway, in the pr. of Aggerhuys, sit. on a bay of the sea, 100 m. N. of Gottenburg, sub. to Denmark.

CHRISTOPHERS (ST.) or **ST. KITS**, W. lon. 64. lat. 17. 30. one of the Caribbee islands, to which Columbus gave his Christian name. It is about 20 m. long, and 7 broad, and has a high mountain in the middle, from whence some rivulets run down. The produce of it is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, and indigo, with the tropical fruits. It lies near the N. W. point of Nevis, about 60 m. W. of Antego, sub. to Great-Britain.

CHUDLEIGH, a market-town in Devonshire, 10 m. W. of Exeter.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a market-town of Shropshire, 14 m. S. of Shrewsbury.

CHURCHILL FORT, sit. on the E. side of Hudson's-bay in British Canada, in America, W. lon. 96. N. lat. 60. the most northerly fort belonging to the Hudson's-bay company.

CHUSAN, or **CHEUXAN**, E. lon. 124. lat. 30. 40. an island on the E. coast of China, in Asia, near the pr. of Chekiam, where the English E. India company had a factory, but were obliged, by the extortions of the natives, to remove.

CHUSISTAN, a pr. on the S. W. of Persia, in Asia, having the gulph of Persia on the S. and the pr. of Eyraca Agem on the N.

CIFALU, or **CEFALEDI**, E. lon. 13. 32. lat. 38. 30. a port-town of Sicily in the pr. of Valdemona, sit. on a cape or promontory 36 m. E. of Palermo. The see of a bishop. sub. to the K. of the Two Sicilies.

CILICIA, anciently a pr. of the Lesser Asia, sit. on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, N. W. of Syria, now the E. division of the pr. of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey.

CILLEY, E. lon. 15. 35. lat. 46. 35. capital of the ter. of Cilley, in the pr. of Stiria, in the cir. of Austria, 47 m. S. of Gratz.

CINALOA, a pr. of Mexico, in N. America, lying on the Pacific ocean opposite to the S. end of California.

CINCA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and running S. through Arragon, falls into the river Ebro.

CINOLOA, W. lon. 113. N. lat. 25. a town of N. America, in the pr. of Mexico, capital of the ter. of Cinoloa, sit. 200 m. W. of the mine of St. Barbe, and 30 m. E. of the bay of California, sub. to Spain.

CINQUE PORTS, sit. on the coast of Kent and Sussex, viz. Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hythe, Rye, Winchelsey, and Seaford, under the government of the constable of Dover-castle, had large privileges granted them on account of their setting out ships for defence of the coast against France; but the sea is now retired some distance from Romney. They send each two Barons to parliament, who, at the coronation, support the canopy over the king's head.

CINTRA, W. lon. 10. 15. lat. 39. a cape and mountain of Portugal in the pr. of Estremadura, usually called the rock of Lisbon, sit. on the N. side of the entrance of the river Tagus.

CIRCASSIA, is sit. between 40 and 50 degrees of E. lon. and between

between 45 and 50 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Russia on the N. by Astracan and the Caspian sea on the E. by Georgia and Dagistan on the S. and by the river Don and the Palus Meotis on the W. The Circassian Tartars are a kind of republic, but sometimes put themselves under the protection of Persia, and sometimes of Russia, or the Turks. They live in tents most commonly, rambling from place to place with their flocks and herds. Their country is now most taken notice of for its beautiful children; from whence, and the neighbouring country of Georgia, the seraglios of Turkey and Persia are usually supplied with boys and young virgins. Asia.

CIRENCESTER, a borough-town in Gloucestershire, sit. on the river St. Mary, 19 m. S. E. of Gloucester, and 90 N. W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

CIRENZA, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 40. a city of Naples, in Italy, in the pr. of the Basilicate, sit. 50 m. S. W. of Baiii, and 80 m. E. of Naples.

CITTADELLA, cap. of the island of Minorca, is sit. at the W. end of the island, in 3 deg. 30 min. E. lon. and 40 deg. of N. lat. 30 m. W. of St. Philip, and 60 W. of the city of Majorca, conquered by Great-Britain in 1708, and confirmed to Britain by Spain at the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Reduced under the power of France, after a very brave defence, in the 1756. See MACON-FORT and MINORCA.

CIVIDAD-REAL, W. lon. 4. 20. lat. 39. a city of Spain, in the pr. of New-Castile, the capital of La Mancha, sit. on the river Guadiana, 10 m. S. of Toledo.

CIVIDAD RODRIGO, W. lon. 6. lat. 40. 40. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, near the confines of Portugal, sit. on the river Agnada, 10 m. S. W. of Salamanca; several times taken and retaken in the wars between Spain and Portugal.

CIVITTA CASTELLANA, E. lon.

13. lat. 42. 15. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. in the pr. of St. Peter's patrimony, sit. near the river Tiber, 25 m. N. of Rome.

CIVITTA DE CHIETI, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 42. 30. a city of Italy, in the Hither Abruzzo, in Naples, sit. on the river Pescara, 25 m. E. of Aquila, and 80 m. N. E. of Naples. The see of an archb.

CIVITTA VECCHIA, E. lon. 12. 30. lat. 42. a port-town and fortress of Italy, in the pr. of St. Peter's patrimony, sit. on a bay of the Tuscan sea, 30 m. N. W. of Rome, being the station of the pope's galleys, and lately declared a free port by his Holiness.

CLACKMANNAN, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 56. 15. a town sit. on the N. shore of the river Forth in Menteithshire, 25 m. N. W. of Edinburgh, where Robert Bruce, K. of Scotland, had a palace.

CLAGENFURT, E. lon. 14. lat. 47. the capital of Carinthia, in the cir. of Austria, in Germany, 120 m. S. W. of Vienna.

CLARA (ST.) W. lon. 80. S. lat. 3. 30. an island of Peru, in S. America, sit. on the bay of Guaiquil, 70 m. S. W. of the city of Guaiquil, sub. to Spain.

CLARE, a market-town of Suffolk, 10 m. W. of Sudbury; gives the title of Marquis and Earl to the Duke of Newcastle.

CLARE, W. lon. 9. lat. 52. 40. capital of the co. of Clare, in the pr. of Connaught, in Ireland, sit. 17 m. N. W. of Limerick.

CLARENZA, E. lon. 21. 40. lat. 37. 40. the capital of the D. of Clarenza in the Morea, in European Turkey; a port-town, sit. on the Mediterranean, 26 m. S. of Patras.

CLAVENNA, or CHIAVENNA, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 46. 15. a town of the Grisons, in Switzerland, sit. on the river Inn, near the lake Como, 35 m. S. of Coire.

CLAUSENBURG, E. lon. 22. 50. lat. 47. 10. a large city in Transylvania, sit. on the river Samos, 55 m. N. W. of Hermanstat.

CLEAR,

CLEAR CAPE, a promontory on a little island, on the S. W. coast of Ireland.

CLEBURY, a market-town of Shropshire, 25 m. S. E. of Shrewsbury.

CLERMONT, E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 45. 42. a city of France, in the ter. of Auvergne, in the pr. of Lyonois, sit. 75 m. W. of Lyons. The see of a bishop.

CLERMONT, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 49. 24. a town in the isle of France, 35 m. N. of Paris.

CLERMONT, E. lon. 5. lat. 49. 10. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, 10 m. S. W. of Verdun.

CLEVE, or **CLEF**, E. lon. 5. 36. lat. 51. 40. the capital of the D. of Cleve, in the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, sit. near the W. shore of the river Rhine, 10 m. S. E. of Nimeguen, sub. to Prussia.

CLEVELAND, a district in the N. riding of Yorkshire, from whence the noble family of Fitzroy take the title of Duke.

CLIFF, a market-town of Northamptonshire, 25 m. N. E. of Northampton.

CLISSA, E. lon. 17. 50. lat. 43. 20. a town of Dalmatia, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Spalatto, sub. to the Venetians.

CLISSON, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 47. 10. a town of France, in the pr. of Britany, 10 m. S. E. of Nants.

CLITHERO, a borough-town of Lancashire, sit. 33 m. N. of Manchester; sends two memb. to parl.

CLOGHER, W. lon. 7. 30. lat. 54. 16. a city of Ireland, in the co. of Tyrone, and pr. of Ulster, sit. 20 m. W. of Armagh. The see of a bishop; sends two memb. to parl.

CLOGHNIKELTY, a bor. in the co. of Cork, in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl.

CLOMINES, a bor. in the co. of Wexford, in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

CLONMEL, W. lon. 7. 38. lat. 52. 15. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Tipperary, and pr. of Munster, sit. on the river Sure, 19 m. S. E. of Tipperary town; sends two memb. to parl.

CLOYNE, E. lon. 8. lat. 51. 4 a city of Ireland, in the co. of Cork and pr. of Munster, sit. 15 m. E. of Cork. The see of a bishop.

CLUGNY, E. lon. 4. 37. lat. 46. 26. a town and abbey in France, in the pr. of Burgundy, 24 m. S. W. of Challons.

CLUSE, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 46. 1 a town of Savoy, in the ter. of Paysigney, sit. 16 m. S. E. of Geneva, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, and running W. through Clydesdale, passes Lanerk, Hamilton and Glasgow, and falls into the Frith of Clyde, on the N. against the isle of Bute.

COBLENTZ, **CONFLUENTIA**, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 50. 30. a large city of Germany, in the archb. of Trier, and cir. of the Lower Rhine, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Moselle, 52 m. N. E. of Trier, 36 S. of Cologne, sub. to the elect. of Trier.

COBLON, E. lon. 80. lat. 12. 1 a port-town of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. on the coast of Coromandel, 12 m. S. of Fort St. George, the settlement the Ostend E. India company had in India, and this they were obliged to abandon by the English Dutch E. India companies.

COBRE, a river of Guinea.

ANCOBER. **COBURG**, E. lon. 11. lat. 50. 1 a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. 17 m. N. of Bamberg.

COCHIAM, or **KOCHIAM**, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 50. 20. a town of Germany, in the electorate of Trier, cir. of the Lower Rhine, sit. on Moselle, 30 m. N. E. of Trier.

COCHIN, E. lon. 75. lat. 10. 1 port-town of India on the Malabar coast, sit. 100 m. S. of Calicut, where the Dutch have a factory and a very strong fort. Asia.

COCHIN - CHINA, sit. betw. 104 and 109 degrees of E. lon. between 10 and 17 degrees of N. bounded by the K. of Tonquin to the N. by the Indian ocean to the S.

and S. and by the K. of Cam-
 odia on the W. being upwards of
 100 m. in length, and 150 broad ;
 the chief produce of this country is
 silk and rice. The countries within
 the Tropics will scarce produce any
 other grain, and the periodical rains
 supply them with water for their
 rice fields ; and among their animals
 they have great numbers of elephants,
 which are the greatest strength of
 their armies. The King is an abso-
 lute prince, and the sentences of the
 magistrates arbitrary, being restrained
 by no written law. Their religion
 downright Paganism, and they are
 superstitious as any people, great
 observers of times and seasons, and
 lucky and unlucky days, and
 omens. Wives are purchased here
 in China, they are not stinted to
 any number ; and men of the best
 quality will offer their daughters to
 merchant-strangers for their mistresses.

COCKERMOUTH, a borough-town
 in Cumberland, sit. on the river
 Cocker, near the Irish sea, 25 m.
 W. of Carlisle ; sends two mem-
 bers to parliament ; and gives title
 of Baron to the family of Wynd-
 ham Earl of Egremont.

COCONATO, E. lon. 8. lat. 44.
 a town of Italy, in the pr. of
 Piedmont, 20 m. E. of Turin, said
 to be the place where Columbus the
 discoverer of America was born.

COD CAPE, W. lon. 69. 50. lat.
 44. sit. in the Atlantic ocean, on
 the coast of New-England, near the
 entrance of the harbour of Boston.

CODOGNO, E. lon. 10. 40. lat. 45.
 a town of Italy, in the D. of
 Milan, 23 m. E. of Pavia.

COESFELDT, E. lon. 6. 40. lat.
 50. a town of Germany, in the
 pr. of Munster and cir. of West-
 phalia, sit. on the river Birkel, 23
 m. W. of the city of Munster.

COGNI, E. lon. 33. lat. 38. the
 capital of Caramania in the Lesser
 Asia, called anciently Iconium, where
 St. Paul preached, sit. 100 m. N.
 of the Mediterranean sea, and 250

m. S. E. of Constantinople, at pre-
 sent the seat of the Beglerbeg, or
 Turkish viceroy.

COGNAC, W. lon. 20 min. lat.
 45. 40. a town of France, sit. on the
 river Charente, in the ter. of Angou-
 mois, 20 m. W. of Angoulesme, and
 44 m. S. E. of Rochelle ; famous
 for its excellent brandy.

COGESHALI, a market-town in
 Essex, sit. 14 m. N. E. of Chelms-
 ford.

COIMBRA, W. lon. 9. lat. 40. 20.
 a large city of Portugal, in the pr.
 of Beira, sit. on the river Mondego,
 96 m. N. of Lisbon.

COIRE, or **CHUR**, E. lon. 9. 25.
 lat. 46. 40. the capital of the co.
 of the Grisons, in Switzerland, sit.
 on the river Rhine, 53 m. S. of
 Constance.

COKENHAUSEN, E. lon. 25. lat.
 57. a fortress of Livonia, sit. on the
 river Dwina, 32 m. E. of Riga, sub.
 to Russia.

COLBERG, E. lon. 16. lat. 54.
 15. a port-town of Pomerania, in
 Germany, sit. on the Baltic sea, 50
 m. N. E. of Stetin, sub. to the K.
 of Prussia.

COLCHESTER, a large borough-
 town of Essex, sit. on the river Coln,
 20 m. N. E. of Chelmsford. It has
 the greatest manufacture of bays of
 any town in England, and they are
 allowed to have the best way of im-
 proving oysters ; but it is most me-
 morable for the brave defence the ca-
 valiers made against Fairfax the Par-
 liament general, and his barbarity in
 murdering Sir Charles Lucas and Sir
 George Lisle, in cool blood, after the
 town was taken ; a grand funeral
 was made for them after the restora-
 tion, by public authority ; it sends
 two members to parliament.

COLCHIS, the moderna Mengrelia,
 sit. at the E. end of the Euxine sea,
 in Asia.

COLERAIN, W. lon. 7. lat. 55.
 10. a great town in Ireland, in the
 co. of Londonderry, and pr. of Ulster,
 sit. on the river Bann, 5 m. S. of
 the ocean, and 25 m. N. E. of Lon-
 donderry ;

donderry; sends two members to parliament. It gave title of Baron to the English family of Hare, which title is extinct.

COLESHILL, a market-town of Warwickshire, sit. 12 m. N. E. of Coventry, and 104 from London.

COLFORD, a market-town of Gloucestershire, 20 m. S. W. of Gloucester.

COLIMA, W. lon. 109. N. lat. 19. a port-town of N. America, in the pr. of Mexico, and ter. of Mechoacan, sit. at the mouth of a river near the Pacific Ocean, 300 m. W. of the city of Mexico.

COLMAR, E. lon. 7. 14. lat. 48. 6. a town of Germany, in the pr. of Alsace and cir. of the Upper Rhine, sit. 30 m. S. of Strasburg, but now sub. to France.

COLMERS, E. lon. 6. 25. lat. 44. 18. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. on the frontiers of Piedmont, 70 m. N. of Toulon, and 18 m. N. W. of Glandeves.

COLNBROOK, a market-town of Buckinghamshire, sit. 17 m. W. of London, on the Bath road.

COLNE, a market-town of Lancashire, sit. 14 m. N. W. of Halifax.

COLOCHINA, E. lon. 23. lat. 36. 50. a port-town of Turkey in Europe, sit. on the coast of the Morea, 27 m. N. E. of Cape Matapan.

COLOCZA, E. lon. 19. 45. lat. 46. 50. a fortified town of Upper Hungary, sit. on the Danube, 50 m. S. E. of Buda. The see of an archb. sub. to the house of Austria.

COLOGNA, E. lon. 11. 46. lat. 45. 30. a town of Italy in the pr. of Padua, and ter. of Venice, 30 m. S. W. of Padua.

COLOGNE, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 50. 50. the capital of the archb. of Cologne, and of the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, sit. on the river Rhine, 45 m. E. of Maestricht, 62 N. of Triers, and 400 m. N. W. of Vienna. It is one of the largest and most elegant cities of Germany; and has a great trade, espe-

cially in wines; but the strength of its fortifications is not much to be depended on; K. Charles II. being pleased with the situation of the town, spent the two last years of his exile here.

The government of the city is lodged in the magistrates and burghers, consisting of six burgo-masters, seven aldermen, and 150 common-council-men, who continue for life, and two of the burgo-masters are regents annually by turns, but then the aldermen are appointed by the elector, without whose concurrence no law can be made, and the elector appoints the judges in criminal cases; he also claims the command of the militia, and the defence of the city, so that it appears to be a mixed government. The inhabitants are for the most part Roman Catholics, but many of the principal merchants and tradesmen are Protestants, of whom the Lutherans have a church allowed them in the city; but the Calvinists are obliged to go as far as Mulheim two miles on the other side of the Rhine, to their public worship. The elector has two palaces in the city, but usually resides at Bonn, 10 m. S. of Cologne.

COLOGNE electorate, extends upwards of 70 miles along the western shore of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, but is not more than 7 or 8 m. broad, sit. between 50 degrees 30 min. and 51. 30. N. lat. and bounded by the D. of Cleves on the N. by the river Rhine, which divides it from the D. of Berg, on the E. by the Electorate of Triers on the S. and by the D. of Juliers and the Netherlands on the W. and is a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, pasture, and all necessaries of life. The elector is made the most powerful of all the spiritual electors, for the present prince is not only archb. of Cologne, bishop of Munster, Osnabrug, Paderborn, and Hildesheim, in most of which he is absolute, except in the imperial cities or sovereign states

which are governed by their respective magistrates, and are indeed so many republics within his dominions. The revenues of *Cologne* are computed to amount to 130,000 l. per annum; and the revenues of the rest of his territories to as much more at least. His family will be taken notice of hereafter among the rest of the German princes.

COLOMB ST. W. lon. 5. 23. lat. 50. 30. a town of Cornwall, sit. 11 m. W. of Bodmin.

COLOMIA, E. lon. 25. 5. lat. 47. 30. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Red Russia, sit. on the confines of Transylvania, 100 m. S. E. of Lemburg.

COLONNA, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 42. a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, sit. 18 m. E. of Rome, sub. to the Pope.

COLOUR DIAMOND MINES. See *GOLCONDA*.

COLUMBO, E. lon. 78. lat. 7. a port town on the S. W. coast of the island of Ceylon, in Asia, sub. to the Dutch.

COLUMNIA, or *KOLOMNA*, E. lon. 40. lat. 56. a city of Russia, in the pr. of Moscow, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Moscow and Beca, 40 m. S. E. of Moscow.

COLUMPTON, a market-town of Devon, 12 m. N. E. of Exeter.

COLURI, a little island in the gulph of Engia, in the Egean sea, sit. in 24 degrees of E. lon. and 38 degrees of lat. 7 m. S. of Athens, and separated from the continent by a strait a mile over. King Ajax who makes such a figure in the description of the siege of Troy, was sovereign of this island.

COM, E. lon. 49. lat. 34. a city of Persia, in the pr. of Eyreca Agem, sit. 100 m. N. of Ispahan; a large populous city, but has suffered pretty much in the late civil wars and those with Turkey. Asia.

COMACHIO, E. lon. 13. lat. 45. a city of Italy, in the Ferrarese, sit. in a morass, 37 m. S. E. of Ferrara, and 4 N. of Ravenna, sub. to the pope.

COMANA, W. lon. 64. 30. lat. 10. 10. a port-town sit. on the Caracaos coast, in the pr. of Terra-Firma, in S. America, 35 m. E. of Laguara, sub. to Spain.

COMANAGOTTA, sit. on the Caracaos coast, in Terra-Firma, in America, 10 m. W. of Comana, sub. to Spain.

COMERCY, E. lon. 5. 26. lat. 48. 45. a city of French Lorrain, 20 m. W. of Nancy.

COMINES, E. lon. 3. lat. 50. 45. a town of French Flanders, sit. on the Lys, 5 m. S. W. of Menin, on the lines the French made to defend their country against the Austrian Netherlands.

COMINGES, the Eastern division of Gascony in France.

COMO, E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 46. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, sit. on the S. end of the lake Como, 35 m. N. of Milan, sub. to the house of Austria.

COMORIN CAPE, E. lon. 76. lat. 8. the most southern promontory of the Hither India, in Asia, lying N. W. of the island of Ceylon.

COMORRA, E. lon. 18. 16. lat. 48. 15. a city of Hungary, on the Danube, sit. at the E. end of the island of Schut, 33 m. S. E. of Presburgh.

COMPEIGN, E. lon. 3. lat. 49. 30. a city of France, in the pr. of the isle of France, sit. on the river Oyse, 45 m. N. E. of Paris; here is a royal palace, at which the king sometimes resides.

COMPOSTELLA, W. lon. 9. 15. lat. 43. the capital city of the pr. of Galicia, in Spain, sit. 300 m. N. W. of Madrid, and 47 m. E. of Cape Finesterre. A large elegant city, and a flourishing trade; and here they assure us is the tomb of St. James the Apostle, which occasions a prodigious resort of pilgrims annually from all parts of Europe, being entitled to large indulgences for this instance of devotion. It is the see of an archb. whose revenues amount to 70,000 crowns per ann.

and the revenues of the chapter to as much; and from this holy city the knights of St. Jago or St. James derive their original. They are the richest order in the K. possessing 87 commendaries or estates, amounting to 172,000 ducats or nobles per annum. They cannot be admitted of this order, unless they prove their nobility for two generations, and that they are descended from the race of old Gothic Christians, and their blood has not been mixed with that of the new Christians, namely, converted Jews or Moors.

COMPOSTELLA NEW, W. lon. 110. lat. 21. a city of N. America, in the pr. of Mexico, and ter. of Xalisco, sit. near the Pacific Ocean, 400 m. N. W. of the city of Mexico, sub. to Spain.

CONCEPTION, W. lon. 83. lat. 10. the capital of the pr. of Veragua, in Mexico, in N. America, sit. near the coast of the N. sea, 100 m. W. of Porto bello.

CONCEPTION, W. lon. 74. S. lat. 37. a city of Chili, in S. America, sit. on the Pacific Ocean, 140 m. S. of St. Jago, being a good harbour. It stands in a country that produces good wine, sub. to Spain.

CONCORDIA, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Mantua, 15 m. S. E. of the city of Mantua, sub. to the house of Austria.

CONGRESOULT, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 47. 30. a town of France, in the pr. of Berry, and gov. of Orleansois, sit. 25 m. N. of Bourges.

CONDE, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 35. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. on the river Scheld, 12 m. W. of Mons, and 6 N. E. of Valenciennes.

CONCEDO CAPE, W. lon. 93. lat. 21. a promontory of N. America, in the pr. of Yucatan, 100 m. W. of Merida.

CONDOM, E. lon. 20. min. lat. 44. 5. capital of the Condomois, in the pr. of Gascony, in France, sit. 60 m. S. E. of Bourdeaux, and

12 m. S. W. of Agen. The see of a bish.

CONDORÉ, or Pulo Condore, E. lon. 106. 30. lat. 9. 30. a little island in the Indian ocean, sit. 60 m. S. of the K. of Cochinchina. It is a fruitful country, and has a commodious harbour, which induced the English East-India company to make a settlement here, anno 1702, but not agreeing with the natives, most of their factors were murdered by the Cochinchinese; and the rest were driven from thence, anno 1703, Asia.

CONFUCIUS, a Chinese philosopher and lawgiver, worshipped by the Chinese.

CONGO, sit. on the W. coast of Africa, between 10 and 20 degrees of E. lon. and between the equator and 18 degrees of S. lat. comprehending the countries of Loango, Angola, and Benguella, is bounded by the K. of Benin on the N. the inland parts of Africa on the E. by Mataman, a part of Caffraria on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. and is sometimes called The Lower Guiney, where the European merchants purchase great numbers of slaves; the chief town S. Salvador. It is sub. to several Negro Princes, but as the Portuguese have a great many settlements on this coast and in the inland country, they pretend to the dominion of the whole, and that those princes are their vassals; however, the trade is open to all the nations in Europe that please to traffic with the natives. The capital of all the Portuguese settlements in this part of Africa is the city of Loango, sit. in a small island near the coast, in 2 degrees S. lat.

CONINGSECK, E. lon. 9. 23. lat. 47. 50. capital of the co. of Coningseck, in the circle of Suabia, in Germany, 20 m. N. of Constance.

CONI, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 44. 25. a strong city of Piedmont, in Italy, capital of the ter. of Coni, sit. on the river Stura, 32 m. S. of Turin

and 35 N. of Nice, besieged several times by the French, who have been as often obliged to raise the siege, particularly in the year 1744, when great numbers of their troops were destroyed in their attacks, or by the badness of the season and the roads, in their retreat. A battle also was fought near this city during the last siege, wherein great numbers were killed on both sides, and the K. of Sardinia was obliged to retire and leave the French masters of the field, however, he found an opportunity of throwing a reinforcement of troops into the city during the action, and the French were soon after obliged to retire from before it.

CONNAUGHT, the most westerly pr. of Ireland.

CONNECTICUT, a pr. of New-England, in America, bounded by the Massachusetts colony on the N. E. by the sea on the S. and by New-York on the W. being about 100 m. in length, and 80 in breadth. This colony, tho' usually stiled a pr. of New-England, is a distinct government, and of a different form from that of New-England, having the choice of their own governor, deputy-governor, council and assembly, as the colony of Rhode-Island have (tho' that also is frequently deemed dependent on New-England) and these are called charter governments.

CONNOR, W. lon. 6. 30. lat. 54. 30. a city of Ireland, in the co. of Antrim, and pr. of Ulster, sit. 6 m. N. of Antrim. The see of a bishop.

CONQUERNA, or Conqueze, W. lon. 3. 50. lat. 47. 55. a port town of Britany, in France, sit. on the bay of Biscay, 40 m. S. E. of Brest, and 28 N. W. of Port-Lewis.

CONQUET, W. lon. 4. 46. lat. 48. 26. a little port-town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. 8 m. W. of Brest.

CONSTANTINOW, E. lon. 26. 30. lat. 50. a town of Poland in the pr. of Volhinia, 90 m. N. of Saminiec.

CONSTANCE, E. lon. 9. 12. lat.

47. 37. an elegant city in Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the S. W. shore of the lake of Constance, 60 m. S. W. of Ulm, and as many S. E. of Friburg. It is the see of a bishop, who is a Prince of the Empire, but sub. to the house of Austria. Here was held a council, anno 1514, for putting an end to a schism in the church, three Popes pretending a right to the infallible chair at the same time; they were all deposed. and Martin V. elected Pope. In this council the doctrines of Wickliff were condemned for heresy, and his bones ordered to be burnt 40 years after he was dead.

CONSTANCE LAKE, on which the city stands, is 21 m. long, and 8 or 10 broad, and the river Rhine runs through it with so strong a current, that it does not mix its waters with those of the lake, as 'tis said.

CONSTANTINA, E. lon. 7. lat. 35. 30. the capital of the pr. of Constantia, in the K. of Algiers, in Africa, sit. 125 m. S. E. of Algiers, and 90 m. S. of Bona.

CONSTANTINA PROVINCE, is bounded by the Mediterranean sea on the N. by the river Guadilbarbar, which separates it from the K. of Tunis on the E. Bildulgerid on the S. and the pr. of Bugia on the W.

CONSERANS, or COUSERANS, the S. W. division of Gascony in France.

CONSTANTINOPLE, E. lon. 29. lat. 41. the met. of the Turkish empire, anciently called Byzantium, and by the Turks at this day, Stamboul; but, frequently, by European nations, the Port; being one of the securest and most commodious harbours in Europe. It is sit. on the western shore of the Bosphorus, or Strait of Constantinople, in the pr. of Romania. The city is built in the form of a triangle, and the ground rising gradually from the shore, the whole town appears at one view from the sea. The feraglio, or palace, is built upon a point of the triangle, which runs

out between the Propontis and the harbour, and underneath the palace are the gardens, which extend to the water side. It is surrounded by a wall of no great strength, about 12 m. in circumference, exclusive of Galata, and the other suburbs. The streets are narrow, and the private houses mean, built chiefly of wood, so that when a fire happens, thousands of them are sometimes destroyed; but the public buildings, palaces, mosques or temples, bagnios, and caravanseras for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. The chief mosque particularly, which was formerly the metropolitan church of St. Sophia, is said to be the finest temple in the world, covered with five extensive domes or cupolas.

There is a public market daily held at Constantinople for slaves of both sexes, where men purchase wives, concubines, and servants at pleasure, who have been either taken prisoners in Christian countries, or purchased by brokers of their friends. These brokers are generally Jews, who make a trade of purchasing children in Georgia, Circassia, and other Christian or Pagan countries, and selling them to the Turks, for no Mahometan is made a slave, and indeed they offer freedom to their Christian captives of the male sex, if they will apostatize, but as for the women, they will never part with them, or make them an offer of their liberty. It is not material, they think, what religion women are of, and oftner take Infidels, as they call them, into their embraces, than native Turks.

CONTESSA, E. lon. 25. lat. 41. a port-town of Turkey, in the pr. of Macedonia, sit. at the bottom of a bay in the European Archipelago, 200 m. W. of Constantinople, and 60 m. E. of Salonichi.

CONTI, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 49. 40. a town of France, in the gov. of Picardy, 15 m. S. W. of Amiens.

CONWAY, or ABERCONWAY, a market-town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, sit. near the sea, at the

mouth of the river Conway, 15 m. W. of St. Asaph, and 230 m. N. W. of London. Gives title of Baron to a branch of the family of Seymour, now Earl of Hertford.

CONZA, E. lon. 16. lat. 41. a town of Naples, in Italy, in the further principate, sit. on the river Offanto, 50 m. S. E. of the city of Naples. The see of an archb.

COOLTICORMACK, W. lon. 8. 46. lat. 52. 11. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork and pr. of Munster, sit. 24 miles S. of Limerick.

COOS, or Longo, E. lon. 27. 30. lat. 37. an island of the Archipelago, sit. near the S. W. coast of Natolia, or the Lesser Asia, 50 m. N. W. of the isle of Rhodes, sub. to the Turks.

COPENHAGEN, E. lon. 13. lat. 55. 30. the capital of the K. of Denmark, sit. on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic sea, near the strait called the Sound, having a commodious harbour, not being distant above 16 m. from the coast of Schonen in Sweden. The town is about 1 m. in circumference, and naturally strong, standing in a marshy ground and fortified after the modern way. The harbour surrounded by forts and platforms, and the entrance so narrow, that but one ship can pass in a time; but it appears that their fortifications cannot protect them against a bombardment at sea, nor are they secure on that side always against the attacks of a land army, for it seems the Baltic has been so hard frozen some years, that the Swedes have drawn their artillery over the ice and laid siege to Copenhagen in the winter; and, as the town lies in morasses, it is more easily approached on the land side in winter, than in summer. The buildings of this city make no great figure, but here is a univ. and an academy established for martial exercises and engineering and others for the modern languages and mathematics. It was the see of an archb. but the Danes, like other Lutheran sovereigns, have reduced

their bishops and archbishops to superintendants, and stripped them of their lands and revenues, as well as their power. Copenhagen stands about 300 m. S.W. of Stockholm, 450 N.W. of Vienna, and 500 N.E. of London.

COPTI, the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, and a sect of Christians there still denominated Cophti.

COPIA, or **COPIAPO**, W. lon. 72. S. lat. 26. a port town of Chili, in S. America, sit. 500 m. N. of St. Jago, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, and at the mouth of a river of the same name, sub. to Spain.

COQUIMBO, W. lon. 72. 10. S. lat. 30. a port-town of Chili, in S. America, sit. at the mouth of the river Coquimbo, on the Pacific ocean, 260 m. N. of St. Jago. A good harbour, sub. to Spain.

CORBACH, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 51. 20. a town of Germany in the lan. of Hesse, and cir. of the Upper Rhine, sit. 28 miles W. of Cassel, sub. to the Pr. Waldeck.

CORBECK, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, 3 m. S.E. of Louvain.

COREIL, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 48. 35. a little town, sit. on the river Seine, in the isle of France, 16 m. S. of Paris.

CORBEIL, E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 50. a little city of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. on the river Somme, 7 m. E. of Amiens.

CORBY abbey and town, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 51. 40. sit. in Germany, on the S.E. confines of Westphalia, lying on the river Weser, 30 m. E. of Paderborn. The abbot whereof is a sovereign prince, and has a place in the diet of the empire, his territories about the town being pretty extensive.

CORDELERAS, mountains in S. America. See **ANDES**.

CORDOVA, W. lon. 5. lat. 37. 45. a city of Spain, capital of the ter. of Cordova, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the river Guadalquivir, 72 m. N.E. of Seville, and 75 N. of Malaga. The see of a bish. and the place of Seneca's nativity

and Lucan's. It is a large city, containing 14,000 families, has a univ. and a good trade in wine, silk, and Cordovan leather.

CORDOUAN tower, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 45. 35. a remarkable light-house at the mouth of the river Garonne, in France, in the province of Guienne.

COREA, an island or peninsula, on the N.E. of China, between 120 and 130 degrees of E. lon. and between 36 and 42 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Tartary on the N. by the Indian ocean, which separates it from Japan, on the E. by the Kang sea and bay of Nankin, on the S. and by the pr. of Leatong on the W. said to have good mines of gold and silver, sub. to China.

CORFE CASTLE, W. lon. 2. 10. lat. 50. 36. a bor. town of Dorsetshire, sit. near the sea, 21 m. E. of Dorchester; sends two memb. to parl.

CORFU, E. lon. 20. lat. 39. 40. capital of the island of Corfu, sit. in the Mediterranean, near the entrance of the gulph of Venice, opposite to the town of Butrinto, in the pr. of Epirus, in European Turkey, lying but 10 m. W. of that city, sub. to the Venetians.

CORFU island, is about 35 m. long, and 10 broad, lying about 4 m. W. of the coast of Epirus.

CORIA, W. lon. 6. 40. lat. 39. 55. a city of Spain in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. 35 m. N. of Alcantara, and 150 m. S.W. of Madrid, and is the see of a bish.

CORIENTES CAPE, W. lon. III. lat. 20. a promontory on the W. coast of Mexico, in America, sit. on the Pacific ocean, 100 m. S. of Xalisco.

CORIENTES CAPE, E. lon. 34. S. lat. 24. on the coast of Africa, opposite the S. end of Madagascar.

CORINTH, E. lon. 23. lat. 37. 30. a city of European Turkey, called by them Gereme, sit. near the Isthmus, between the gulphs of Enghia and Lepanto, having Achaia on the N. and the Morea on the S. 50 m

m. W. of Athens, 80 m. E. of Patras, and 60 m. N. of Lacedemon, or Mistra. The buildings are not now contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which makes it look like a village. The castle is sit. on a high steep rock above it, of very difficult access. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil. From the castle there is one of the finest prospects in the world, having the sea in full view on the E. and W. and a fine country N. and S. The narrowest part of the Isthmus is about six miles over, and on a mount there, called Oneius, were anciently celebrated the Isthmian games; there are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of temples dedicated to the Sun, Neptune, Diana, Pluto, Ceres, and Bacchus, and some remains of the wall built by the Lacedemonians, cross the Isthmus from sea to sea, to secure the Peloponnesian peninsula from the incursions of the Athenians, which the Venetians repaired when they were in possession of the Morea. The inhabitants of Corinth are most of them Christians, and it is the see of a Grecian archb. but sub. to the Turks, as all Greece and the Morea are at this day. The Venetians lost the Morea without fighting one battle for it, in the year 1715.

CORITA, W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 31. 5. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, 23 m. E. of Salamanca.

CORK, W. lon. 8. 25. lat. 51. 40. the capital city of the co. of Cork, in the pr. of Munster, in Ireland, sit. on the river Lee, 126 m. S. W. of Dublin, and 50 m. S. of Limerick. It is a port-town, and equals any town in Ireland, except Dublin, in its trade, and is the see of a bish. It sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Earl to the family of Boyle.

CORMANDEL coast, E. lon. 80. and between 10 and 20 degrees of N. lat. being the eastern coast of the Hither India, bounded by Golconda on the N. the bay of Bengal on the

E. Madura on the S. and Bismagar proper on the W. but it is sometimes extended from Cape Comorin to Madulapatan, in 16 degrees N. lat. On this coast lies Madras and Fort St. George, and many other European forts and factories; from whence chints, calicoes, and muslins, are imported into Europe, and some diamonds. It is sub. to the Mogul, formerly a pr. of the K. of Bismagar, but conquered, with most part of the Peninsula, by the great Mogul Aurengzebe.

CORNET, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 49. 40. a castle on the island of Guernsey, in the pr. of Normandy, in France, sub. to Great-Britain.

CORNETO, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 42. 20. a little city of Italy, in the D. of Castro, in the Pope's ter. sit. on the river Marta, 4 m. E. of the Tuscan sea, and 36 m. N. W. of Rome. The see of a bish.

CORNWAL, the most westerly co. of England, from whence the Pr. of Wales takes the title of D. it sends 44 members to parliament.

CORO, W. lon. 69. lat. 11. a port-town on the Caracoea cast, in the pr. of Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. at the bottom of the gulph of Venezuela, 60 m. W. of La Guaira.

CORON, E. lon. 22. lat. 36. 30. a port-town of European Turkey, in the ter. of Belvidere, in the Morea, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean, 80 m. S. of Patras; and 40 m. W. of Lacedemon; said to be a strong place, but made little defence in the year 1715, when the Turks took it from the Venetians with the rest of the Morea.

CORREGIO, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 44. 40. a town of Italy, in the D. of Modena, 10 m. N. W. of the city of Modena.

CORSAIRS, Turkish rovers, or privateers.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean, between 8 and 10 degrees of E. lon. and between 41 and 43 degrees of N. lat. 100 m. S. of Genoa, sub. to that republic.

Corfin

Corfica was taken from the Saracens by the Genoese, and their Viceroy is governor of the island. The Doge of Genoa is crown'd at his accession as K. of Corfica. The natives have for many years been in arms against their Sovereigns, the republic of Genoa, for which they assign the tyranny of that government, while the Genoese charge them with being a seditious, factious people, and by the assistance of the late Emperor of Germany, and since by the assistance of French forces, have reduced them very low.

CORTATE, E. lon. 77. lat. 8. a town of the Hither Peninsula of India, a little N. of Cape Comorin.

CORTE, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 41. 50. a town of Corfica, sit. near the middle of the island, 40 m. S. of Bastia.

CORTIS, E. lon. 5. 5. lat. 50. 45. a town of the bish. of Liege, in Germany, sit. 16 m. N. W. of the city of Liege, and 10 N. E. of Namur.

CORTONA, E. lon. 13. lat. 43. 25. a city of Tuscany, in Italy, sit. 35 m. S. E. of Sienna.

CORUNNA, or the GROUYNE, W. lon. 9. lat. 43. 10. a port-town of Galicia, in Spain, sit. on a fine bay of the Atlantic ocean, 32 m. N. of Compostella, and 16 m. S. W. of Ferrol. To this port the English packet boat always goes in time of peace.

CORVO, W. lon. 32. lat. 40. the most westerly of the islands of Azores, or Terceras, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, between Europe and America, where it is observed the needle has no variation. It is a very small island, and this and the neighbouring island of Flores, produce a variety of beautiful flowers, from whence it obtained that name. They are all sub. to Portugal.

CORZOLA or CURSCOLA, E. lon. 18. lat. 42. 35. an island, sit. in the gulph of Venice, divided from Lagusa, in Dalmatia, by a narrow strait.

COSENZA, E. lon. 16. 35. lat. 39. 15. a city of Naples, capital of the Hither Calabria, sit. 15 m. E. of the sea, and 70 m. N. E. of Reggio. The see of an archb.

COSLIN, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 54. 10. a town of Brandenburg Pomerania, in Germany, sit. 10 m. E. of Colberg.

COSMOPOLI. See PORTO FERAIJO.

COSSACKS, people inhabiting the banks of the rivers Nieper and Don, near the Black-sea, and the frontiers of Turkey. Their country, usually called the Ukrain, and for the most part sub. to Russia.

COSSANO, E. lon. 17. lat. 40. a city of the Hither Calabria, in Naples, sit. 15 m. W. of the gulph of Otranto, and 25 m. N. of Rossano. The see of a bish.

COSTA-RICA, a pr. of Mexico, in America, bounded by the N. sea on the N. E. and the Pacific ocean on the S. W. by the pr. of Nicaragua on the N. W. and by Veragua on the S. E. The chief town New Carthage, sub. to Spain.

COTHUSE, a town of Germany, in the ter. of Lusatia, and cir. of Upper Saxony, sit. on the river Spree, 50 m. N. E. of Dresden.

COTRONA, E. lon. 17. 40. lat. 38. 50. a town of Naples, in the Further Calabria, sit. on the coast of the Mediterranean, 15 m. S. E. of St. Severino. The see of a bish.

COVENTRY, W. lon. 1. 26. lat. 52. 25. a city in Warwickshire, sit. 91 m. N. W. of London, and 10 m. N. of Warwick. The city and ter. about it a co. of itself; the see of a bish. and sends two members to parliament; and from this city the earls of Coventry take their name and title.

COVERDEN, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 52. 50. a town of Holland, in the pr. of Overijssel, sit. near the confines of Westphalia, 40 m. N. W. of Deventer; a fortress in the marshes, strong by nature, as well as by art.

COUBAN,

COULAN, or **QUILON**, E. lon. 75. 30. lat. 8. 30. a fort, or factory, upon the west or Malabar coast of the Hither India, in Asia, 60 m. S. of Cochin, sub. to the Dutch.

COUPER, or **COUPAR**, W. lon. 3. lat. 56. 33. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Angus, sit. 12 m. N. E. of Perth.

COURLAND Duchy, is sit. between 21 and 26 degrees of E. lon. and between 56 degrees 30 min. and 57 degrees 30 min. N. lat. bounded by the river Dwina, which divides it from Livonia on the N. by Lithuania on the E. by Samogitia on the S. and by the Baltic sea on the W. being about 130 m. long, and 30 broad. It is usually reckoned a pr. of Poland, but the Courlanders elect their own princes, and are governed by their own laws. They are influenced however in their choice, either by the Poles or the Russians, and the latter seem to have the greatest influence on them at present, as they are the most powerful nation. The capital city is Mittau.

COURTENAI, E. lon. 3. lat. 48. a town of France, sit. in the isle of France, 55 m. S. E. of Paris.

COURTRAY, E. lon. 3. 10. lat. 50. 48. a town in the Austrian Netherlands, sit. on the river Lys, 23 m. S. W. of Ghent, and 14 m. E. of Ypres, sub. to the house of Austria.

COUTANCES, W. lon. 1. 32. lat. 49. 10. a port-town of Normandy, capital of the Coutantin, sit. 36 m. S. of Cherbourg, and 100 W. of Rouen. The see of a bish.

COUTRAS, W. lon. 16 min. lat. 45. 5. a town of France in the pr. of Guienne, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Bourdeaux.

COWES, a town and harbour on the N. coast of the isle of Wight, opposite to Southampton river, in Hampshire.

COWPER, W. lon. 2. 46. lat. 6. 20. a parl. town of Scotland, in the co. of Fife, sit. 10 m. W. of St. Andrews.

COXWOLD, a market-town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 16 m. N. of York.

COZUMEL, W. lon. 89. lat. 19. an island near the W. coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed and refreshed his troops, before he entered on the conquest of Mexico, now sub. to Spain.

CRACOW, E. lon. 19. 30. lat. 50. 20. sometimes reckoned the capital city of Poland, sit. in the pr. of Little Poland, and pal. of Cracow, in a fine plain, near the banks of the Vistula; the best built town in the K. It is the see of a bish. and a univ. Here the supreme courts of justice are held, and the regalia are kept in the castle. It stands about 40 m. E. of the frontiers of Silesia and 140 S. W. of Warsaw.

CRAIL, or **CAREIL**, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 56. 17. a parl. town of Scotland, sit. on the sea coast of the co. of Fife, 7 miles S. E. of St. Andrews.

CRANGANOR, E. lon. 75. 5. lat. 10. a Dutch factory on the Malabar coast, in the Hither India, Asia, 30 m. N. of Cochin.

CRAPACK. See **CARPATHIAN** mountains.

CRATO, W. lon. 8. lat. 38. 30. a town in Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. 7 m. W. of Portalegre.

CRAVEN, a division of the W. riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Aire.

CREDITON, a market-town in Devon, where there is a considerable woollen manufactory, sit. 8 m. N. W. of Exeter. The town was almost destroyed by fire, on the 14. of August 1743; the loss in goods and houses computed at 50,000 and upwards, but large contributions were made in all parts of the K. to their relief.

CREMA, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 45. 20. a city of Italy, capital of the Cremasco, in the ter. of Verona, 30 m. E. of Milan, and 35 W. of Mantua. The see of a bish.

CREMIEN, E. lon. 5. 25.

45. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, sit. on the river Rhone, 20 m. E. of Lyons.

CREMONA, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 45. a city of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, in the D. of Milan, sit. on the river Po, 45 m. S. E. of Milan. Here the Imperial general Pr. Eugene of Savoy, surprized the French general Marshal Villeroy in his bed, and married him off, anno 1702, and had taken the city, but the troops appointed to support him lost their way. The Pr. entered the town in the night-time by a subterraneous passage, which had been an aqueduct, and returned the same way with little loss.

CRESCENTINO, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 45. a city of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. 25 m. N. E. of Turin, and 3 N. of Veru.

CRESPI, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 49. a town of France, in the pr. of the Isle of France, sit. 37 m. N. E. of Paris.

CRESSY, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 20. a town of France in the pr. of Picardy, sit. 44 m. S. of Calais, and 6 N. W. of Abbeville; made memorable by the victory obtained by Henry III. K. of England, over the French near this place, anno 1346.

CREST, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, 48 m. S. of Vienna.

CREVANT, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 47. a town of France, in the pr. of Burgundy, sit. 10 m. S. of Auxerre, and 60 m. N. E. of Bourges.

CREVECOUR, E. lon. 3. 5. lat. 49. a town in the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Cambray, 5 m. S. of the city of Cambray.

CREVELT, a village near Nuys, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and the electorate of Cologne, where Pr. Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French army, commanded by the Pr. of Clermont, on the 23d of June 1758.

CREUTZNACH, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 49. 50. a city of Germany, sit. in the pal. in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, 17 m. S. W. of Mentz.

CRICKLADE, a borough town of Wiltshire, sit. on the river Isis, 6 m. N. W. of Highworth, near which the river of Thames has its rise; sends two members to parliament.

CRIM-TARTARY, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, is a Peninsula, sit. in the Black-sea, between 33. and 37 degrees of E. lon. and between 44 and 46 degrees of N. lat. having the Palus Meotis on the N. E. and the Black-sea surrounding the rest, except a narrow isthmus, which joins it to Little Tartary, the chief towns whereof are Bachiserai and Kaffa; the town of Crim, from whence it received its name, being reduced to a village. The Tartars which inhabit this Peninsula are sub. to the Turks, who were not able to defend them from the invasions and ravages of the Russians, in the years 1738 and 1739, though the Russians quitted the country again, as not tenable, being too far from their frontiers. The Cham or Han of Crim-Tartary, is obliged to furnish the Turks with a body of 30,000 men, when they take the field; they subsist on their plunder, having no other pay; every man takes two or three horses with him on their incursions, to carry off their slaves and booty, and whenever they lose a horse, they immediately feast upon him, inviting their comrades to the entertainment. When they are not at war, their chief traffick is in buying up children in Circassia, and other countries, and selling them to the Turks, who give them rice, coffee, raisins, dates, and cloathing, in return. The country is naturally fruitful, and produces excellent wine, where there are Christian or Jewish inhabitants; but this being a liquor prohibited the Mahometans, they do not cultivate the vine, or indeed any other produce of the earth, any further than necessity compels them.

CROATIA, a frontier pr. of Germany, bounded by Sclavonia on the N. and E. by Bosnia on the S. and by

by Carniola on the W. sub. to the house of Austria.

CROCCEIUS, or **HOAMBO**, a river of China, in Asia, rises in the mountains on the W. of the pr. of Suchuen, and runs along the frontiers of Tartary beyond the great wall, which it re-enters, and then runs S. between the provinces of Xanfi and Xenfi, and passing on E. through the provinces of Honan, Xantum and Nankin, after a course of near 2000 m. falls into the bay of Nankin, carrying with it a yellow sort of slime or mud, from whence it is sometimes called the yellow river. And neither the waters of this, or any other of the Chinese rivers, are fit to drink, till they are boiled, which is supposed to be one reason of boiling and infusing tea in them.

CROKEHORN, a market-town of Somersetshire, 131 m. from London, on the Exeter road.

CROMARTIE, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 57. 40. capital of the shire of Cromartie, in Scotland, sit. on the German sea, at the mouth of the Frith of Cromartie, 12 m. N. E. of Inverness.

CROMER, a market-town in Norfolk, sit. 22 m. N. of Norwich, and 127 N. E. of London.

CRONACH, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 50. 25. a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Bamberg, situate 20 miles North East of Bamberg, and subject to that bishop.

CRONEBURG, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 50. 15. a town of Germany, sit. in the landgr. of Hesse-Cassel, and sub. to the Landgrave, sit. 10 m. N. of Francfort.

CRONENBURG, E. lon. 12. 5. lat. 56. a fortress of Denmark, sit. on the island of Zeland, at the entrance of the Sound; where the Danes take toll of such ships as are bound for the Baltic.

CRONSLLOT, or **CROWN-CASTLE**, E. lon. 30. lat. 60. a castle and harbour in the little island of Cronslot, in the mouth of the river

Neva, and entrance of the gulph of Finland, in Russia, sit. 12 m. W. of Petersburg, a station of the Russian men of war; where there are great magazines of naval stores and docks, and yards for building of ships.

CRONSTAT, E. lon. 25. lat. 47. a town of Transilvania, sit. near the frontiers of Moldavia, 50 m. N. E. of Hermanstat, sub. to the house of Austria.

CROSSEN, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 52. 5. a town of Silesia, sit. on the Oder, 35 miles N. W. of Glogaw.

CROTOY, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 50. 15. a town of France, sit. in the pr. of Picardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, 14 m. N. W. of Abbeville.

CROWLAND, a market-town in Lincolnshire, sit. 11 m. N. E. of Peterborough.

CROWN POINT, 75 W. lon. 44 N. lat. a strong fort, on the South side of the gut or river which connects Lake Sacrament with Lake Champlain. After several unsuccessful attempts, during this present war, it was taken by Gen. Amherst, in August, 1759.

CROYDON, a market-town in Surry, sit. 10 m. S. of London, on the road to Lewes.

CRUZ, or **CROIX (ST.)** W. lon. 64. lat. 17. 30. one of the Caribbee islands in America, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 60 miles S. E. of Porto Rico, sub. to France.

CUBA, an island of N. America, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, between 74 and 87 degrees of W. lon. and between 20 and 23 degrees of N. lat. being 800 m. and upwards in length from E. to W. and generally about 70 m. broad. A ridge of hills pretty well covered with wood, running through the middle of the island from E. to W. but the lands near the coast generally a plain champaign country. There are great many rivulets running from the hills N. and S. but they have

a very

a very short course. There are also abundance of commodious harbours about the island, one particularly on the S. E. part of the island, where the English admiral and general landed several thousand men, in July 1741, and encamped there, in a fine plentiful country; but the rainy season coming on, they lay there till most of them rotted, and then returned to Jamaica, without attempting any thing. St. Jago in the S. E. part of the island, is esteemed the capital; but the Havannah on the N. W. is much more considerable, on account of its trade, and the rendezvous of the galleons annually on their return to Spain. It is not a very fruitful island, at least it produces little, through the sloth of the inhabitants; and were it not for its commodious situation and fine harbours, would have been abandoned probably by the Spaniards, as Hispaniola in a manner was, after they had destroyed the numerous Indian inhabitants. Cuba lies about 20 m. S. of Florida, 50 W. of Hispaniola, and 75 N. of Jamaica.

CUBA, or ALCUBA, W. lon. 8. 40. lat. 38. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Entre-tajo and Guadiana, 10 m. S. of Evora.

CUBAGUA, W. lon. 64. lat. 10. 15. an island in America, sit. between the island of Margareta and Terra Firma, sub. to Spain.

CUCKFIELD, a market-town in Suffex, sit. 13 m. S. W. of East Grinstead.

CUENCA, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 40. 12. a city of New Castile in Spain, sit. 85 m. E. of Madrid. The see of a bishop.

CUENZA, W. lon. 78. 40. S. lat. 7. a city in Peru.

CULIACAN, W. lon. 117. lat. 24. capital of the pr. of Culiacan, in Mexico, in N. America, sit. near the Pacific ocean, opposite to the S. end of California, sub. to Spain.

CULLEMBACH, or CULLEMBERG, Marquisate, the N. E. division of the cir. of Franconia, in Germany.

CULLENBACK, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 50. 20. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the river Maine, 25 m. E. of Bamberg.

CULLEN, W. lon. 2. 12. lat. 57. 38. a parl. town in Scotland, sit. on the sea coast of the county of Bamf, 40 m. N. W. of Aberdeen.

CULLENBURG, E. lon. 5. 10. lat. 51. 55. a town of the United Provinces, sit. on the river Lech, in the Betew, in the pr. of Guelderland, 10 m. S. E. of Utrecht.

CULLITON, a market-town of Devon, sit. 17 m. S. E. of Exeter.

CULLODEN-ROUSE, sit. 3 m. E. of Inverness, near which the King's forces, commanded by his R. Highness the D. of Cumberland, obtain'd a complete victory, and thereby put an end to the rebellion, 16 April 1746.

CULM, E. lon. 19. lat. 53. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Prussia, sit. on the river Weisfel, 50 m. S. of Dantzick.

CULMORE, W. lon. 7. 40. lat. 55. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Londonderry, and pr. of Ulster, sit. on the coast of Loughfoyle, 5 m. N. of Londonderry.

CURLOS, W. lon. 3. 34. lat. 56. 8. a parl. town in Scotland, sit. on the river Forth, in the co. of Menteith 23 m. N. W. of Edinburgh.

CUMBERLAND, a co. in the N. of England, separated from Scotland by Solway Frith, and river.

CUNNINGHAM, a shire of Scotland, sit. on the Frith of Clyde, opposite to Bute island.

CUR, or CYRUS, a river of Asia, rises in mount Caucasus, and running S. through Georgia and the pr. of Chirvan in Persia, unites its waters with the rivers Arras or Araxes, and continues its course E. to the Caspian sea.

CURASSOW, or CURACAO, W. lon. 71. lat. 12. an island of the Lesser Antilles, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, opposite to Coro, or Venezuela on the Terra Firma, in S. America, sub. to the Dutch, from whence they carry on a clandestine smuggling trade

with the Spanish settlements on the Terra Firma; a practice they complained of much in the Jamaica-men, and used great endeavours to put a stop to it, which they had no sooner effected, than they fell into the same traffic themselves, and take care usually to send ships of such force, that they are out of danger of their Guarda Costas.

CURDISTAN, the ancient Assyria, lies part of it in Asiatic Turkey, and part of it in Persia, having Turcomania or Armenia on the N. and Eyraca Arabic or Chaldæa on the S. in which pr. Nineveh anciently stood, on the eastern bank of the river Tigris, opposite to Mousul.

CUSCO, W. lon. 72. S. lat. 13. the capital city of Peru, in S. America, during the reigns of the Incas or Indian emperors. It stands on a little hill, in the midst of a spacious plain, surrounded by mountains, from which fall four streams, which water the adjacent country, one of them running thro' the city, and supplying several canals in the chief streets. The principal buildings in it, when the Spaniards conquered the country, were the temple of the sun, and the emperor's palace. The temple of the sun was the richest on the face of the earth, both the ceiling and the walls being covered or lined with massy gold plate on the inside; at the E. end was the image of the sun, which covered the wall from top to bottom, consisting of one gold plate, which was twice as thick as the plates that covered the other walls. This image, falling to the share of a Spanish officer, 'tis said he played it away in one night; and though the Peruvians worshipped no other deity in this temple but the sun, yet were there images of all animals, birds, beasts, and fishes, of wrought gold, as big as the life, dedicated to the sun; and having more than were sufficient to adorn the temple, they were piled up in rooms adjoining to it in heaps, when the Spaniards arrived there. This city the Spaniards would probably have made the seat

of their government, if it had not stood so far from the sea; for nothing could be more commodiously situated, as this was upon an eminence, in a pleasant fruitful country, abounding in springs and rivulets, most desirable things in a hot climate, where it never rains. Cusco is still a fine city, and the see of a bishop; and stands about 350 m. E. of Lima.

CUSTRIN, E. lon. 15. lat. 52. 40. a city of Brandenburg, in Germany, sit. on the river Oder, 45 m. E. of Berlin. This city suffered very much by the Russian army in 1758: near it was fought the famous battle in which the K. of Prussia defeated the Russian army, leaving 20,000 dead on the field.

CUYO, a division of Chili, in S. America.

CYCLADES, a name given to certain islands that lie about the isle of Delos, in the Archipelago, sit. between Europe and Asia, and at length extended to all the little islands in those seas, who sent presents, and contributed to the revenues of the temple in Delos dedicated to Apollo and Diana, and said to be the place of their nativity.

CYDNUŠ RIVER, in Cilicia, in the Lesser Asia; the waters whereof were so cold, that Alexander was near losing his life by bathing in them.

CYPRUS, an island sit. in the most easterly part of the Levant, or Mediterranean sea, between 32 and 35 degrees of eastern lon. and between 35 and 36 degrees of N. lat. 60 m. S. of the coast of Caramania, or Cilicia, and 30 W. of the coast of Syria, being about 150 m. long, and 70 broad; the chief town Nicosia, the seat of the Turkish Beglerbeg, or Viceroy, and formerly the residence of the Kings of the island. Here is one of the mountains called Olympus; there is another of the same name in the Lesser Asia; and a third in Greece; but there are no springs or rivers but what the rains produce; which happened to fail them 30 years successively during the reign of Constantine the Great, the inhabitants were oblig'd

to abandon the island for some time; the soil however produces corn, wine, oil, wool, cotton, salt, and some silk; they have plenty also of flesh, fish, and fowl; and a pretty brisk trade, between the merchants of Europe and Asia; several European nations, particularly, the English, have their consuls and factors in this island. It was very populous while it was in the possession of the Christians, and had a great many good towns in it, but it is now so thinly inhabited, that half the lands lie uncultivated. The present inhabitants are Turks, Jews, Greeks, Armenians, and some few Latins. The Turks have the government, but the Greeks are most numerous. This island was dedicated to Venus; and her votaries, it is said, prostituted themselves to foreigners. It has been successively governed by the Egyptians, Phenicians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Saracens, Venetians, and Turks. Richard I. King of England, meeting with an unhospitable reception here, subdued the island, and transferred his right to it to Guy Lusignan, titular K. of Jerusalem, whose descendants transferred it to the state of Venice; from whom the Turks took it, anno 1570, and have remained in possession of it ever since.

CYRENE, the ter. of Barca, lying on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoly and Egypt, anciently so called.

CZACKATHURN, E. lon. 17. lat. 50. a town of Germany, in the D. of Stiria, and cir. of Austria, sit. near the confluence of the rivers Muer and Save, 50 m. N. E. of Grats.

CZASLAW, E. lon. 15. 8. lat. 49. 50. a town of Bohemia, sit. 35 m. S. E. of Prague. Near which battle was fought, in 1742, between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the latter had the advantage.

CZENSTOKOW, E. lon. 18. 40. lat. 51. 15. a town of Poland, sit. on the river Warta, in the pr. of Little Poland, 65 m. N. of Cracow.

CZERCASSI, E. lon. 32. lat. 49. 50. a town of the Ukrain, in Russia, sit. on the river Nieper, 90 m. S. E. of Kiof.

CZERNIC, E. lon. 15. lat. 46. 12. a town of Carniola, in the cir. of Austria, sit. 25 m. S. E. of Lauback; remarkable for its lake, from whence the waters retiring in the summer, it makes good pasture, and at Michaelmas they rush in again with a torrent from under the earth.

CZERNIGOF, E. lon. 31. 30. lat. 52. 50. capital of the pr. of Czernigof, in Russia, sit. near the frontiers of Poland, 90 m. N. E. of Kiof.

CZERSKOW, E. lon. 21. 30. lat. 52. 30. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Warfovia, sit. on the Vistula, 30 m. S. of Warsaw, capital of the pr. of Czerskow.

CZONGRODT, E. lon. 20. 45. lat. 46. 36. a town of Hungary, sit. on the river Thieffe, 13 m. N. of Segedin.

D A

DABUL, E. lon. 72. 30. lat. 17. 30. a port-town in the pr. of Decan, on the W. coast: of the Hither India, 160 m. N. of Goa.

DACA, E. lon. 89. lat. 23. 30. a city of Bengal, in the East-Indies, in Asia, sit. on a branch of the river Ganges, 125 m. E. of Huegly.

DACHAW, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 48. 20. a town of Bavaria, in Germany, sit. on the river Amber, 7 m. N. W. of Munich.

DACIA, anciently the name of Transilvania and Walachia, and some neighbouring countries.

DAGNO, or Ducagni, E. lon. 21. lat. 43. a city of Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. on the river Drino, 30 m. N. E. of Scutari.

DAGO, or Dagerwort, E. lon. 21. 30. lat. 58. 45. capital of the island of Dago, sit. on the Baltic sea, near

the coast of Livonia, 70 m. S. W. of Revel, sub. to Russia.

DAGHESTAN, a country of Asia, bounded by Circassia on the N. by the Caspian sea on the E. by Chirvan, a pr. of Persia, on the S. by Georgia, on the W. of which the chief towns are Tarku and Derbent; but the generality of the natives live in tents, wandering from place to place; and though they are but a small state, the country being mountainous, and of difficult access, none of the neighbouring powers have been able to subdue them. When they find themselves hard pressed at any time by one power, they put themselves under the protection of another; as lately, when they were attacked on the side of Persia by Kouli Khan, they called in the Russians, and so well defended themselves, with a little assistance given them underhand, that Kouli Khan was obliged to retire, having lost great part of his army in their mountains. The towns of Tarku and Derbent, on the Caspian sea, are usually in the possession of the Russians.

DAHOME, a K. of Africa, which lies N. of Whidah, or Fida, on the Guiney coast; the K. whereof lately made a conquest of Whidah, and very much disturbed the Negro trade of the Europeans.

DALEBURG, E. lon. 13. lat. 59. capital of the pr. of Dalia, in Sweden, sit. on the W. side of the Wener-Lake, 50 m. N. E. of Gottenburg.

DALECARLIA, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by Norway on the N. and W. by Helsingia and Gestricia on the E. and by Dalia, Wermeland, and Westmania, on the S. abounds with iron and copper mines.

DALECARLIA river, which gives the name to the pr. rises in the Dofrine mountains, which divide Norway from Sweden, and running from the N. W. to the S. E. through the whole pr. falls into the Bothnic gulph, between the provinces of Up-land and Gestricia.

DALEM, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 50. 47. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Limburg, 9 m. N. E. of the city of Liege, sub. to the Dutch.

DALKEITH, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 55. 50. a town of Scotland, in the pr. of Lothian, 6 m. S. E. of Edinburgh.

DALIA, a pr. in Sweden, is bounded by Dalecarlia on the N. Wermeland and the Wener Lake on the E. Gothland on the S. and the Schagerach sea and Norway on the W.

DALMATIA, bounded by the pr. of Bosnia on the N. by Servia on the E. by Albania on the S. and Morlachia and the gulph of Venice on the W. most of it sub. to the Turks, but some towns on the sea-coast, sub. to the Venetians.

DAM, E. lon. 7. lat. 53. 25. a town of the pr. of Groningen, in the United Provinces, sit. near the Dollart Bay, 12 m. N. E. of Groningen.

DAM, E. lon. 15. lat. 53. 50. sit. on the river Oder, in Pomerania, opposite to Stettin, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

DAMAN, a port-town of the Hither India, in Asia, in the pr. of Guzurat, or Cambaya, sit. on the W. coast of India, 80 m. S. of Surat, in 72 degrees 20 m. E. lon. and 20 degrees of N. lat. subject to the Portuguese.

DAMASCUS, or **SCHAM**, E. lon. 36. lat. 33. 15. the capital city of the S. part of Syria, sit. 90 m. N. E. of Jerusalem, and 200 m. S. of Aleppo, in a pleasant fruitful plain, so extensive, that the mountains which encompass it are but just discernible, and exceedingly well watered by rivulets. The town is about 2 miles long, and encompassed with gardens for near 30 m. and there is scarce a garden which has not a fine quick stream running through it, with fountains, cascades, and other water-works. The natives will have this to be the seat of Paradise; and have a tradition, that Adam was formed

formed of the dust of the neighbouring fields.

DAMBEA, E. lon. 34. lat. 15. the capital of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, in Africa, sit. at the head of a lake, to which it gives name, 300 m. W. of the Red-sea.

DAMGARTIN, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 54. 30. a town of Swedish Pomerania, sit. on a bay of the Baltic-sea, 20 m. W. of Straelsund.

DAMIETTA, E. lon. 32. lat. 31. a port-town of Egypt, in Africa, sit. on the Eastern mouth of the river Nile, 4 m. from the sea, and 100 m. N. of Grand Cairo, the ancient Pelusium.

DAMME, E. lon. 3. 10, lat. 51. 15. a fortress in Dutch Flanders, 4 m. N. E. of Bruges.

DAMVILLERS, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 49. 30. sit. on the confines of Lorraine, 30 m. W. of Thionville, sub. to France.

DANCALA, E. lon. 34. lat. 17. 15. a town of Nubia, in Africa, sit. on the river Nile, 260 m. S. W. of Sagem.

DANEURG, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 53. 25. a city of Germany, in the E. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Lunenburg, sit. 38 m. S. E. of the city of Lunenburg.

DANTZICK, E. lon. 18. lat. 54. the capital of Regal Prussia, in the K. of Poland, sit. on the western shore of the river Wefer, or Vistula, which a little below falls into the Baltic-sea. It is an excellent harbour, and has the best foreign trade of any port within the Baltic. It stands 140 m. N. of Warsaw, and 60 m. S. W. of Königsburgh. The town is large, and encompassed with a wall and fortifications of a great extent. The houses are well built of stone, or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries, containing vast magazines of corn, and naval stores, are still higher, to which the shipping lie close and make in their lading; for the Dutch annually import from hence a great many thousand tons of corn, timber,

and naval stores; and other nations some; but the Dutch having the greatest share of this trade, paying for their merchandise with pickled herrings, the spices of India, sugars, brandy, and other produce of the more southern countries; whereas the English and other nations, are forced to purchase these things chiefly with treasure. The inhabitants are computed to amount to 200,000 souls, who are subject to a mixed kind of government. Their magistracy consists of thirty senators, who continue for life, four of them burgo-masters; besides these are 13 consuls, who elect the said burgo-masters out of their own body; and elect the judges and all other officers of the city, from whom there lies an appeal to the 13 consuls and 4 burgo-masters; and from them to the republic of Poland. The king annually nominates a burgo-master out of the consuls, to represent his person in the senate; and all sentences of death must be signed by him in the king's name. One hundred burgeses are elected to represent the peoples grievances, and defend their privileges, and inspect the administration of the government; and the hundred, with the concurrence of the senate, present the clergy to vacant benefices. The established religion is the Lutheran; but Papists, Calvinists, and Anabaptists, are tolerated. The jurisdiction of the town extends 40 m. round the city; and they maintain a garrison at their own expence, and coin money, with the effigies of the K. on one side, and the city arms on the reverse. They are said to be under the protection of Poland; but if they had not been protected by other powers against their enemies, their state had been subverted long since. In the year 1703, the English, the Dutch, and the K. of Prussia, entered into an alliance for their protection against the Swedes, who would have extorted a sum of money from them, as they did again in the year 1706.

when the K. of Sweden threatened them with a visit, on his success against K. Augustus, if they refused to acknowledge Stanislaus for their K. But in the year 1734, when they took the part of Stanislaus against the present K. of Poland, and actually harboured and protected him in their city, having been purchased with French money, they were besieged by the Muscovites and Saxons, obliged to surrender, and forced to purchase their peace with several hundred thousand pounds, for suffering Stanislaus to make his escape out of the city during the siege.

DANUBE, one of the finest rivers in Europe, rises in the Black-forest, in the pr. of Suabia, in the S. W. of Germany, and running N. E. through Suabia, visits Ulm, the capital; then running E. through Bavaria and Austria, passes by Ratibon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna; then entering Hungary, it runs S. E. from Presburg or Buda, and so on to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Walachia and Moldavia; then discharges itself by several channels into the Black-sea, through the pr. of Bessarabia. It is so deep Between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Christians have fleets of men of war upon it, which frequently engaged during the late wars; and yet the cataracts below, render it unnavigable to the Black-sea; and there are also several cataracts above Buda.

DARBY, the cap. of Derbyshire, sit. on the river Darwent, 126 m. N. of London; gives the title of Earl to the family of Stanley; and sends two members to parliament.

DARDA, E. lon. 20. lat. 46. 5. a town of Hungary, sit. on the W. side of the Danube, at the end of the bridge of Esseck, 80 m. N.W. of Belgrade.

DARDANELLS, E. lon. 27. lat. 40. 5. two castles at the entrance of the Hellespont, where all ships going to Constantinople are examined.

Here formerly stood the castle of Sestos on the European side, and Abydos on the Asian side, the strait being about 2 m. over.

DARIEN, or Terra-firma proper, is a pr. of Terra firma, in S. America, being a narrow isthmus, which joins the N. to S. America, and bounded by the N. sea on the N. by the gulph or river of Darien, which divides it from the pr. of Carthagena on the E. and by the pr. of Payan and the S. sea on the S. and by another part of the S. sea and the pr. of Veragua on the W. lying between 78 and 83 degrees of W. lon. and between 8 and 10 degrees of N. lat. It lies in the form of a bow or crescent, about the great bay of Panama in the S. sea, and is 300 m. in length and 60 in breadth, from sea to sea. This pr. if it be not the richest, of the most importance to the Spaniards; and has been the scene of more action than any pr. in America, being situated both on the N. and S. seas; the gold sands found in some of the rivers; but above all the wealth of Peru being brought hither, and from hence imported to Europe, has induced many enterprising people to attempt Panama, Porto-Bello, and other towns of the pr. in order to come in for a share of these treasures with the Spaniards or dispossess them of their country. But it is very far from being a desirable place to inhabit; for it is generally mountainous and barren, excessive hot, and the low ground overflowed with almost perpetual rains. The mountains so vastly high and difficult of access, that it takes up a great many days to pass through the isthmus be not more than 60 m. over. It was from these mountains the Spaniards first discovered the S. sea, or Pacific ocean, anno 1513, and gave it the name of the S. sea, because they crossed the isthmus from the N. sea, though really the Pacific ocean lies between the continent of America.

DARK

D A

DARKING, a market town of Surry, sit. 24 m. S. of London, in the road to Arundel.

DARLINGTON, a market-town of the co. of Durham, sit. 18 m. S. of the city of Durham, and 238 N. of London; gives title of Earl to the family of Vane.

DARMSTAT, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 49. 45. the capital of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, sit. on the river Darmstadt, 14 m. S. of Frankfort, and 13 m. S. E. of Mentz, sub. to the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt.

DARTFORD, a market-town of Kent, in the Dover road, 15 m. S. E. of London.

DARTMOUTH, a borough and port-town of Devonshire, sit. on the English channel, 31 m. S. of Exeter; from whence the family of Legg take the title of Earl; sends two members to parliament.

DARWENT, a river which rises in the Peak in Derbyshire, and running from N. to S. through that county, falls into the Trent.

DAVENTRY, or **DAINTRY**, a market-town of Northamptonshire, sit. 72 m. from London, on the road to Coventry.

DAVIDS ST. W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 52. a city of Pembrokehire, sit. near the Irish channel, 20 m. N. W. of Pembroke, and 272 m. N. W. of London. The see of a bishop.

DAVIDS ST. E. lon. 79. 40. lat. 1. 45. a town and fort, sit. on the coast of Cormandel, in the Hither India, in Asia, sit. 80 m. S. of Fort St. George; one of the strongest fortresses the English have in India, from whence they import chints, calicoes and muslins.

DAVIS'S straits, run N. W. from Cape Farewell, in 60 degrees N. lat. to Baffin's Bay, in 80 degrees, separating Greenland from N. America. Davis passed them in 1585, endeavouring to find a N. W. passage.

DAUPHIN FORT, E. lon. 48. 5.

D E

lat. 54. a fort built by the French, on the E. coast of the island of Madagascar, in Africa.

DAUPHINE, a pr. of France, bounded by Burgundy on the N. Piedmont, a pr. of Italy, on the E. by Provence on the S. and by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc and Lyonois on the W.

DAX, or **DAQUES**, W. lon. r. lat. 43. 45. a city of France, cap. of the ter. of Les Landes, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. on the river Adour, 22 m. N. of Bayonne, and 65 m. S. of Bourdeaux, anciently the capital of Aquitain.

DEAD-SEA, the lake Asphaltis, in Palestine, in Asia, so called, into which the river Jordan runs; supposed to be the place where Sodom and Gomorrah stood. It is about 70 m. long, and 20 broad. The water of the lake is not only salt, but very bitter and nauseous. It is inclosed on the E. and W. with high mountains, which abound with sulphurous stones; and the bitumen this lake affords, exactly resembles pitch, and can only be distinguished from it by its sulphurous smell and taste.

DEAD-MAN'S-HEAD, a cape or point of land near Tregony, in Cornwall, between St. Mawes and Fowey.

DEAL, a port-town of Kent, between which and the Goodwin sands, the shipping usually ride in the Downs, on going out or coming home, about 72 m. E. of London.

DEAN, a forest in Gloucestershire, N. of the river Severn.

DEERECEN, E. lon. 21. 10. lat. 47. 45. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 77 m. E. of Buda.

DEBENHAM, a market-town of Suffolk, 14 m. N. of Ipswich.

DECAN, a pr. of the Hither Peninsula of India, in Asia, is bounded by the pr. of Cambaya, or Guzurat, on the N. by Golconda and Berar on the E. by Visapour on the S. and by the Indian ocean on the W. The chief inland town Auren-gabad;

gabad; and upon the coast the town of Bombay.

DECISE, E. lon. 3. 32. lat. 46. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleanois, and ter. of Nivernois, sit. on the river Loire, 15 m. S. E. of Nevers.

DECKENDORF, E. lon. 13. lat. 48. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the Danube, 37 m. S. E. of Ratibon.

DEDDINGTON, a market-town of Oxfordshire, 16 m. N. of Oxford.

DEDHAM, a market-town of Essex, 10 m. N. E. of Colchester.

DEE, the river which Chester stands upon.

DEEPING, a market-town in Lincolnshire, sit. 8 m. N. of Peterborough, and 42 S. of Lincoln.

DELFT, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 52. 6. a city of the United Netherlands, capital of Delftland, in the pr. of Holland, sit. 8 m. N. E. of Rotterdam, and 30 m. S. W. of Amsterdam. It is pleasantly situated in the meadows, and canals run thro' the streets, planted with trees. It is a small city, about 2 m. in circumference, defended against inundations by three dams or dykes. It has no great trade at present, but is the retirement of the wealthiest merchants. In one of their churches is the tomb of William I. Prince of Orange, who was assassinated. In this town is made the best earthen ware, from hence called Delft ware.

DELLY, E. lon. 76. lat. 29. the capital of the pr. of Delly, and at present of all the Hither India, in Asia; a large populous city, 9 or 10 m. in circumference, sit. on the river Gemina, 130 m. N. of Agra, and 340 S. of Lahor. Delly was the residence of the present Mogul Emperor, when Kouli Khan invaded India; and here he kept the Mogul prisoner, with his nobility and generals, till he had obliged them to deliver him all the wealth they had in their possession, or could extort from their vassals and depen-

dents; and not content with this, he put several of the great men to the torture, when they did not answer his expectations; which occasioning an insurrection against the invader, he plundered the city and massacred great part of the natives; after which he released the Mogul, having obliged him to transfer some provinces of India which lay next to Persia, to that crown; and carried away with him the greatest treasure that ever was amassed together by any conqueror, chiefly in diamonds, the produce of Golconda, a pr. of India; which Aureng-Zebe, the ancestor of this Mogul, had wrested from the K. of Golconda, and driven him from his throne, about three-score years before.

DELLY, a pr. of India, in Asia, bounded by Bencab and Jamba on the N. Becar on the E. Agra on the S. and the Hin-downs, or Indostan proper, on the W.

DELMONHURST, E. lon. 8. 12. lat. 53. 25. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, sit. on the river Delm, 9 m. W. of the city of Bremen, subject to Denmark, with the ter. about it.

DELOS, E. lon. 25. 50. lat. 37. 26. the chief of the islands of the Cyclades, in the Archipelago; but the least of all of them, not being more than 6 m. in circumference, sit. a little S. of Mycone and Tinos. This island, the ancients supposed was the place of Apollo's and Diana's nativity; and therefore the Greeks instituted public festivals, erected temples, and sent priests, sacrifices, and choirs of virgins hither, to do them honour. But the island is now destitute of inhabitants.

DELPHOS, E. lon. 22. 15. lat. 38. 30. anciently a great city of Achaia, now Livadia, in Turkey, sit. on the side of the mountain Parnassus, 10 m. N. of the gulph of Lepanto, where the town of Castro now stands; much resorted to formerly on account of the temple of Apollo.

Apollo, and the Dark-Cave, from whence the Pythian priestess pronounced her oracles, sitting on a tripod, swelling and foaming like one possessed.

DELSBERG, or **DESEBERG**, a town of Switzerland, in the bish. of Basil, sit. 17 m. S. W. of the city of Basil, and sub. to the Switzers.

DELTA, the Lower Egypt, called so anciently from its triangular form.

DEMER, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, on which the city of Mechlin stands.

DEMONA valley, the N. E. pr. of Sicily, of which Messina is the capital city.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a co. of N. Wales, bounded by the Irish sea on the N. by Flintshire on the E. by Merioneth on the S. and Carnarvon on the W.

DENBIGH, capital of the co. sit. on the river Alwy, 210 m. N. W. of London; sends one member to parliament; gives title of Earl to the family of Fielding.

DENDERMOND, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 51. 10. a fortified town of the Austrian Netherlands, and pr. of Flanders, sit. in a marshy ground, at the confluence of the rivers Scheld and Dender, 12 m. E. of Ghent. Taken by the allies, anno 1706, and now sub. to the house of Austria.

DENIA, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 39. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. on the coast of the Mediterranean, opposite to the isle of Ivica, and 30 m. S. of Valencia.

DENMARK, a K. sit. between 8 and 13 degrees of E. lon. and between 54 and 58 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the sea called the Cate-gate, or Schaggerrach, which separates it from Norway, on the N. by the same sea, and the straits called the Sound, which separates it from Sweden, on the E. by the Baltic sea, and part of Germany on the S. and by the German Ocean on the W. The country is generally a flat bar-

ren sand, and thick foggy air, occasioned by the seas, which almost surround it, and their numerous lakes. The Peninsula of Jutland was anciently called the Cimbrian Chersonese, or the Peninsula of the Cimbri. What is now properly called Denmark, consists of Jutland, the islands of Zeland and Funen, and the little islands about them. As to the K. of Norway, the D. of Holstein, Oldenburgh, and Delmonhurst, these are indeed part of the K. of Denmark's dominions, but different countries.

The constitution of this K. has been frequently altered, sometimes their Kings have been hereditary, at others elective, sometimes limited and restrained by the States, consisting of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and peasants; and at others absolute, as they have been ever since the year 1660; when the peasants finding themselves grievously oppressed by the nobility and gentry, agreed to make the crown absolute and hereditary, in which they were joined by the clergy. And the K. having assembled the nobility and gentry in a garrisoned town, in a manner compelled them to resign their liberties into his hands.

The forces the K. of Denmark has usually on foot in Denmark, Norway, and Holstein, amount to near 40,000; but most of them are maintained by other princes, to whom he lets out, and receives a subsidy, almost equal to the pay of the troops besides, so that they rather add to the revenue of the crown than diminish it; though they are very burdensome frequently to the farmers of the country, on whom they are quartered while they remain at home.

The revenues of this Prince are computed to amount to about 500,000 l. per annum, arising from the crown lands, customs, and other duties on beer, malt, corn, paper, a land-tax, poll-tax, &c. In Norway, the revenue arises from the tenth of the

the timber, tar, fish, oil, mines, and an excise, with the rest of the taxes enumerated in Denmark, and levied with much greater oppression, as they are a distant, and a kind of rival kingdom.

The produce of Denmark and Norway, consists chiefly in timber, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and lean cattle. They have very little corn, except rye; and the produce of the mines of Norway is not comparable to that of Sweden.

Their religion is Lutheran, no other tolerated; and the clergy depend on the state for their subsistence; the church lands having been seized by the government at the reformation.

DENNIS ST. a town of France, 4 m. N. of Paris, where most of the Kings of France are interred.

DEPTFORD, a town in Kent, sit. on the river Thames, 3 m. E. of London; considerable on account of its fine docks for building of ships, and the King's yard there.

DERBENT, E. lon. 50. lat. 41. 25. a city of Daghistan, in Asia, sit. on the W. coast of the Caspian sea, sub. to Russia.

DEREHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, sit. 15 m. W. of Norwich, and 101 N. E. of London.

DERWENT, a river which rises in the N. riding of Yorkshire, and running S. falls into the Ouse.

DERWENTWATER, a river which runs through Cumberland, from the S. E. to the N. W. and forming several lakes in its passage, falls into the Irish sea below Cockermouth; from which water James Fitz-James took the title of Earl.

DESEADA, or **DESIDERADA**, W. lon. 61. lat. 16. 30. one of the Caribbee islands in the Atlantic ocean, in America, E. of the island of Guadalupe, sub. to France.

DESEADA, or **CAPE DESIRE**, W. lon. 84. S. lat. 53. 30. the most westerly cape of the straits of Magellan, in America, at the entrance of the S. sea.

DESIRE, E. lon. 3. 32. lat. 46. 48. a town of France, in the D. of Nivernois, and pr. of Orleans, sit. on the river Loire, 15 m. S. E. of Nevers.

DESSAU, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 51. 50. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and pr. of Anhalt, sit. on the river Elbe, 60 m. N. W. of Dresden, sub. to the Pr. of Anhalt Dessau.

DETHMOLD, E. lon. 8. 35. lat. 52. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, 15 m. N. of Paderborn.

DETTINGEN, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 50. 8. a village of Germany, sit. in the cir. of the Upper Rhine in the ter. of Hanau, 9 m. E. of the town of Hanau, and 4 W. of Aschaffenburg; where the Austrians and their English allies, on the 16th of June 1743, were attacked and interrupted in their march from Aschaffenburg to Hanau by the French, but had the good fortune to repulse and break through the enemy, and continue their march to Hanau; was not thought convenient however, to pursue the enemy over the river Maine, or stay to carry off the wounded men from the field of battle; whereupon the French returned to the field of battle next day, and made the wounded men their prisoners.

DEVA, W. lon. 2. 10. lat. 42. 20. a port town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, and ter. of Guipuscoa, on the bay of Biscay, 40 m. E. of Bilbao.

DEVENTER, E. lon. 6. lat. 52. 20. a city of the United Provinces, and pr. of Overijssel, sit. on the shore of the river IJssel, 3 m. N. of Zutphen.

DEVIZES, a borough town of Wiltshire, sit. 14 m. W. of Marlborough, and 88 W. of London, sends two members to parliament.

DEVONSHIRE, a co. in the W. of England, having the Bristol channel on the N. Somersetshire and Dorsetshire on the E. the

fish channel on the S. and Cernall on the W. from whence the family of Cavendish take the title of Duke.

DEUX PONTS, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 49. 25. a city of Germany, in the val. of the Rhine, 60 m. N. E. of Nancy.

DEYNSE, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 51. town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Lys, 9 m. S. W. of Ghent.

DIARBEK pr. the ancient Mesopotamia, is sit. between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, in Asiatic Turkey, bounded by Turcomania on the N. by Persia on the E. by Eyra Arabic or Chaldæa on the S. and by Syria on the W.

DIARBEK, E. lon. 42. lat. 47. the capital of the pr. of Diar, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the river Tigris near its source, 200 m. of Aleppo, and 240 N. of Bag-

DAUPHINE, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 44. 50. town of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, sit. on the river Drome, 10 m. S. of Grenoble. The see of the bish.

DIEGEM, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 51. town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 3 m. N. of Brussels.

DIEPPE, E. lon. 1. 15. lat. 49. 55. port-town of France, sit. on the English channel, 30 m. N. of Rouen, opposite to the port of Rye, in England: a station of the French privateers, which occasioned its being boarded by the English in the late war, but the harbour will not admit ships of burden.

DIEPHOLT, E. lon. 8. lat. 53. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, sit. at the N. End of the IJssel lake, 35 m. S. of Bremen, subject to the Elector of Hanover.

DIERST, E. lon. 5. lat. 51. 5. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Demer, 15 m. N. E. of Lou-

DIETS, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 50.

28. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and co. of Nassau, sit. on the river Lohn, 20 m. N. of Mentz, sub. to the house of Nassau Orange.

DIGNE, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 44. 6. a city of France, in the pr. of Provence, 55 m. N. of Toulon. The see of a bish.

DIJON, E. lon. 5. 5. lat. 47. 15. the capital of the pr. of Burgundy, sit. on the river Ouche, 140 m. S. E. of Paris.

DILLEMBURG, E. lon. 8. 8. lat. 50. 45. a city of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and co. of Nassau, sit. 40 m. N. of Francfort, sub. to the house of Nassau.

DILLENGEN, E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 48. 40. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Danube, 20 m. N. E. of Ulm, and a little S. E. of Hochstet, the usual residence of the bishop of Augsburg, who is sovereign of it.

DINANT, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 18. a town of Germany in the bish. of Liege, sit. on the river Maes, 12 m. S. of Namur.

DINANT, W. lon. 2. 5. lat. 48. 30. a town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. 10 m. S. of St. Malo.

DINGELFING, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 48. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Isar, 20 m. E. of Landshut.

DINGLE-ICOUGH, W. lon. 10. 18. lat. 52. a port-town of Ireland, in the co. of Kerry, and pr. of Munster, sit. on Dingle-bay, 74 m. W. of Limerick; sends two members to parliament.

DINGWEL, W. lon. 4. 15. lat. 57. 45. a parl. town of Scotland, sit. on the Frith of Cromartie, in the co. of Ross, 15 m. W. of Cromartie.

DINKELSPIEL, E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 49. a city of Germany in the cir. of Suabia, near the confines of Franconia, 40 m. N. of Ulm.

DISS, a market-town in Norfolk, sit. on the river Waveney, 18 m. E. of Thetford.

DITMARSH, a ter. of the D. of Holstein, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, in Germany.

DIV, E. lon. 69. lat. 21. a little island and town, sit. on the coast of Guzurat, in the Hither India, in Asia, 200 m. W. of Surat, sub. to Portugal.

DIUL, E. lon. 67. lat. 25. 15. a port-town of Asia, in the pr. of Tatta, or Sinda, in the Hither India, sit. W. of the river Indus, on the Indian ocean, 60 m. W. of the city of Tatta; lately transferred by the Mogul, with the rest of the pr. to Persia.

DIXMUDE, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 51. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Ypres, 11 m. N. of the city of Ypres, and 33 m. W. of Ghent.

DIZIER (ST.) E. lon. 5. lat. 48. 32. a city of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Marne, 45 m. N. E. of Troyes.

DOBELIN, E. lon. 23. 30. lat. 57. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Courland, sit. 40 m. W. of Mittau.

DOBEZIN, E. lon. 19. lat. 52. 54. a town of Great Poland, sit. on the river Wesel, 73 m. N. W. of Warsaw.

DOCKUM, E. lon. 6. lat. 53. 25. a city of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Friesland, 10 m. N. E. of Lewarden.

DOEL, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 51. 20. a town of Dutch Brabant, sit. on the W. side of the Scheld, opposite to Lillo, 9 m. N. W. of Antwerp.

DOESBURG, E. lon. 6. lat. 52. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Guelderland, sit. on the river Yssel, 9 m. S. of Zutphen.

DOFRINE mountains, divide Sweden from Norway.

DOGADO, the Duchy, a pr. of the Venetian ter. in Italy, having the Padouan on the W. and the gulph of Venice on the E. consisting of the islands on which Venice stands, and those about it, and of

the coast on the Terra Firma, or continent of Italy, opposite to them, of which the city of Venice is the capital.

DOL, W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 48. 35. a city of France in the pr. of Brittany, sit. near the English channel, 10 m. S. E. of St. Malo.

DOLCIGNO, E. lon. 19. lat. 42. 5. a port-town of Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 50 m. S. E. of Ragusa.

DOLE, E. lon. 5. 25. lat. 47. 10. a city of France, in the pr. of Franche Compté, sit. on the river Doux, 20 m. S. W. of Besançon.

DOLGELHEW, or **DELGELHEW** W. lon. 4. lat. 52. 50. a town of Wales, in the co. of Merioneth, sit. 31 m. N. W. of Montgomery.

DOLLART BAY, a large gulph which separates East Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the United Provinces.

DOLTABAD, E. lon. 75. 30. lat. 19. 30. a city of the Hither India in Asia, sit. in the K. of Decan, 240 m. S. E. of Surat.

DOMBES, a ter. of France, in the D. of Burgundy, on the W. bank of the river Soane.

DOMEA, a great river of Tonquin, in Asia, sometimes called Chaule, upon which the capital city of Keccio, and most of their towns stand. It rises in the pr. of Yunan in China, and running S. through the K. of Tonquin, discharges into the gulph of Cochin China, 106 degrees of E. lon. and 21 degrees of N. lat.

DOMINGO (ST.) W. lon. 70. lat. 18. 20. the capital of the island Hispaniola, in N. America, sit. on the S. side of the island, having pleasant fruitful country on the S. and E. the ocean on the S. and a large navigable river on the N. The approaches to it are so difficult that the natives baffled the most formidable force that ever was sent to America by the English, though commanded by experienced generals viz. Pen, and Venables, in the

165; however they made a conquest of the island of Jamaica, after their retiring from St. Domingo. Columbus built this city, and gave it the name of Dominica, in memory of his father Dominic. It is a large town and excellent harbour, the see of an archb. the most ancient royal audience in America, and the seat of the governor of the island, and still sub. to Spain, though the N. part of the island is in possession of the French.

DOMINICA, W. lon. 61. 20. lat. 16. one of the Caribbee islands, sit. in the Atlantic Ocean, in N. America, 26 m. N. of Martinico, and 140 N. W. of Barbadoes, sub. to England, but very little cultivated, and lately usurped by the French, who are fortifying it.

DOMITS, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 53. 27. a town of Germany in the pr. of Mecklenburgh, sit. on the river Elbe, 30 m. S. of Swerin.

DON, or **TANAIS RIVER**, rises in the pr. of Rezan, in Russia, and running S. E. passes by Woronets, and continuing its course still S. E. approaches near the river Wolga, where Peter the Great was cutting a canal for a communication between the two rivers. The river Don turns to the S. W. and dividing Asia from Europe, falls into the Palus Meotis, a little below the city of Asoph. At though Czar Peter did not live to finish the last canal, he had made another between the river Woronets, and another river which falls into the Wolga, whereby the Don had a communication with it, and both these rivers are deep enough to carry ships of good burden down to the Euxine and Caspian seas; but the sailing of Asoph has made the navigation of the Russians to the Euxine impracticable.

DONAT, St. E. lon. 3. 12. lat. 52. 23. a fortress in Dutch Flanders, a little west of Sluys.

DONAWERT, E. lon. 10. 40. lat. 48. 40. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the Danube, 40 m. N. E. of Ulm, and 25

W. of Ingoldstat. The forcing the intrenchments at Schellinburg, near this place, by the D. of Marlborough, in 1704, was one of the warmest actions in Q. Anne's wars.

DONCASTER, a market town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Don, 160 m. from London, on the great North road.

DONEGAL, a bor. in the co. of Donegal in Ireland; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Chichester.

DONERAILE, a bor. in the co. of Cork in Ireland; sends two members to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the family of St. Leger.

DONSY, E. lon. 3. 16. lat. 47. 17. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans and ter. of Nevers, 26 m. N. of Nevers.

DORAT, E. lon. 3. 12. lat. 46. 10. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans and ter. of March, 21 m. N. of Limoges.

DORCHESTER, the capital of Dorsetshire, sit. on the river Frome, 12 m. S. W. of London; gives the title of Marquis to the family of Pierpoint, Dukes of Kingston; sends two members to parliament.

DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, 50 m. from London, on the Gloucester road, formerly the see of a bishop.

DORDONNE, a river of France, which rises in the mountain of Auvergne, and running W. thro' the pr. of Guienne, falls into the river Garonne, 12 m. below Bourdeaux.

DORPT, or **DORPAT**, a city of Livonia, sit. on the river Ember, between the lakes of Worsero and Pepus, 50 m. S. of Narva, sub. to Russia, E. lon. 27. 25. lat. 58.

DORSTAN, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 51. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Mark, sit. on the river Lippe, 25 m. E. of Guelder.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT**, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 51. 47. a city of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. on an island in the river Maes, 10 m. E. of Rotterdam. Here

was held a synod of the Protestant divines, anno 1618, to which K. James I. sent some bishops.

DORTMOND, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 51. 25. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia and co. of Mark, sit. on the river Emster, 30 m. N. E. of Dusseldorp. An imperial city, or sovereign state.

DOUAY, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 15. a city of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Scarpe, 15 m. S. of Lille. It was taken by the allies on the 26th of June, 1710, after losing several thousand men before it; and retaken by the French, anno 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great-Britain and France.

DOVE, a river which divides Derbyshire from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, near Burton.

DOVE, W. lon. 15 min. lat. 47. 15. a town of France in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Anjou, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Angers.

DOVER, a borough, port-town and castle in the co. of Kent, sit. on a rock opposite to Calais, in France, 72 m. S. E. of London, and 16 S. E. of Canterbury. Once esteemed a strong fortress, and the key of the K. but the fortifications are antique, and a poor security against an enemy at present; neither is the harbour secure or capable of admitting ships of burden. Dover gives the title of Duke to the family of Douglas, and sends two members to parliament, styled barons of the cinque ports, of which Dover is chief.

DOUGLAS, W. lon. 4. 25. lat. 54. 7. a port-town on the coast of the isle of Man, equally distant from the English, Scotch and Irish shores, the best harbour in the island.

DOURLACH. See **DURLACH**.

DOURLENS, E. lon. 2. 22. lat. 50. 12. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. 15 m. N. of Amiens.

DOWN-PATRICK, W. lon. 5. 50. lat. 54. 23. capital of the co. of Down, in the pr. of Ulster in Ireland, sit. 7 m. W. of Strangford bay; sends two members to parliament.

DOWNETON, or **DUNKTON**, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. 5 m. S. of Salisbury, and 83 W. of London; sends two memb. to parl.

DOWNHAM, E. lon. 40 min. lat. 52. 40. a market-town in Norfolk, sit. near the river Ouse, 12 m. S. of Lynn, and 18 N. of Ely. Hither every Monday morning 1000 sometimes 2000, firkins of butter are brought and sent up the river Ouse to Cambridge, from whence it is conveyed to London in the Cambridge waggons, and gets the name of Cambridge butter, tho' very little of it is the produce of that county.

DOWNES, a road near the coast of Deal, in Kent, thro' which shipping pass in going out and returning home, and frequently make some stay; here also squadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous.

DRAVE, a large navigable river which rises in the archb. of Salzburg, in Germany, runs S. E. thro' the pr. of Stiria, and continuing its course S. E. divides Hungary from Sclavonia, and falls into the Danube at Esseeck.

DRAYTON, a market-town in Shropshire, sit. 11 m. N. of Newport.

DRESDEN, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 51. a city of Germany, capital of the El. of Saxony, sit. on the river Elbe, 65 m. N. W. of Prague, and 85 S. of Berlin. It is one of the largest and strongest towns in Germany, and was the only place which the K. of Sweden, Charles XII. could not reduce when he laid Saxony under contribution, anno 1706; here the Elector, then K. of Poland, resided, determined to defend the city to the last extremity; and his son Charles XII. ventured to come and take his leave of that K. after he had drained his country of all treasure; nor did the K. think of detaining his person, but let him return peaceably to his camp.

DREUX, W. lon. 1. 25. lat. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Chartres.

7 m. N. of Chartres, and 35 W. Paris.

DRINO, E. lon. 20. lat. 42. a port-town of Turkey, sit. on a bay in the gulph of Venice, to which it gives name, sit. 60 m. S. E. of Ragusa.

DROGHEDA, W. lon. 6. 30. lat. 54. 45. a port-town of Ireland, in the co. of Lowth and pr. of Leinster, on the river Boyne, 5 m. W. of the Irish channel, 23 m. N. of Dublin. The co. and bor. jointly send two memb. to parl. It gives title of Earl to the family of Moor.

DROITWICH, a borough-town of Worcestershire, sit. 7 m. N. of Worcester; where are considerable salt-works; sends two memb. to parl.

DRONTHEIM, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 51. 45. a city and port-town of Norway, capital of the pr. of Drontheim, on a bay of the Northern Ocean, 10 m. N. E. of Berghen.

DUMBOTE, W. lon. 6. 45. lat. 53. 45. a town of Ireland in the co. of Wexham and pr. of Ulster, sit. 8 m. W. of Dundalk.

DUMLANERK, W. lon. 3. 33. lat. 55. 13. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Nithsdale, sit. on the river Ure, 15 m. N. of Dumfries.

DRUSENHEIM, E. lon. 8. lat. 48. a town of Germany, in the pr. of Alsace, sit. on the W. side of the Rhine, 4 m. S. E. of Hagenau, 2 S. W. of Fort Louis.

DUBLIN, W. lon. 6. 25. lat. 53. 16. the capital of the pr. of Ireland, and of the K. of Ireland, at the mouth of the river Liffey, in the Irish channel, 60 m. W. of Holyhead; in Wales, and 270 m. W. of London. It is a beautiful city, pleasantly situated, in view of the sea on one side and a fine country on the other; the seat of the government and the chief courts of justice. It would have been a commodious and secure harbour, but the mouth of it is so choked up, that vessels of burden cannot come to the town. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a noble college, which

makes a univ. of itself, having 600 students in it of all sorts; and sends two members to parliament for the city, and two for the university.

DUDERSTAT, E. lon. 10. 8. lat. 51. 30. a town of Germany in the co. of Eissfeld, and cir. of Upper Saxony, sit. 35 m. N. E. of Cassel, sub. to the Elector of Mentz.

DUERO, or DURO, a river of Portugal, which rising in the N. E. of Old Castile, in Spain, runs from E. to W. thro' that pr. by Valladolid; then crosses the pr. of Leon, passing by Toro and Zamora, and entering Portugal at Miranda, runs S. dividing the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, then turning W. crosses Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Porto Port.

DUERSTEDE, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 52. 10. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Utrecht. sit. on the river Leek, 14 m. S. E. of the city of Utrecht.

DUISBURG, E. lon. 6. 12. lat. 51. 22. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia and ter. of Cheve, sit. on the river Roer, which falls into the Rhine a little below, 12 m. N. of Dusseldorp, sub. to Prussia.

DULCIGNO. See DOLCIGNO.

DULEEK, a bor. in the co. of Meath, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

DUMBLAIN, W. lon. 3. 45. lat. 56. 17. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Menteith, sit. 5 m. N. of Stirling; near which town was fought the battle of Sheriff-Moor, between the English commanded by the D. of Argyle, and the Scots commanded by the Earl of Mar, anno 1715; where a wing of each side was victorious, and the other wing defeated.

DUMFERMLING, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 56. 15. a parl. town in Scotland, sit. in the co. of Fife, 15 m. N. W. of Edinburgh: here was a magnificent abbey and palace of the Kings of Scotland, in which the Princess Elizabeth (daughter of K. James VI. and mother of the Princess Sophia,

from whom the present royal family are descended) was born.

DUMFRIES, the capital of the co. of Dumfries or Nithsdale, in Scotland, sit. on the river Nith, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 54. 45. 6 m. N. of Solway Frith.

DUNBAR, W. lon. 2. 12. lat. 56. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Lothian, sit. near the German sea, 25 m. E. of Edinburgh; rendered memorable by Cromwell's victory over the Scots, anno 1650.

DUNBARTON, W. lon. 4. 32. lat. 56. capital of the shire of Dunbarton, or Lenox, in Scotland, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, 16 m. N. W. of Glasgow.

DUNCANON fortrefs, W. lon. 6. 50. lat. 52. 10. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Wexford, and pr. of Leinster, sit. on the river Rofs, 6 m. E. of Waterford.

DUNDALK, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 54. 5. a port-town of Ireland, in the co. of Lowth and pr. of Leinster, sit. on a bay of the Irish sea, to which it gives its name, 18 m. N. of Drogheda; sends two members to parliament.

DUNDEE, W. lon. 2. 42. lat. 56. 32. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, sit. on the N. side of the Frith of Tay, 14 m. N. W. of St. Andrew.

DUNEBURG, E. lon. 26. 20. lat. 56. 36. a town of Livonia, sit. on the N. shore of the river Dwina, 76 m. S. E. of Riga, sub. to Russia.

DUNGANNON, W. lon. 7. lat. 54. 28. a town of Ireland in the co. of Tyrone and pr. of Ulster, sit. 11 m. N. of Armagh; sends two members to parliament.

DUNGARVAN, W. lon. 7. 32. lat. 52. sit. on Dungarvan bay, in the co. of Waterford, and pr. of Munster, in Ireland, 22 m. S. W. of Waterford town; gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Cork, and sends two members to parliament.

DUNGENESS, a cape or point of land on the coast of Kent, 5 m. S. of Romney.

DUNKELD, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 56. 36. a city of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, sit. on the river Tay, 12 m. N. of Perth.

DUNKIRK, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 51. a port-town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the English channel, at the mouth of the river Coln, 20 m. E. of Calais; 24 S. W. of Ostend, and 50 E. of Dover. The fortifications of which port, and the works that run out into the sea, had cost France more money than any fortress of that K. The town being taken from the Spaniards, by the united forces of England and France, was put into the hands of the English, anno 1688 but was sold to France in the reign of King Charles II. Whereupon the fortifications were much improved and it was the station of the French privateers in the wars that followed who grew rich with the spoils of the English. Whereupon Britain insisted on the harbour and fortifications being demolished, at the treaty of Utrecht anno 1713, which was done accordingly. This port would never admit of large men of war, all the mischief done from thence was done by light frigates and privateers.

DUNLEER, a bor. in the county of Lowth in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

DUNLE ROY, E. lon. 2. 4 lat. 46. 48. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleanois, and ter. of Berry, 17 m. S. of Bourges.

DUNMOW, a market-town of Essex, sit. 13 m. N. of Chelmsford.

DUNNINGTON, a market-town of Lincolnshire, sit. 28 m. S. E. of Lincoln.

DUNNOSE, a cape or point of land on the S. coast of the isle of Wight.

DUNOTER CASTLE, W. lon. 50. lat. 56. 50. a magnificent castle and palace in Scotland, in the co. of Merns, most agreeably situated on an eminence by the sea-coast, 12 S. of Aberdeen, and belonging to the Earl Marshal.

DUNROBIN CASTLE, W. lon. 40. lat. 58. 15. sit. on the sea coast, in the co. of Sutherland, 21 m. N. of Cromartie; a seat of the Earl of Sutherland.

DUNS, W. lon. 2. 12. lat. 55. 2. a market-town of Scotland, in the shire of Mers, sit. 12 m. W. of Berwick upon Tweed. Here Dun-cotus the schoolman was born.

DUNSTABLE, a market-town, 33 m. N. W. of London, on the Chester road, famous for a manufacture of lace and straw-hats.

DUNSTAR, a market-town of Somersetshire, sit. on Bristol channel, 25 m. W. of Bridgwater.

DUNWICH, a borough-town of Suffolk, sit. on the German sea, 12 m. N. E. of Saxmundham; sends two members to parliament.

DURANCE, a river of France, which rising in the Alps, runs W. along the confines of Dauphiné and Provence, then running S. by Sisteron, and afterwards W. thro' Provence, falls into the Rhone, a little below Avignon.

DURANGO, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Castile, 17 m. E. of Bilbao.

DURAZZO, E. lon. 20. lat. 41. a port-town of Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. on the E. side of the gulph of Venice, 20 m. S. of Brindisi, and 38 N. of Valona.

DUREUY, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 50. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxembourg, sit. 10 m. S. of Liege, and 23 S. E. of Namur.

DUREN, E. lon. 6. 12. lat. 50. a town of Germany, in the D. of Juliers, 8 m. S. of the city of Juliers, sub. to the El. palatine.

DURHAM, W. lon. 1. 12. lat. 55. the capital city of the co. of Durham, sit. on the river Were, 10 m. S. of Newcastle, and 256 m. N. of London; Durham is the see of

a bish. and principality, and sends two members to parliament.

DURLACA, or **DOURLACH**, E. lon. 8. 14. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia and ter. of Baden, sit. 15 m. N. E. of the city of Baden, and sub. to the prince of Baden Dourlach.

DURSLEY, a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. 15 m. S. W. of Gloucester; gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Berkeley.

DUSSELDORP, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 51. 15. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, capital of the D. of Berg. sit. on the E. shore of the Rhine, 20 m. N. of Cologne, at present in the possession of the Elector Palatine.

DUYVELAND, or **DIVELLAND**, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E. of the isle of Schonen, from which it is divided by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a pr. of Russia, having the White-sea on the N. and the pr. of Rubeninski on the S. the capital city Archangel.

DWINA, the name of a river, which rises in Lithuania in Poland, and running N. W. divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic sea at the Dunamunder fort, a little below Riga.

DWINA, a river which gives name to the pr. of Dwina, and running through it from S. to N. discharges itself into the White-sea a little below Archangel.

DYLE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rising in Brabant runs N. by Louvain, and having received the Demer, then runs W. by Mechlin, and falls into the Scheld at Ruppl-mond.

DYSERT, W. lon. 3. lat. 56. 10. a parliament town of Scotland, in the co. of Fife, sit. on the N. coast of the Forth, 11 m. N. of Edinburgh.

E A

EARNE LAKE, or **LOUGH-
EARNE**, a great lake of Ire-
land, in the co. of Fermanagh, and
pr. of Ulster, extending 30 m. in
length, joined by a narrow strait, on
which stands the town of Iniskilling,
the inhabitants whereof expressed an
uncommon bravery in the reduction
of Ireland at the revolution.

EASINGWOLD, a market town in
the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 12
m. N. of York.

EASTLOW, a bor. town of Corn-
wall, sit. near the coast of the Eng-
lish channel, 16 miles W. of Ply-
mouth; sends two members to par-
liament.

EASTONNESS, the most westerly
point, or cape, on the coast of Suf-
folk, N. of Southwold bay.

EATON, a town of Buckingham-
shire, sit. on the Thames, opposite
to Windsor, 20 m. W. of London,
where is a school and college of the
foundation of K. Henry VI. being
a seminary for King's college in
Cambridge, none but the lads of this
school being admitted fellows of
King's college.

EAUSE, or **EUSE**, a town of
France, in the pr. of Gascony and
co. of Armagnac, W. lon. 5 min.
lat. 44. sit. 15 m. S. W. of Con-
dom.

EBERSDORF, E. lon. 16. 25. lat.
48. 25. a town of Germany, in the
cir. of Austria, sit. on the river Da-
nube, 8 m. E. of Vienna.

EBERSTEIN, E. lon. 8. 12. lat.
48. 40. a town of Germany, in
the cir. of Suabia, 6 m. S. of Baden.

EBERSTEIN, E. lon. 7. 35. lat.
48. 25. a town of Germany, in
the cir. of the Upper Rhine and
lan. of Alsace, sit. 11 m. S. W. of
Straßburg.

EBRENBURG, E. lon. 7. 20. lat.

40. 40. a town of Germany, sit. in
the pal. of the Rhine, 3 m. S. of
Creutznach.

EBRO, anciently **IBERUS**, is a
river of Spain, which rises in the
N. W. part of Old Castile, upon
the confines of Asturia, runs S. E.
through Old Castile and Biscay, then
dividing Old Castile from Navarre,
continues its course through Arra-
gon, visiting the capital city of Sa-
ragosa, from whence it runs S. E.
to the confines of Catalonia, where
it receives the Cinca and Segra, and
then crossing the S. W. part of Ca-
talonia, passes by the city of Tortosa
discharging itself with great rapidity
into the Mediterranean, 20 m. be-
low that city. From this river Ibe-
rus it is supposed Spain had its an-
cient name of Iberia; certain it is
the Celtæ, a nation of Gaul, that set
colonies into this part of Spain, we
called Celtiberians, and the country
Celtiberia. Upon the conclusion of
the first Punic war the Ebro made
the boundary between the Roman
and Carthaginian territories; and
Spain, when entirely reduced by the
Romans, was divided by them into
two very unequal provinces, viz. the
Hither and the Further Spain, in re-
spect to Rome, that of the W. of the
Ebro being vastly larger than the
other. The river Ebro is, at present,
almost the only navigable river
in Spain, and in this the navigation
is very difficult, except between Tor-
tosa and the sea, for though it will
carry vessels 250 m. down the stream,
it runs with that rapid force, that
a boat cannot go up the stream higher
than Tortosa, and it is very dangerous
going down on account of the rocks
which lie in the channel for 50
60 m. below Saragosa.

ECBATANA. See **TAURIS**.

ECCLESHAL, a market-town in
Staffordshire, sit. 11 m. N. E. of
Newport.

ECCLESTON, a market-town in
Lancashire, sit. 10 m. N. W. of
Wigan.

ECKEREN, E. lon. 4. 14.

51. 23. a little place in the Austrian Netherlands, and pr. of Brabant, sit. 4 m. N. of Antwerp, and 6 m. E. of Lillo, made memorable by an obstinate battle fought there between the French and Dutch, anno 1703, where the Dutch General Opdam, being separated from his army, informed the States they were entirely defeated; but the Dutch afterwards maintained their ground, being commanded by General Slangenburg, repulsed the French, whereupon Opdam was broke and disgraced.

ECKRENFORD. See EKRENFORD.

ECKTERNAC, E. lon. 6. 25. lat. 49. 55. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. on the river Sure, 18 m. N. E. of Luxemburg.

ECLUSE, E. lon. 3. lat. 50. 20. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Artois, sit. on the river Cognel, 12 m. E. of Arras.

ECYA, or EZIJA, W. lon. 5. lat. 37. 20. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the river Xenil, 48 m. E. of Seville, and 28 S. W. of Cordoua.

EDAM, a town of N. Holland, sit. on the W. shore of the Zuyder Sea, 12 m. N. E. of Amsterdam.

EDEN, a river which rises in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, and running N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into Solway Frith, 6 m. W. of that city.

EDEN GARDEN, supposed to be sit. in Diarbec, the ancient Mesopotamia, in Asia, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris.

EDESSA. See ORFA.

EDGHILL, near Keynton in Warwickshire, sit. 12 m. S. of Warwick, and 10 m. N. W. of Banbury in Oxfordshire; rendered memorable by the first battle which was fought in the civil wars between the Royalists and Parliamentarians, where King Charles I. was in person, on Sunday the 23d of October, 1642.

EDGORTH, or EDGWARE, a market-town of Middlesex, sit. 10 m. N. W. of London; adjoining to which

flood Canons, the elegant seat of the Duke of Chandos, now demolished.

EDINBURGH, W. lon. 3. lat. 56. the capital city of Scotland, and of the co. of Mid-lothian, sit. 2 m. S. of Leith, and of the Frith of Forth, 82 m. N. W. of Newcastle, and upwards of 300 N. W. of London. It stands on an eminence, and has one grand street, upwards of a mile in length, and very broad, the castle at one end, and the palace of Holyrood-house at the other; the buildings of hewn stones, fashed, and ten or eleven stories high, there being distinct families on every floor almost. There is a descent from this street on each side, which makes the cross streets inconvenient; however the Scots esteem it the prettiest town in Europe, though it be but small for the capital city of the kingdom. Here the parliament used to assemble, and here the supreme courts of justice are still held; but, as most of their great men attend the English court or parliament, Edinburgh must necessarily be upon the decline at present. It was the see of a bishop till episcopacy was abolished, at the revolution 1688; the univ. however still flourishes.

EDISTON ROCK, W. lon. 4. 35. lat. 50. 13. a rock sit. in the English channel, 16 m. S. of Plymouth in Devonshire; on which a light-house is erected, for the direction of ships going in or out of the channel. The first light-house was built by Mr. Winstanley, which was demolished by the great storm on the 26th of November 1703, in which Mr. Winstanley, the engineer, perished; but it has been rebuilt, and bid defiance to all the storms that have happened since, on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, from which it is equally distant. It has been since again demolished by fire, but is again rebuilt.

EDMONDS BURY. See BURY ST. EDMONDS.

EDOM, or IDUMEA, now part of Arabia Petraea, was sit. between the Levant,

Levant, and the Red-sea, which divides Asia from Africa.

EFFERDING, or EVERDING, E. lon. 13. 50. lat. 48. 20. a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, sit. 10 m. W. of Linz.

EGEAN SEA, now the Archipelago, sit. between Greece and the Lesser Asia.

EGEE. See AGRIA.

EGERMOND, a market-town in Cumberland, 14 m. S. of Cockermouth, and 39 S.W. of Carlisle; gives title of Earl to the family of Wyndham.

EGRA, E. lon. 12. 22. lat. 50. 10. a city of Bohemia, sit. on the river Egra, 7½ m. W. of Prague, taken by the French, anno 1742, but surrendered to the Austrians the next year, and now sub. to the house of Austria; a town of the greatest consequence of any in Bohemia, except Prague.

EGRIPOS. See NEGROPONT.

EGYPT, sit. in the N. E. part of Africa, between 30 and 36 degrees of E. lon. and between 21 and 31 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the Levant, or Mediterranean-sea, on the N. by the Red-sea, and the Isthmus of Sues, which divides it from Arabia, on the E. by Abyssinia, or Ethiopia Superior, on the S. and by the deserts of Barca and Nubia on the W. being 600 m. in length, from N. to S. and from 100 to 200 in breadth, from E. to W. the river Nile, which rises in Abyssinia, running the whole length of it, from S. to N. and overflowing it annually, beginning to rise in the months of May or June, and is at the height usually in September, from which time the waters decrease till May or June again. There being no other water in the country (or not more than two springs) they were under a necessity of building their towns on the banks of the Nile, on some eminences, natural or artificial; so that on the overflowing of the river, they look like so many islands, which have no other communication but by boats. The Lower Egypt is contained

in a triangular island, made by the Levant; and the two chief branches of the Nile, which, dividing 5 miles below Cairo, one branch takes its course to the N. W. and falls into the Levant at Rossetto, and the other N. E. falling into the sea at Damietta, the ancient Pelusium; these mouths being about 100 miles asunder. This part of the country called the Delta, or Lower Egypt, having the greatest advantage by the overflowing of the Nile, is much the most fruitful, but not the most healthful, the mud which covers it, after the flood is gone, sending up an unwholesome vapour. The mountains and sands which inclose Egypt on the E. and W. would render the valley between excessive hot, if it were not for this annual flood; nor would the soil produce much without it, for the country is naturally barren, where the waters do not reach, and they have seldom any rain, unless in the Lower Egypt, though travellers relate, that they have sometimes seen heavy showers even in Upper Egypt. They have canals cut quite through Upper Egypt, to distribute the water to their fields and gardens, and preserve it in the dry season; and these they fill with great ceremony annually, when the river rises to a certain height, and, by these means, Egypt is rendered the most fruitful country in Africa, supplying Constantinople, and other towns in European Turkey, with corn, as it did Rome and Italy of old. They only harrow their grain into the mud, on the retiring of the waters, and, in March following, usually have a plentiful harvest. As to their rice fields, they supply them with water from their canals and reservoirs constantly, this grain usually growing in water. Those lands that are not sown, yield good crops of grass for their cattle. No place in the world, says Mr. Sandys, is better furnished with grain, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, melons, roots, and other garden stuff, than the Lower

Egypt

Egypt; oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia and plantains, abound here; and they have some grapes, but not proper for wine; which defect is, in some measure, supplied by palm wine. The country is excessive hot for two or three months before the flood rises, and the musketoes, or gnats, will not suffer people to sleep in the night. The sands also are extremely troublesome, insinuating themselves into the closets, chests, and cabinets, and even into the bed-cloaths, making them as hot as if they had been warmed with coals; and these sands are probably the occasion of sore eyes, with which the natives are almost universally afflicted in summer. Fevers and fluxes are frequent in autumn, and the swelling of the scrotum; but the greatest misfortune is the plague, which visits them, at least, once in seven years; but, when the Nile begins to overflow, 'tis said, the plague and all other diseases are abated. It must not be forgot, also, that the hot winds are very troublesome in April and May, and occasion their foregones, as well as the sands.

Among the curiosities of Egypt, the pyramids are the most considerable; they are built of stone, by whom, or when, none knows; the base of the largest taking up ten acres of ground, and running up to 700 feet perpendicular height, eye-witnesses frequently differ 100 feet as to their height; and, indeed, the sands are given up so high on the sides, that it is impracticable to take the height exactly. The mummy pits are another curiosity, which, with the pyramids, are on the W. side of the river, opposite to Cairo; in these pits have been thousands of embalmed bodies interred, which have continued 3 or 4000 years at least; the coffins are set upright, in niches in the walls, and never laid at length.

Egypt is generally held to be subject to the Grand Signior, and so it is in war, but his authority is extremely limited by the Egyptian princes, who

are all of them absolute in their respective territories, and assemble at Cairo, in a kind of parliament, or great council, which submits to the Grand Signior's Bassa, or Viceroy, no farther than they see fit, and sometimes they depose him, and demand another of the Grand Signior, who is more acceptable to them; however, they suffer the Grand Signior to collect a revenue in their several districts, but by no means equal to what the country is able to pay; and, if more is demanded, or any innovations attempted, it endangers a revolt. They come to Cairo with such bodies of troops as protect them against the arbitrary administration of the Bassa, and the only way he has to manage them, is by dividing them into parties, and siding with that party which is most devoted to the Grand Signior. These Egyptian princes are not natives of the country, neither are they ever succeeded by their children in their respective governments, but by some slave, whom they appoint their successor; and these are, usually, slaves purchased in Georgia, or Circassia. This is their constitution, as was that of the ancient Mamelukes; no man could be a sovereign who had not been a slave, and purchased in some foreign country; but, out of these, we must except some Chieks, or Arab Chiefs, who are proprietors of villages, or small districts, in the country; these are succeeded by their children, on paying a fine, or small rent, to the government. The religion of the governors of the country is Mahometan, but the Cophtis, the posterity of the ancient Egyptians, the Greeks and Latins, are Christians, but of different sects; and there is a great number of Jews at Cairo, and in the great towns, where any thing is to be got.

EGYPTEN, E. lon. 26. lat. 56. 20. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Courland, situate 70 m. S. E. of Mittau.

EICHTERNAC, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 49. 55. a town of the Austrian Nether-

Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. 7 m. N. W. of Treves.

EIENDHOVEN, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 51. 26. a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, sit. 15 m. S. of Boisleduc.

EIFELD, or ELFIELD, E. lon. 7. 36. lat. 50. 6. a town of Germany, cap. of the co. of Rhinegaw. in the cir. of Lower Saxony, sit. on the river Rhine, 6 m. N. W. of Mentz, sub. to the El. of Mentz.

EIMBECK, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 51. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and ter. of Grubenhagen, sit. 25 m. S. of Hildesheim, sub. to Hanover.

EISLEBEN, E. lon. 12. lat. 51. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and co. of Mansfield, sit. 5 m. E. of Mansfield, the place of Luther's nativity.

EISNACH. See EYSNACH.

EKESIO, or EKESTO, E. lon. 15. lat. 57. 30. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of East Gothland, sit. 50 m. N. W. of Calmar.

EKRENFORD, E. lon. 10. lat. 54. 50. a port town of the D. of Sleswic, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 9 m. E. of the city of Sleswic.

ELBA, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 42. 22. an island in the Mediterranean, sit. 15 m. W. of the coast of Tuscany, in Italy, part whereof belongs to Spain, and the other to Tuscany.

ELBASSANO, E. lon. 21. lat. 41. 20. a city of European Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. 42 m. S. E. of Durazzo.

ELBE, is a river which rises in the confines of Silesia, and running S. to Kopinsgratz in Bohemia, afterwards runs N. W. till it receives the Muldaw, at Malnic below Prague; and then continuing its course N. passes thro' the D. of Saxony, visiting Dresden, Meissen, and Wittenburg, and afterwards Magdeburg; then running N. E. through Brandenburg, receives the river Havel; after which it divides the D. of Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, and

then running between the D. of Bremen and Holstein, visits Hamburg; and passing on still N. W. by the fortress of Gluckstat, falls into the German sea, a little below it. It is navigable for great ships higher than any river in Europe, ships of 3 or 400 tons coming up as high as Hamburg, which is 70 m. from the sea; and by this river is imported, and exported, to and from Germany, an incredible quantity of merchandise, of almost every kind.

ELBEUF, E. lon. 1. 15. lat. 49. 18. a town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, 10 m. S. of Rouen.

ELBING, E. lon. 20. lat. 54. 15. a city of Royal Prussia, in the pal. of Marienburg, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, called the Frisshaff, near the mouth of the river Weffel, 30 m. E. of Dantzick; a large populous town, and a place of good trade; sub. to the crown of Poland.

ELBOGEN, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 20. a town of Bohemia, sit. on the river Eger, 12 m. E. of Egra.

ELBURG, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 52. 30. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Guelderland, sit. on the E. coast of the Zyder sea, 10 m. N. E. of Harderwic.

ELCATIF, E. lon. 49. lat. 25. the capital of a ter. in Arabia Felix, in Asia, which lies on the western shore of the gulph of Persia, and is sub. to that crown. This city lies 300 m. S. of Bassora; and in the gulph near it, was, not long since, a very rich pearl fishery.

ELDEN-HOLE, in Derbyshire, to which no bottom can be found.

ELFIELD. See EIFELD.

ELGIN, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 57. 40. a city of Scotland, capital of the co. of Murray, sit. on the river Lossy, 5 m. S. of Murray Frith, and 37 m. E. of Inverness.

ELHAM, a market-town of Kent, 10 m. S. of Canterbury.

ELIZABETH ISLAND, W. lon. 70. lat. 41. an island in the Atlantic Ocean.

Ocean, near the coast of New-England, having Cape Cod on the N. the island of Nantucket on the E. and the island of Martha's Vineyard on the W. sub. to Great-Britain; the natives employed chiefly in the fisheries, particularly that of whales.

ELKHOLM, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 56. 15. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of Gothland, and ter. of Bleking, sit. on the Baltic sea, 24 m. W. of Carlskrona.

ELLERENA, W. lon. 5. 40. lat. 38. 20. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, 50 m. S. E. of Merida.

ELLEDON, a market-town of Northumberland, sit. 25 m. N. W. of Newcastle.

ELLISMERE, a market-town of Shropshire, 16 miles N. W. of Shrewsbury.

ELNA, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 42. 15. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, and ter. of Roussillon, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Perpignan; sub. to France.

ELNBOGEN, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 15. a town of Bohemia, sit. on the river Eger, 15 m. E. of Egra.

ELSAS-RABERN. See RABERN.

ELSIMBURG, or HELSEMBURG, E. lon. 13. 6. lat. 56. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of Gothland, and ter. of Schonen, sit. on the opposite side of the Sound, 7 m. E. of Elfsborg.

ELSNORE, or the HELSINGOR, E. lon. 13. lat. 56. a port-town of the island of Zealand, sit. on the Sound, or Strait, at the entrance of the Baltic sea, 22 m. N. of Copenhagen; here the Danes take toll of all merchants ships which go to the ports on the Baltic.

ELTZ, E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 52. 15. a town of Germany in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and bish. of Hildesheim, sit. on the river Leina, 17 m. S. of Hanover, and 11 m. S. W. of the city of Hildesheim.

ELVAS, W. lon. 7. 35. lat. 38. 15. a city of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. on the river Guadiana,

near the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura, 14 m. W. of Badajoz, and 22 E. of Estremos. It consists of 4 parishes, containing about 2500 inhabitants, and standing on a hill, fortified after the modern way, is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal. It is the see of a bish.

ELWANG, E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and co. of Ottingen, sit. 37 m. N. of Ulm.

ELY, E. lon. 15 min. lat. 52. 24. a city in Cambridgeshire, sit. 17 m. N. of Cambridge, and, with the ter. about it, which includes Wisbeach and most part of the fens, is a county of itself, and has a judge who determines all causes civil and criminal within its limits; and is the see of a bishop.

EMBDEN, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 53. 40. a port-town and city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, capital of the co. of Embden, sit. on the Dollart bay, near the mouth of the river Ems, 25 m. E. of Groningen, and 60 W. of Bremen, an imperial city, or sovereign state, under the protection of the Dutch, but the K. of Prussia took possession of the adjacent country on the death of the last prince, which the Dutch lay claim to.

EMBRUN, or AMBRUN, E. lon. 6. 6. lat. 44. 35. a city of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, sit. on a rock, near the confines of Piedmont, 45 m. S. E. of Grenoble, and 60 m. W. of Turin; taken by the D. of Savoy, father of the present K. of Sardinia, in 1692, but soon after abandoned by him.

EMMERIC, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 51. 48. a city of Germany in the cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Cleve, sit. on the E. side of the Rhine, 6 m. N. E. of Cleve; sub. to Prussia.

EMPOLI, E. lon. 11. 50. lat. 43. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. on the side of the river Arno, 15 m. W. of Florence.

EMS, a river of Germany, which rises in the bish. of Paderborn, in the S. E.

S. E. part of Westphalia. It runs first W. through the county of Ritberg, then running N. passes through the co. of Tecklenburg and the bish. of Munster, and continuing its course N. through the co. of Embden, or East Friesland, discharges itself into the Dolart bay at the city of Embden.

ENCHUYSEN, E. lon. 3. 10. lat. 52. 45. a city and port-town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of N. Holland, sit. on the Zuyder sea, 8 m. N. E. of Hoerne, and 25 N. E. of Amsterdam.

ENFIELD, a market-town of Middlesex, sit. 10 m. N. of London. It gives title of Baron to the Earl of Rochford.

ENGERS, E. lon. 7. 16. lat. 50. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and El. of Triers, sit. on the river Rhine, 7 m. N. of Coblentz, and is capital of a county of the same name.

ENGHIEN, E. lon. 41 lat. 50. 44. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainalt, sit. 14 m. S. W. of Brussels. Near this town K. William III. attacked the French commanded by Marshal Luxemburg, in 1692, but was repulsed with very great loss: this is usually called the battle of Steinkirk, from a village the French had fortified to defend themselves.

ENGIA. See ENGINA.

ENGINA, E. lon. 24. lat. 37. 45. an island of European Turkey, sit. in the gulph of Engia, between Achaia and the Morea, 21 m. S. of Athens, and 50 m. E. of Corinth; it is about 30 m. in circumference, and has one town upon it of the same name, consisting of 600 houses. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with partridges to that degree, that the people are summoned annually to destroy their eggs, to preserve their corn.

ENGLAND OLD. See the Introduction.

ENGLAND NEW, comprehending the colonies of, 1. The Mas-

sachusetts. 2. New-Hampshire, Connecticut. And, 4. Rhode-island, and Providence plantation, is sit. between 67 and 73 degrees of W. lon. and between 41 and 45 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Canada on the N. W. by Nova Scotia, or Acadia, on the N. E. by the Atlantic Ocean on the E. and S. and by the pr. of New-York on the W. being 300-m. long, and from 100 to 200 broad. The land near the sea is generally low, but farther up the country it rises into hills, and on the N. E. is rocky and mountainous. The N. and N. W. winds blowing over a long tract of frozen country are excessive cold, and their winter much severer and longer than in Old England, the ground being covered with snow, and the ships on the coast frozen up several months. But then their weather is more constant, and not variable as in England, and the short summer they have is much hotter; however the climate appears to be as healthy as in any of our American plantations. The four provinces into which New England is divided have different constitutions, and generally different governors: the pr. of the Massachusetts, comprehending New Plymouth and Maine, are included in the first charter. — 2. New Hampshire has another charter, and is a distinct government. 3. Connecticut and Newhaven are included in a third charter. 4. Rhode-island, and Providence plantation have another charter, and no dependence on any of the rest. As to the constitution of the Massachusetts colony: the crown appoints the governor, and all officers of the admiralty; and the power of the militia is entirely in the hands of the governor, as lieutenant-general; all the judges, justices, and sheriffs, are nominated by the governor and council, and the governor has a negative in the choice of any member of the council; all of the general assembly are sent to England to receive the approbation

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the crown, and no act of government is valid without the governor's consent in writing.

As to the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, tho' their governments are distinct and independent of each other, yet is their constitution much the same, for each of these are impowered, by their respective charters, to elect their own governor, deputy-governor, council, and assembly; to appoint officers both civil and military, and to make laws for the government of their respective colonies. As to the colony of New-Hampshire, this is immediately dependent on the crown; the K. appoints their governor, lieutenant-governor, council, magistrates, and officers; but the freemen elect their representatives, or lower house, as in Old England: but the laws in all the colonies are liable to be altered and repealed by the parliament of Great-Britain.

From whence it appears, that the Massachusetts colony, which is the chief of the New-England colonies, has a different constitution from any of the rest. There is a mixture of the royal and the charter governments, for though the K. appoints the governor, he depends on the general assembly for his subsistence, and the general assembly chuse the council, which is equivalent to our house of lords; but then the governor can reject any member of the council, chosen by the lower house; and the power of the militia, and the collection of the customs, is entirely in the crown.

ENCOPING, E. lon. 16. 30. lat. 59. 50. a city of Sweden, in the pr. of Upland, sit. on the Meller lake, 10 m. W. of Stockholm.

ENS, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 48. 16. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, sit. 80 m. W. of Vienna, at the confluence of the Danube and Ens.

ENNIS, a borough in the co. of Wick in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

ENNISCORTHIE, a borough in

the co. of Wexford in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

ENNISTEAGE, a borough in the co. of Kilkenny; sends two members to parliament.

ENSISHEIM, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 47. 50. a town of Germany, on the Upper Rhine, and in the lan. of Alsatia, 50 m. S. of Strasburg.

ENSKIRKEN, or EYSKERK, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 50. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia and D. of Juliers, sit. 15 m. S. W. of Cologn.

ENTRE MINHO DOURO, a pr. of Portugal, having the river Minho on the N. and Douro on the S. and the Atlantic-ocean on the W.

ENTRE TAYO and GUADIANA, or Alentejo, a pr. of Portugal, sit. between the rivers Tagus and Guadiana, having the pr. of Estremadura on the N. Spain on the E. Algarva on the S. and the Atlantic-ocean on the W.

EPHESUS, E. lon. 27. 40. lat. 37. 5. an ancient city of Ionia, in the Lesser Asia, sit. near the sea, on the mouth of the river Castrus, which formed a commodious harbour. It was the capital of Asia during the Roman government; and here stood the celebrated temple of Diana, which Erostratus burnt down to perpetuate his memory, the same night Alexander the Great was born. St. Paul has honoured the Ephesians with an Epistle, and made Timothy the first bishop of this city, which is now dwindled to a little town, though there are some remains of a Roman theatre, a circus, and aqueduct, and many other magnificent ruins, which lie about 40 m. S. of Smyrna.

EPÍRUS, or CANINA, a pr. of European Turkey, is bounded by Albania on the N. by Thessaly on the E. by Achaia on the S. and by the sea, near the entrance of the gulph of Venice, on the W. The capital Chimæra.

Albania is frequently comprehended in Epirus, and reckoned the N. division of it; and, in some

maps, the whole is denominated Albania.

EPPING, a market town of Essex, 17 m. N. of London, on the New-market-road.

EPPINGEN, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 49. 20. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 10 m. N. of Hailbron.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, 16 m. S. W. of London, much resorted to on account of its medicinal waters.

ERFURT, E. lon. 11. 6. lat. 51. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper-Saxony, capital of Thuringia, sit. 12 m. W. of Weimar, and 20 E. of Saxgotha, sub. to the Elector of Mentz. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in Germany, and has a considerable ter. depending on it.

ERIDANUS, the ancient name of the river Po in Italy.

ERIE LAKE, lies between 80 and 87 degrees of W. lon. and between 41 and 42 degrees of N. lat. W. of the colony of Pensilvania, in N. America. It has a communication with the lake Ontario, or Frontinac, by the strait of Niagara, the greatest cataract or fall of water in the known world. The country between these lakes and the British plantations, is inhabited by the five nations of Iroquois Indians, who always opposed the French and their Indians of Canada, and were a good barrier of the British plantations, but the French have prevailed on some of them to change sides lately.

ERIVAN, E. lon. 45. lat. 40. 6. a city of Persia, on the frontiers of Turkey, in Asia, in the pr. of Chirvan, sit. 180 m. E. of Erzerum, and 160 m. N. W. of Tauris. Erivan lake lies N. of the city.

ERKELENS, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Juliers, sit. on the river Roer, 10 m. N. of Juliers city.

ERPACH, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 49. 42 a city of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. 30 m. S. E. of

Francfort, capital of the co. of Erpach, sub. to its Count.

ERQUICO, E. lon. 39. lat. 17. a port town of the Red-sea, sit. on the coast of Abex, in Africa, sub. to Turkey, 320 m. S. W. of Mecca.

ERZERUM, E. lon. 41. lat. 40. capital of the pr. of Turcomania, or Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 180 m. W. of Erivan, and 140 m. S. of Trepifond and the Black-sea. It stands at the foot of a chain of mountains, which are covered with snow usually till Midsummer. The town is about 2 m. in circumference, surrounded by a double wall and towers, very antique. The Beglerbeg, or Viceroy, resides here, in an ancient palace; and the Aga of the Janisaries, who is independent of him, in a castle, which stands above the town. It is computed that the inhabitants of Erzerum consist of 18,000 Mahometans, and 6000 Armenians. The trade of the place consists chiefly in furs and copper utensils; copper being dug out of the neighbouring mountains and manufactured here. This city is a great thorough-fare from Persia and India to Constantinople, by the way of Trepifond and the Black-sea; the merchants chusing this way to avoid the Arabs, who lie on the road to Aleppo. Erzerum does not stand on the Euphrates, as we find it in some maps, but in a peninsula, formed by the sources of that river; one of which streams lies a day's journey and the other half a day's journey from the city. Every week some caravan sets out from hence for Tocat, Teflis, Tauris, Trepifond, or Aleppo, but the Curdes or natives of Curdistan (Assyria) rambling about with their flocks and herds, as far as the sources of the Euphrates, are almost as troublesome to the merchants as the Arabs, frequently extorting money from the caravans on one pretence or other. These Curdes call themselves Jasides, or followers of Jesus, but have a great deal of superstition, and very little religion among

amongst them, and acknowledge neither the Turks or Persians for their sovereigns; but retire when they are attacked to their cold inaccessible mountains. Neither of these powers think it worth their while to make an intire conquest of them.

ESCHAUT river. See SCHELD.

ESCHELLES, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 45. 30. a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphine, in France, sit. 16 m. S. W. of Chamberry, and 10 m. N. of Grenoble.

ESCHWEGEN, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 51. 17. a town of Germany, in the prin. of Hesse-Cassel, sit. 22 m. S. E. of the city of Hesse-Cassel, and sub. to the Landgrave.

ESCURIAL, a palace of the K. of Spain, sit. 21 m. N. W. of Madrid, one of the largest and most magnificent palaces in the world, begun to be built by Philip II. son of the Emperor Charles V. anno 1557. There is not any thing wanting in it to render it a complete and beautiful town, for here is a fine church, college, monastery, dwelling-houses, shops, artificers, cloysters, gardens, and an extensive park, with groves, fountains, cascades, grottos, fine prospects, and every thing that can render a place agreeable in so hot a climate, though it is situated in an exceeding barren soil. There are in the palace 11,000 windows, 4,000 doors, 1800 pillars, 17 cloysters, or piazzas, and 22 courts. The Pantheon, so called from its being built after the model of the Pantheon at Rome, is the Mausoleum of the Kings of Spain, of the Austrian family.

ESENS, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 54. a town of Westphalia, in the co. of Embden, sit. on the sea-coast, 25 m. N. of Embden city.

ESK, a river which forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and running from the N. E. to the S. W. falls into Solway-frith, giving name to a co. of Scotland, called Eskdale.

ESKIMAU, sometimes called

New-Britain, and Terra de Labrador, in N. America, is sit. between 59 and 80 degrees of W. lon. and between 50 and 64 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Hudson's strait, which separates it from Greenland on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean on the E. by the river and bay of St. Lawrence, which separate it from Newfoundland, Acadia, or New-Scotland, on the S. E. and by Hudson's-bay on the W. most of it yielded to Great-Britain by the treaty of Utrecht; but no colonies yet sent hither, unless some little settlements at the bottom of Hudson's-bay; and here the French and their Indians of Canada, constantly hunt for furs, though they have no colonies here. The natives are not very numerous; they are chiefly employed in hunting and fishing.

ESLINGEN, E. lon. 9. 6. lat. 48. 38. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and D. of Wirtemberg, sit. 7 m. S. E. of Stutgard; an imperial city or sovereign state, under the protection of the D. of Wirtemberg.

ESPARTEL CAPE, the most N. W. promontory of Africa, sit. at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar.

ESPEIRES, E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 50. 44. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Scheld, 8 m. N. of Tournay, and 11 m. S. W. of Oudenard.

ESPERIE, E. lon. 20. 50. lat. 48. 50. a city of Hungary, 40 m. N. of Tockay, and 15 N. of Cachtaw, near which are salt mines.

ESPINAL, E. lon. 6. 15. lat. 48. 15. a town of Germany, in the D. of Lorrain, sit. 35 m. S. E. of Nancy, on the river Moselle.

ESSECK, E. lon. 20. 8. lat. 46. a town of Hungary, near the confluence of the rivers Drave and Danube, having a bridge 5 m. long over the marshes. This is a difficult pass, for the possession whereof has been several battles fought between the Christians and Turks, but now it is sub. to the house of Austria, with the whole K. of Hungary.

Esseck lies 100 m. S. E. of Buda, and 80 m. N. W. of Belgrade.

ESSEN, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 51. 22. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia and co. of Mark, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Dusseldorp.

ESSEX, an English co. bounded by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire on the N. by the German sea on the E. by the river Thames, which divides it from Kent, on the S. and by Middlesex and Hertfordshire on the W.

ESTAMPES, E. lon. 2. 15. lat. 48. 25. a town of France, in the pr. of the isle of France, sit. 25 m. S. of Paris.

ESTAPLES, E. lon. 1. 38. lat. 50. 33. a port town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. near the mouth of the river Canche, 12 m. S. of Boulogne.

ESTE, E. lon. 12. 6. lat. 45. 25. a town of Italy, in the Paduan, sit. 15 m. S. W. of Padua, sub. to Venice.

ESTELLA, W. lon. 2. lat. 43. 5. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Navarre, 20 m. S. W. of Pampluna.

ESTEPA, W. lon. 5. 7. lat. 37. 15. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, 45 m. N. of Malaga, and 47 E. of Seville.

ESTONIA, a pr. on the N. of Livonia; the chief town Narva, sub. to Russia.

ESTREMADURA, a pr. of Portugal, bounded by Beira on the N. by Spanish Eftremadura on the E. by Alentejo on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. Lisbon the capital of the pr. and of the K.

ESTREMADURA, a pr. of Spain, bounded by Leon on the N. the two Castiles on the E. Andalusia on the S. and the pr. of Alentejo, in Portugal, on the W.

ESTREMOS, W. lon. 8. lat. 38. 40. a town of Portugal in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. 23 m. W. of Elvas, and 85 m. S. E. of Lisbon.

ESWEGEN, or **ESCHWEGE**, E. lon. 10. lat. 51. 18. a town of

Germany, in the ter. of Hesse-Cassel, sit. 25 m. S. E. of the city of Cassel.

ETHIOPIA SUPERIOR, a country in Africa, comprehending Abyssinia, Nubia, and Abex, as it did in its most flourishing state; is bounded by Egypt and the Defart of Barca on the N. by the Red-sea and the Indian-ocean on the E. by Anian and the unknown parts of Africa on the S. and by other defart and unknown countries on the W. Abyssinia Proper has now little communication with the rest of the world, the Turks having possessed themselves of Abex, which runs along the western coast of the Red-sea. The river Nile rises from a lake almost in the middle of Abyssinia, and being swelled by the rains, which annually fall at a certain season between the Tropics, overflows Egypt, and all the lower grounds which border on the river, which is the case of all rivers that rise within the tropics, though the ancients were at so great a loss for the occasion of this periodical flood; and what increases the flood still more, are the torrents that fall from the numerous hills with which this country is encumbered; though they have this advantage from their hills, that they can remove thither in the hot season, and enjoy a cooler air than they do in Egypt, which lies several degrees N. of Abyssinia. Their valleys also are rendered fruitful, by the annual rains and the numerous rivulets, producing plenty of corn, rice, wine, flax, sugar, and fruits proper for the climate, and gold is said to be very plentiful here; but the Turks have shut up all the avenues to the country, that no other people can traffic with them for it at this day. Their cattle are camels, horses, oxen, sheep, and asses, with which they abound. As to the persons of the Ethiopians, or Abyssinians, they are perfectly black, but their features more agreeable than their southern neighbours, having neither flat noses, or thick lips

like other Caffres. The sovereign of this country was once absolute, but at present the great men set up for princes in their respective governments, and the K. can transact nothing without them of any consequence. It was the K. of this country, that the Europeans used to stile Prester John. The Portuguese, 'tis said, when they first discovered this country, seeing a cross always carried before him, stiled him priest, or Presbyter Maximus. He took upon him the supreme ecclesiastical, as well as civil, power; others say the Turks gave him the name of Prester, Cham, or Cam, i. e. King of slaves, because they purchased most of their Negro-slaves in this country. The government appears now to be a republic, or rather a mixed monarchy, in which the Prince's power is extremely limited by the great men. As to the common people, it is not very material whether the power be lodged in the K. or Lords, for they are all slaves either to the one or the other. Their religion is a mixture of Christianity and Judaism, but they seem to adhere more to the Greek-church than to the Latin. They keep both the Christian and the Jewish sabbath, and both baptize and circumcise their children, and even their female children. The King, by the persuasion of the Jesuit missionaries, once submitted to the authority of the Pope; but this occasioning a civil war, he was obliged to expel the Latin fathers, and restore their ancient rites and ceremonies in ecclesiastical affairs. This is the country from whence, 'tis supposed, the Q. of Sheba came to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and from whence the eunuch, the prime minister of Q. Candace came, who was converted to Christianity and baptized by St. Philip.

ETNA MOUNT, or M. Gibello, E. lon. 15. lat. 38. a Volcano, or burning mountain, in the island of Sicily, and pr. of Val Demona, is 4. 50 m. S. W. of Messina, and 20

m. W. of the city of Catania; from whence, the first part of the way is full of towns and villages, vineyards, and plantations, which are rendered fruitful by the ashes thrown out of the Volcano; beyond this the rising grounds are planted with vines and fruit-trees, intermixed with corn-fields and pastures, and the upper part is planted with fir-trees; and here are clefts and cracks in the earth, from whence there issues smoke. The top of the mountain is encompassed with a circle of snow, from whence, however, smoke and flames continually ascend. This Volcano being generally about six miles round, but the eruptions frequently alter the face of it. As this hill is much larger than mount Vesuvius, being 60 m. in circumference at the bottom, the eruptions have been more frequent, and much more dreadful. In an eruption that happened in the year 1693, the city of Catania was overturned in a moment, and 18,000 people perished in the ruins.

Eu, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 50. 4. a port town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the English channel, and confines of Picardy, 15 m. N. E. of Dieppe.

EVERDING, E. lon. 12. 50. lat. 48. 20. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, sit. on the South side of the Danube, 12 miles W. of Lints.

EVERSHOT, a market town of Dorsetshire, sit. 7 m. N. W. of Dorchester.

EVESHAM, a borough town of Worcestershire, sit. 14 m. S. E. of Worcester; sends two members to parliament.

EUGUBIO, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 42. 20. a town of Italy in the Pope's ter. and D. of Urbino, sit. 35 m. S. of Urbino. The see of a bishop.

EVIAN, E. lon. 6. 32. lat. 46. 26. a town of Savoy, sit. on the S. side of the Lake of Geneva, 25. m. N. E. of the city of Geneva.

EVORA, or BBORA, W. lon.

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8. 20. lat. 38. 32. a city of Portugal, capital of the pr. of Alentejo, sit. 70 m. S. E. of Lisbon, and 47 W. of Badajoz, in Spain. It contains about 5000 inhabitants, and is an archb. and univ. and stands in one of the pleasantest and most fruitful countries in Portugal.

EUPHEMIA, E. lon. 16. 32. lat. 39. a port town of Naples, in the pr. of the Further-Calabria, sit. on a bay of the sea, to which it gives its name, 50 m. N. E. of Reggio.

EUPHRATES, the finest river of Turkey, in Asia, has two sources to the northward of the city of Erzerum, in Turcomania, in 40 degrees odd min. N. lat. which streams unite three days journey below that city, where it will carry small vessels, but the rocky channel renders the navigation difficult. It runs at first from E. to W. through the province of Turcomania, or Armenia, but then meeting with mount Taurus, turns to the southward, dividing Armenia from Natolia, and continuing its course S. E. divides Syria from Diarbeck, or Assyria. It afterwards passes through the pr. of Eyraca Arabic, or Chaldea, and having united its waters with the Tigris, runs on S. E. to the city of Bassora, 50 m. below which it falls into the gulph of Persia. The country now called Diarbeck, is almost encompassed by the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and was the ancient Mesopotamia, or Padan Aram.

EUREUX, E. lon. 1. 12. lat. 49. 5. a city of France, in the pr. of Normandy, capital of the ter. of Eureux, sit. 25 m. S. of Rouen. The see of a bishop.

EURIPUS, the strait between the island of Negropont and the continent of Greece, in European Turkey, remarkable for the tides in this channel, which are sometimes regular, and at others irregular, according to the different times of the moon; when they are irregular they flow 13 or 14 times, and ebb as often, in 24 or 25 hours. At these

times the water is half an hour rising, and three quarters of an hour falling, but when the tides are regular, they observe the same rule according to the moon as the tides in the ocean.

EUSTACE, or EUSTATIA, W. lon. 63. lat. 17. 32. one of the least of the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantic-ocean, in America, sit. 3 or 4 m. W. of St. Christophers, sub. to the Dutch.

EUXINE, or BLACK SEA, sit. between 28 and 45 degrees of E. lon. and between 42 and 46 degrees of N. lat. being 700 m. in length from E. to W. and from 260 to 150 m. in breadth from N. to S. the current perpetually running into it from the Mediterranean, through the straits of the Hellespont and Bosphorus, or strait of Constantinople, and no visible passage out of it, and yet are not the waters higher at one time than another, or any tides that are discernible. It divides Europe from Asia, as far as it extends, but is intirely surrounded by the Turkish territories, having the Budziac Tartary, Little Tartary and Cæban (a part of Circassia Tartary) on the N. another part of Circassia and Mingrelia on the E. Natolia, or the Lesser Asia, on the S. and the pr. of Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia on the W. but within these limits is comprehended the Palus Meotis, which extends from the straits of Kaffa, in Crime Tartary, to the city of Asoph, at the mouth of the river Don, or Tanaïs. It is said to be a stormy tempestuous sea, from whence it obtained the name of Black, or Terrible.

EXETER, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 44. the capital city of Devonshire, sit. on the river Ex, 170 m. W. of London, and 10 m. N. of the English channel. Topsham about 5 m. S. of it is the port town. Exeter, ships coming no higher up the river. The city makes no great figure in the eyes of those that have seen London; however it is a place of good trade, when the wool

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manufactory flourishes, and generally styled the London of the W. there being no city between that and the Land's end, which lies about 130 m. W. of this city. It is the see of a bish. who has a very moderate revenue; sends two members to parliament; and gives the title of Earl to the family of Cecil.

EXILLES, E. lon. 7. lat. 45. 5. a strong fortress on the frontiers of Dauphine and Piedmont, in Italy, sit. on the N. side of the river Doria, 10 m. W. of Susa, 32 m. N. E. of Mount Dauphine, and 25 N. W. of Turin; taken from France by the D. of Savoy, anno 1708, and confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht, anno 1713; now sub. to his son the K. of Sardinia.

EYE, or AYE, a borough-town of Suffolk, sit. on the confines of Norfolk, 20 m. N. E. of Bury, 90 m. N. E. of London; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Baron to the Earl Cornwallis.

EYEMOUTH. See AYEMOUTH.

EYNDHOVEN, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 51. 32. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Dommel, 15 m. S. of Boisleduc, and 20 m. S. E. of Breda; sub. to the Dutch.

EYRAC, or IRACA ARABIC, a pr. of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the river Euphrates, being the ancient Chaldaea or Babylonia.

EYRAC, or IRAC AGEM, the ancient Parthia, now the principal pr. in Persia, is sit. almost in the center of that K. being bounded by Gilan and Adirbeitzan on the N. by the pr. of Chorasán on the E. by Chuzistan and Farsistan on the S. and by Kurdistan (the ancient Assyria) on the W. The capital city Isfahan, the metr. of the Kingdom.

EYSENACH, E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 51. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, sit. on the river Werts, on the confines of Hesse, 35 m. W. of Erfurt, sub. to the D. of Saxe-Eysenach.

Eziya. See ECYA.

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FAENZA, E. lon. 12. 38. lat. 44. 30. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Romania, sit. 30 m. E. of Bologna. The see of a bishop.

FAIRFIELD, W. lon. 72. lat. 41. a town of New-England, in the ter. of Connecticut, sit. near the sea-coast, 100 m. S. W. of Boston.

FAIRFORD, a market-town of Gloucestershire, 80 m. from London, on the Gloucester road; remarkable for the fine painted windows to the church.

FAISANS, or PHEASANTS, W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 43. 25. an island made by the river Bidossou, which separates France from Spain, sit. a little to the S. of the city of Fontarabia, in the pr. of Biscay. This has been the scene of several treaties between France and Spain, particularly anno 1659; and here, in the several matches made between France and Spain, the royal bride, the Infanta, is usually delivered to commissioners assigned by the French court to receive her, it being a kind of neutral island, of which neither prince can claim the sole dominion.

FAKENHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, 110 m. N. E. of London.

FALAIS, W. lon. 15. min. lat. 48. 55. a town of France in the pr. of Lower Normandy, 16 m. S. of Caen; the town of Arlotte, the mother of William the Conqueror.

FALCZIN, E. lon. 27. lat. 45. a town of Turkey, on the river Pruth, in the pr. of Walachia, where a battle was fought, and a peace made, between the Russians and Turks, anno 1711.

FALKENBURG, E. lon. 16. 5. lat. 53. 35. a town of Germany, in the mar. of Brandenburg, sit. 45 m. N. E. of Stettin, sub. to Prussia.

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FALKENBURG, or **FAUCONBERG**, E. lon. 13. lat. 57. a port-town of Sweden, in the ter. of Halland, and pr. of Gothland, sit. 60 m. S. of Gottenburg, and 15 N. W. of Helmsfät.

FALKIRK, W. lon. 3. 48. lat. 56. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Sterling, 8 m. S. of Sterling, where the pretender's forces defeated the King's, Jan. 17, 1746.

FALKLAND, W. lon. 3. lat. 56. 20. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Fife, in which is a palace of the kings of Scotland, sit. 23 m. N. of Edinburgh.

FALMOUTH, a port-town of Cornwall, sit. on a fine bay of the English channel, the entrance whereof is well defended by forts, 11 m. S. of Truro. This town has, very lately, from an obscure place, become one of the most flourishing sea-ports in the W. of England; and from hence the family of Boscawen takes the title of Viscount.

FALSTER, E. lon. 12. lat. 55. a little island of Denmark, sit. near the entrance of the Baltic sea, S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow strait.

FAMAGUSTA, E. lon. 36. lat. 35. a city of Asiatic Turkey, sit. at the E. end of the island of Cyprus, almost opposite to Tripoli in Syria, and 30 m. W. of that town; anciently a strong sea-port town of great trade, but the harbour is now choaked up, and will not admit of ships of burden. It is, at present, sub. to the Turks, who took it in the year 1570, fled the Venetian governor alive, and murdered the inhabitants in cold blood, though they surrendered upon honourable terms.

FAMINE PORT, W. lon. 80. lat. 54. a fortress sit. on the N. E. coast of the straits of Magellan, where the Spanish garrison perished by famine; since which no European nation has attempted to settle a colony so far south.

FANANO, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 44.

15. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Modena.

FANO, E. lon. 14. lat. 44. a port-town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Urbino, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 18 m. E. of the city of Urbino. The see of a bish.

FARABAT. See **FERABAT**.

FARE of Messina, the strait between Italy and Sicily, so called, being about 7 m. broad.

FAREHAM, a market-town of Hampshire, sit. 10 m. E. of Southampton.

FAREWELL CAPE, W. lon. 50. lat. 60. the most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis's straits.

FARINGDON, a market-town of Berkshire, 71 m. W. of London, in the Gloucester road.

Farnham, a market-town of Surry, 39 m. S. W. of London, and 27 N. E. of Winchester; one of the greatest markets in England for wheat.

FARO, a cape or promontory, on the N. E. point of Sicily, sit. at the entrance of the strait between Italy and Sicily.

FARO, W. lon. 9. lat. 36. 50. a sea-port town of Portugal, in the pr. of Algarva, sit. 22 m. E. of Lagos.

FARS, or **FARSISTAN**, the ancient Persia, a pr. of Persia, bounded by the pr. of Eyrac Agem on the N. by the pr. of Kerman on the E. by the gulph of Persia, or Bosfora, on the S. and by the pr. of Chufistan on the W. The chief town Schiras.

FAUQUEMONT. See **VALKENBURG**.

FAYAL, W. lon. 31. lat. 38. 10. one of the Azores, or western isles sit. on the Atlantic ocean, about 1200 m. W. of the continent of Europe, and about the same distance E. of the continent of America, sub. to Portugal.

FE (ST.) W. lon. 109. N. lat. 36. the cap. of the pr. of New Mexico in N. America, sit. on the N. river

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500 m. N. of the confines of the pr. of Old Mexico.

FE, (ST.) DE BAGOTA, W. lon. 73. N. lat. 4. the capital of the K. of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S. America. It is sit. at the foot of the mountain Bagota, in a very plentiful country, 200 m. S. of Pam-peluna. It is an archb. and the seat of the governor of the pr. and the supreme courts of justice.

FE, (ST.) W. lon. 3. 45. lat. 37. 20. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. on the river Xemil, 10 m. W. of the city of Granada.

FE, (ST.) W. lon. 77. lat. 7. 25. capital of the pr. of St. Fe, in Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. on the river of St. Martha, 200 m. S. of Carthagená; sub. to Spain.

FELIN, E. lon. 25. 45. lat. 58. 30. a town of Livonia, sit. on the river Felin, 100 m. N. E. of Riga.

FELKIRK, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 47. 12. a town of Germany in the cir. of Austria, and co. of Tirol, sit. near the E. shore of the Rhine, 35 m. S. E. of Constance.

FELTRI, E. lon. 12. 16. lat. 46. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, and pr. of Feltrino, sit. on the river Piava, 35 m. N. of Padua.

FEMEREN, E. lon. 11. lat. 54. 30. a little island on the Baltic sea, sit. near the coast of Holstein, and sub. to the D. of Holstein.

FENESTRELLES, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 45. a town and fort in Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, 15 m. W. of Turin; one of the strongest frontier places against France the K. of Sar-dinia hath.

FERABATH, E. lon. 50. lat. 38. a port-town of Persia in Asia, sit. in the pr. of Gilan, on the S. coast of the Caspian sea, 140 m. N. E. of Gilan city.

FERDEN, or VERDEN, E. lon. 9. lat. 53. 24. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, capital of the ter. of Ferden, sit. on the river Aller, 26 m. S. E. of Bremen, sub. to Hanover, and purchased by the late Elector George I. K. of England, of

the Danes, who took it from the Swedes in the late war; it was confirmed to Hanover by the Swedes, by a subsequent treaty.

FERE, E. lon. 3. 27. lat. 49. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. 42 m. S. E. of Amiens.

FERE CHAMPANOIS, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 48. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Champain, sit. 30 m. N. of Troyes.

FERETINO, E. lon. 14. 5. lat. 41. 45. a city of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, and ter. of the Pope, sit. 50 m. E. of Rome, and 22 m. S. E. of Palestrina. The see of a bishop.

FERETTE, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 47. 35. a town of Germany, in the pr. of Alsace, sit. 55 m. S. of Strasburg; sub. to France.

FERMENAGH, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Ulster, bounded by the counties of Donnegall and Tirone on the N. by another part of Tirone and Monaghan on the E. by Cavan and Letrim on the S. and by another part of Letrim and the ocean on the W. The chief town Inniskilling.

FERMO, E. lon. 15. lat. 43. a port-town of Italy, sit. on the gulph of Venice, in the Pope's ter. and mar. of Ancona, 30 m. S. of Ancona; the see of an archb.

FERNANDEZ DE NORONNA, W. lon. 30. S. lat. 4. an island in the Western ocean.

FERNANDO, or John Fernando, W. lon. 83. S. lat. 34. a little uninhabited island in the Pacific ocean, sit. 300 m. W. of St. Jago, in the pr. of Chili, in S. America, visited by all European shipping that go into the South-sea, on account of its harbour, and the fruits, herbs, and other fresh provisions they meet with there: here admiral Anson put in, in 1741, to repair his shatter'd ships, and recover his sick men. On this island also, was found Alexander Selkirk, a Scotsman, where he had lived four years and four months alone, having been left behind by the ship he belonged to; and from hence

hence Daniel Defoe took the first hint for working up his novel of Robinson Crusoe.

FERNANDO, E. lon. 8. N. lat. 3. an island on the coast of Ben in Africa.

FERRARA, E. lon. 12. 5. lat. 44. 50. a city of Italy, cap. of the D. of Ferrara, in the pope's ter. sit. on the river Po de Valona, 28 m. N. E. of Bologna; an archb. and univ.

FERRE LA, E. lon. 3. 26. lat. 49. 45. a city of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. on the river Oyse, 40 m. S. E. of Amiens.

FERRO, W. lon. 19. lat. 28. the most westerly of the Canary islands, near the African coast, where the first meridian was lately fixed in most maps; but now every K. almost makes its own capital the first meridian, as the English do London, which is 19 degrees E. of Ferro. The Canaries are sub to Spain.

FERRO, W. lon. 7. lat. 62. some little islands sit. in the Northern ocean, 200 m. N. W. of Orcades, and as many S. E. of Iceland.

FERROL, W. lon. 8. 40. lat. 43. 30. a sea-port town of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia, sit. on a bay of the Atlantic ocean, 20 m. N. E. of the Groine, and 50 m. N. of Compostella; a good harbour, where the Spanish Squadron frequently secured themselves in the late war, and whither their privateers carried in a great many English prizes.

FERTE-SUR-AUBE, E. lon. 4. 44. lat. 48. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. 30 m. S. E. of Troyes.

FESCHAMP, E. lon. 25 min. lat. 49. 46. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the E. channel, 30 m. N. W. of Rouen.

FETHARD, a bor. in the co. of Tipperary in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

FETHARD, a bor. in the co. of Wexford, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

FETIPOUR, E. lon. 78. 40. lat. 27. a city of Hither India, in the

pr. of Agra, sit. 25 m. W. of the city of Agra; sub. to the Mogul.

FEVERSHAM, a port-town in Kent, sit. opposite to the isle of Shippey, 8 m. W. of Canterbury; a member of the Cinque-ports. Here K. Stephen was buried; and K. James II. taken prisoner in attempting to make his escape to France. It gives title of Baron to the family of Duncomb.

FEURS, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 45. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Lionois, and capital of the ter. of Forez, sit. on the river Loire, 27 m. W. of Lions.

FEXEM, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 50. 50. a village of the B. of Liege, in the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, 5 m. N. of Liege, and 4 m. W. of Viset; where the little battle was fought between the Allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French commanded by the Marshal Count Saxe, Oct. 1746.

FEZ, W. lon. 6. lat. 33. 30. the capital of the empire of Fez and Morocco in Africa, sit. on the river Cebu, 200 m. S. of Gibraltar, and 240 N. E. of the city of Morocco. A large populous city, the usual residence of the Emperor; a great part of the inhabitants Negroes, who have been brought from Negroland to recruit their Negro army, or the descendants of such Negroes; the rest are of an olive complexion. The empire of Fez and Morocco is sit. at the N. W. corner of Africa, between 2 and 10 degrees of W. lon. and between 30 and 36 deg. N. lat. bounded by the straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean sea on the N. by the river Fulvia, which separates it from Algiers on the E. by Bidulgerid on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. being about 400 m. long, and as many in breadth. It is a fertile country, producing good oil, corn, and pasture, and is proper for vines, as the Jews experience, where they are cultivated, but wine being prohibited the Mahometans, there are few vineyards. The garrisons of Gibraltar and Port-mahomet furnish themselves with all manner

of provisions from this country, and the soil is very proper for flax. They have also a fine breed of horses, much esteemed by all the nations in Europe. The emperor is an absolute prince, and the crown said to be hereditary; but if there be more sons than one, they usually fight for the crown, till there be but one pretender left, which occasions perpetual civil wars, the last having continued near 30 years. They are almost always at war with the Spaniards and Portuguese; the first having Ceuta, and some other towns on the coast of Barbary, in their possession; and the Portuguese being masters of Arzillai, and some other towns sit. on the ocean, which are perpetual bones of contention between those Christian powers, and the subjects of Fez. The cavalry of Fez and Morocco are very good; but their feet are not to be depended on, or they would, long since, have recovered the towns the Spaniards and Portuguese have taken from them; however their horse prevent the Christians extending their conquests beyond the sea-coasts. The religion of the country is Mahometanism, and of the same sect as the Turks are; and they entertain the like aversion for the Christians, the disciples of Hali. They frequently attack Christian ships in the ocean, as the Algerines do in the Mediterranean; these rovers lie at all seasons usually; their cruizers are very small, but full of men.

FIASCONI, E. lon. 13. lat. 42. a city of Italy, in the pr. of Tuscany, in the Pope's ter. sit. near the lake Bolsenna, 12 m. S. of the city of Orvieto. The see of a bishop.

FIDA, JUDA, or WHIDAH, E. lon. 3. N. lat. 6. the capital of a ter. of the same name, on that part of the coast of Africa, called the slave-trade. This country was lately conquered by the K. of Dahome, a prince whose ter. lay to the N. of Whidah, the K. of Whidah, 'tis said, has recovered his country again. Here the English, and several other European nations, had factories, and pur-

chased slaves; but suffered pretty much in the late wars.

FIERENZUOLO, E. lon. 10. 40. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the D. of Parma, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Placentia.

FIESOLI, or FESOLI, E. lon. 12. 16. lat. 43. 31. a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. 2 m. N. E. of Florence.

FIFE, a co. of Scotland, bounded by the frith of Tay and Strathern on the N. by the German sea on the E. by the frith of Forth, which separates it from Lothian, on the S. and by Menteith and Sterling on the W.

FIGEAC, E. lon. 1. 35. lat. 44. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Quercy, 25 m. N. E. of Cahors.

FIGUERES, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 42. 20. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, 10 m. W. of Roses.

FINAL, E. lon. 9. lat. 44. 30. a port-town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. 37 m. S. W. of the city of Genoa, and 30 m. N. E. of Oneglia; sub. to Genoa.

FINISTERRA CAPE, W. lon. 10. 15. lat. 43. the most westerly promontory of the pr. of Galicia, in Spain, and of the continent in Europe.

FINLAND, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by Swedish Lapland on the N. by Russia on the E. by the gulph of Finland on the S. and by the Bothnic gulph on the W. conquered by Russia, anno 1742, but yielded to Sweden again by a subsequent treaty, except the ter. of Kexholme and Carelia, which were confirmed to Russia.

FIVE CHURCHES, E. lon. 19. 10. lat. 46. 20. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. 76 m. S. of Buda; the see of a bishop. sub. to the house of Austria.

FIUME, or ST. VEIT, E. lon. 15. lat. 45. 45. a port-town of Istria, on the gulph of Venice, sit. 38 m. E. of Cabo de Istria; sub. to the house of Austria.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a cape or promontory of Yorkshire, sit. on the German sea, 8 m. E. of Burlington.

FLANDERS,

FLANDERS, a pr. of the Netherlands, bounded by the German sea, and the United Provinces on the N. by the pr. of Brabant on the E. by Hainault and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German sea on the W. being about 60 m. long, and 50 broad, divided between the Austrians, the French, and the Dutch; of whom the Austrians have much the greatest part; the capital city Ghent. The French are possessed of the S.W. part of Flanders, in which are Lille and Dunkirk. The Dutch possess the N.E. part of Flanders, wherein are the strong fortresses of Sluys, Sasvaghent, and Hulst. This pr. is a perfect level, not a rising ground or hill in it; and watered with innumerable rivers and canals; exceeding fruitful, and commodiously sit. for trade, and has some of the finest cities in Europe, with above a 1000 other towns and villages; and being so considerable on these accounts, the whole ten provinces of the French and Austrian Netherlands frequently go under the general name of Flanders. The produce of this country is chiefly fine lace, linen, and tapestry.

FLECHE, under the meridian of London, lat. 47. 40. a town of France, sit. on the little Loire, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Angjou, 20 m. N. E. of Angers.

FLENSBURGH, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 55. a port-town of Sleswic, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 16 m. N. of the city of Sleswic; sub. to Denmark.

FLERUS, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 33. a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Namur, sit. 15 m. W. of Namur, and 6 N. E. of Charleroy; rendered memorable by a battle fought here, between the French and Dutch, anno 1690; when the Dutch foot being abandoned by their horse, made a fine retreat, and could not be broken by the French.

FLEURY, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 47. 13. a town of France, in the pr. of Burgundy, sit. 30 m. N. of Chalons,

FLIE, or ULY ISLAND, an island on the coast of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuider-sea.

FLINT-CASTLE, an old town and castle in Flintshire in N. Wales, which gives its name to that county, sit. on the river Dee, 13 m. N. W. of Chester; sends one member to parliament.

FLIX, E. lon. 12 min. lat. 41. 15. a town and castle in Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the river Ebro, 20 m. N. of Tortosa, where there is a famous water-fall.

FLORENCE, E. lon. 11. lat. 43. 30. the capital of Tuscany, in Italy, sit. on the river Arno, 58 m. S. of Bologna, 140 N. of Rome, and 45 E. of Leghorn, and the Tuscan sea. It is one of the most elegant towns in Italy, and called Florence the fair, defended by a wall and other modern works, besides three citadels of a round figure, and 6 m. in circumference; encompassed on three sides with little fruitful hills, full of villas and country-seats; and on the W. lies that rich and extensive valley thro' which the river Arno runs as far as Pisa, and the Tuscan sea. Statues and fountains are seen in almost all their streets; their private buildings lofty; their squares spacious; their churches little inferior to those of Rome; their noblemens palaces equal to any in Italy. The statues, paintings, and curiosities in the Grand Duke's palace, are the admiration of travellers. The D. of Lorraine and Tuscany (the present emperor) is now sovereign of this capital; which, with the D. of Tuscany, was allotted him when he ceded the D. of Lorraine to France. It is an archb. and univ.

FLORENNES, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 20. a town of the French Netherlands, 18 m. S. W. of Namur.

FLORENTINE, E. lon. 3. 55. lat. 47. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. 28 m. S. W. of Troyes.

FLORES, W. lon. 32. lat. 39. an island of the Azores, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, almost in the middle between

between Europe and America, so named from the variety of beautiful flowers it produces; sub. to Portugal.

FLORIDA, was a name given by the Spaniards to all that part of the continent of N. America, which lies N. of the Gulph of Mexico, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic ocean, which country now goes under many different names, for within these limits are contained most of the English colonies in N. America, and those countries which the French have denominated Louisiana and New France. All that retains the name of Florida at present, is that peninsula between the colony of Georgia and Cape Florida, viz. between 25 and 30 degrees of N. lat. and between 83 and 87 degrees of W. lon. the chief and almost the only place the Spaniards are possessed of within these limits, being the port town of St. Augustine, and a fort a little distance from it; the town being a very small one, and the fort not able to resist such a force as is usually employed in sieges; though it has baffled some attempts that have been made to take it by the English, with a force scarce equal to the garrison, and in want of most necessaries requisite for a siege.

FLOUR (ST.) E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 45. a city of France, in the pr. of Lyons, and ter. of Auvergne, sit. 45 m. S. of Clermont.

FLUSHING, or Vlissingen, E. lon. 3. 25. lat. 51. 30. a port town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Zealand, sit. on the S. coast of the Island of Walcheren, 5 m. S. of Middleburg, and 14 N. E. of Sluys in Flanders; a good secure harbour, and a city of great foreign trade. This was one of the cautionary towns delivered to the Q. of England by the Dutch, as a pledge of their fidelity, and as a security for the money advanced in their defence against the Spaniards; and restored to them by K. James, in the succeeding reign, for a very small part of the money

they were indebted to England. The Prince of Orange has the lordship of this town.

FOGARES, E. lon. 24. 17. lat. 46. 50. a town of Transilvania, sit. on the river Alauta, 30 m. N. E. of Hermanstat.

FOGO, W. lon. 25. lat. 15. one of the Cape Verd islands, 300 m. W. of Cape Verd, on the coast of Africa, so called from a volcano, from whence there frequently issue flames of fire, sub. to Portugal.

FOIX, E. lon. 1. 20. lat. 43. 10. a city of France, in Upper Languedoc, sit. on the river Laureingne, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 35 m. S. of Thoulouse.

FOKIEH, E. lon. 118. lat. 26. 20. a town of China, in Asia, cap. of the pr. of Fokien, 370 m. N. E. of Canton.

FOKIEH, a pr. of China, in Asia, lying on the Pacific Ocean, opposite to the island of Formosa, having the pr. of Chekian on the N. and the pr. of Canton on the S. the chief town Fochien.

FOKINGHAM, a market town in Lincolnshire, 18 m. N. of Peterborough, and 108 N. of London.

FOLIGNO. See FULIGNO.

FOLKSTONE, a market town of Kent, sit. on the English channel, 16 m. S. of Canterbury, and 72 from London; gives title of Viscount to the family of Bouverie.

FONDI, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 41. 35. a city of Naples, in the ter. of Lavoro, in the confines of the Pope's dominions, 35 m. N. W. of Capua. The see of a bishop.

FONTAINEBLEAU, E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 48. 25. a village of France, in the isle of France, where the French K. has an elegant palace, sit. 30 m. S. E. of Paris.

FONTARABIA, W. lon. 1. 35. lat. 43. 20. a port town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay and ter. of Guipuscoa, sit. at the mouth of the river Bidessea, on the bay of Biscay, and on the frontiers of France, 20 m. W. of Bayonne; taken by the

N

French,

French, in the late war, anno 1718, but restored to Spain again the year following.

FONTENAYLE, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 46. 30. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleansois, and ter. of Poictou, sit. 46. m. W. of Poictiers.

FONTENOY, E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 50. 35. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, on the confines of Flanders, sit. 3 m. S. E. of Tournay, and 18 m. N. W. of Mons; rendered memorable by the battle fought there, between the allies, and the French, May 1, 1745.

FORQUALQUER, E. lon. 5. 36. lat. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. 30 m. N. of Aix.

FORCHAIN, E. lon. 11. lat. 49. 38. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the river Regnitz, 16 m. S. of Bamberg, and sub. to the bishop of Bamberg.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a market town of Hampshire, sit. 24 m. S. W. of Winchester, and 85 W. from London.

FORE, a bor. in the co. of Westmeath in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

FOREST TOWNS, sit. in Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and ter. of Brisgaw, lying along the Rhine and the confines of Switzerland, from Basil to Zurich; their names Rhinefield, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldshut, sub. to the house of Austria.

FOREZ, a ter. of France, in the pr. of Lionois, between Beaujolais on the N. and Languedoc on the S.

FORFAR, W. lon. 2. 32. lat. 56. 25. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Forfar or Angus, sit. 14 m. W. of Montrose.

FORLI, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 44. 25. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Romania, and ter. of the Pope, sit. 15 m. S. W. of Ravenna.

FORMOSA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, sit. between 119 and 122 degrees of E. lon. and between

22 and 25 degrees of N. lat. 100 m. E. of the pr. of Fokien and Canton in China, sub. to the Emperor of China.

FORRES, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 57. 40. a parl. town in Scotland, in the shire of Murray, sit. 13 m. W. of Elgin.

FORTAVENTURA, W. lon. 14. lat. 27. one of the Canary islands, sit. in the Atlantic Ocean, 120 m. W. of the coast of Africa, sub. to Spain.

FORT-LEWIS, E. lon. 8. lat. 48. 46. a fortress of Germany, in the land of Alsace, sit. on the W. side of the river Rhine, almost opposite to Baden, 18 m. N. E. of Strasburg, sub. to France.

FOSSANO, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Stura, 19 m. S. E. of Turin, and 18 N. E. of Coni, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

FOSSIGNY, a county in the D. of Savoy.

FOSSOMBRONE, E. lon. 14. lat. 43. 50. a town of Italy, in the ter. of the Pope, and pr. of Urbino, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Urbino. The see of a bish.

FOUGIERES, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 48. 20. a town of France, in the pr. of Britainy, 35 m. S. E. of St. Malo.

FOULSHAM, a market town of Norfolk, sit. 10 miles N. W. of Norwich, 109 miles N. E. of London.

FOWEY, a borough town of Cornwall, sit. near the English channel, 24 m. W. of Plymouth, and 23 W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

FOY ST. under the meridian of London, lat. 44. 50. a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and county of Agenois, sit. on the river Dordonne, 32 m. E. of Bourdeaux.

FRAGA, under the meridian of London, lat. 41. 16. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Arragon, sit.

on the river Cinca, 50 m. E. of Saragossa.

FRAMLINGHAM, a market town of Suffolk, sit. 38 m. N. E. of London, and 20 N. of Ipswich.

FRAMPTON, a market town of Dorsetshire, 6 m. W. of Dorchester.

FRANCE received its name from the Franks, a German people, who inhabited the banks of the rivers Maine and Salli, and made a conquest of this country, then called Gaul, in the fifth century. Modern France is sit. between 5 degrees W. and 7 degrees E. lon. and between 43 degrees and 51 degrees N. lat. being bounded by the English channel and the Austrian Netherlands on the N. by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont, in Italy, on the E. by the Mediterranean sea and the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from Spain, on the S. and by the bay of Biscay on the W. being almost a square of 540 m. on each side, except that Britany makes it something irregular, by extending farther to the westward than any other pr. It was an exceeding populous country, till the numbers were lessened by persecution, wars, and famine. Their numbers, which were formerly computed to amount to nineteen millions, scarce exceed fifteen millions at present. The air is the most temperate of any country in Europe, and the soil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax, in great abundance. It is extremely well situated for a foreign trade, as it lies on the ocean, the English channel, and the Mediterranean sea, and is watered by a great many large and navigable rivers, particularly the Seyne, the Loire, the Garonne, the Rhone, the Sone, and of late the Rhine; which for some 100 m. now separates their dominions from Germany. Their stature is not large, but they are generally men of bright parts, and the most active and enterprising of any people in Europe;

but so restless and impatient of ease, that they are constantly engaged in wars abroad, and law-suits at home; extremely devoted to their Prince; though he rules them with a rod of iron, and treats them as slaves; and so opinionated of themselves, that they look upon all other nations as Barbarians. They value themselves much for their good breeding, their complaisance, and unlimited professions of friendship to all they converse with, though they mean nothing by it, and may be looked upon as a parcel of genteel hypocrites. They have practised their cringes and impertinent ceremonies so long, that now no body regards them. Their manufactures of linen, woollen, silk, and lace, are vastly great, and their foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turkey, and to the East and West Indies, prodigiously increased of late; but no trade is more advantageous to them than that of Britain, from whence they receive chiefly treasure for the product of their country, viz. their wines, silks, linen, and lace.

This K. was formerly divided into 12 provinces, which had each of them their parliaments, whose consent was necessary to the making laws and raising money; but the Cardinals Richlieu and Mazarin made their masters absolute sovereigns, deprived their parliaments of their share in the government, and they are only assembled at this day, to pass the arrets or laws the K. is pleased to send them, which none dare refuse. But in civil causes these parliaments are still the last resort, where the court does not interpose. These parliaments consist of a certain number of presidents and inferior judges, who purchase their places openly, and the crown makes a considerable revenue by such sales. The parliament of Paris is much the most considerable. Hither the King frequently comes in person, and sees his royal acts recorded.

French, in the late war, anno 1718, but restored to Spain again the year following.

FONTENAYLE, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 46. 30. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Poictou, sit. 46. m. W. of Poictiers.

FONTENOY, E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 50. 35. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, on the confines of Flanders, sit. 3 m. S. E. of Tournay, and 18 m. N. W. of Mons; rendered memorable by the battle fought there, between the allies, and the French, May 1, 1745.

FORQUALQUER, E. lon. 5. 36. lat. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. 30 m. N. of Aix.

FORCHAIN, E. lon. 11. lat. 49. 38. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the river Regnitz, 16 m. S. of Bamberg, and sub. to the bishop of Bamberg.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a market town of Hampshire, sit. 24 m. S. W. of Winchester, and 85 W. from London.

FORE, a bor. in the co. of Westmeath in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

FOREST TOWNS, sit. in Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and ter. of Brigow, lying along the Rhine and the confines of Switzerland, from Basil to Zurich; their names Rhinefield, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldshut, sub. to the house of Austria.

FOREZ, a ter. of France, in the pr. of Lionois, between Beaujolis on the N. and Languedoc on the S.

FORFAR, W. lon. 2. 32. lat. 56. 25. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Forfar or Angus, sit. 14 m. W. of Montrose.

FORLI, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 44. 25. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Romania, and ter. of the Pope, sit. 15 m. S. W. of Ravenna.

FORMOSA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, sit. between 119 and 122 degrees of E. lon. and between

22 and 25 degrees of N. lat. 100 m. E. of the pr. of Fokien and Canton in China, sub. to the Emperor of China.

FORRES, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 57. 40. a parl. town in Scotland, in the shire of Murray, sit. 13 m. W. of Elgin.

FORTAVENTURA, W. lon. 14. lat. 27. one of the Canary islands, sit. in the Atlantic Ocean, 120 m. W. of the coast of Africa, sub. to Spain.

FORT-LEWIS, E. lon. 8. lat. 48. 46. a fortress of Germany, in the land of Alsace, sit. on the W. side of the river Rhine, almost opposite to Baden, 18 m. N. E. of Strasburg, sub. to France.

FOSSANO, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Stura, 19 m. S. E. of Turin, and 18 N. E. of Coni, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

FOSSIGNY, a county in the D. of Savoy.

FOSSOMBRONE, E. lon. 14. 5. lat. 43. 50. a town of Italy, in the ter. of the Pope, and pr. of Urbino, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Urbino. The see of a bish.

FOUGIERES, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 48. 20. a town of France, in the pr. of Brittainy, 35 m. S. E. of St. Malo.

FOULSHAM, a market town of Norfolk, sit. 10 miles N. W. of Norwich, 109 miles N. E. of London.

FOWEY, a borough town of Cornwall, sit. near the English channel, 24 m. W. of Plymouth, and 23 m. W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

FOY ST. under the meridian of London, lat. 44. 50. a town of France, in the province of Guienne and county of Agenois, sit. on the river Dordonne, 32 m. E. of Bourdeaux.

FRAGA, under the meridian of London, lat. 41. 16. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Arragon, sit.

on the river Cinca, 50 m. E. of Saragossa.

FRAMLINGHAM, a market town of Suffolk, sit. 88 m. N. E. of London, and 20 N. of Ipswich.

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This parliament consists of the Dukes and Peers of France, besides the ordinary judges, and takes cognizance of all offences committed by peers, where the King does not issue a special commission to try them. The other parliaments are excluded from taking cognizance of any causes which relate to the crown, or the peers of the realm.

As France is divided into 25 general governments, at present, over every one of these an officer, called an intendent, is appointed by the King, who seems to have a power of controuling the governor and all other officers of justice, and presides over the receivers general of his generalty. The whole number of parishes contained in all the generalities, amount to 38,502, in which is comprehended 1,585,112 families, liable to pay the Taille or land-tax, which is only paid by those who hold by base tenures, and tradesmen; the nobility, clergy, and gentry, are exempted from this tax. The burgeses of Paris, and some other free cities also, are exempted from the land-tax.

There is another tax, called the Taillon, payable by the same persons as the Taille, which amounts to about a third part of the former.

There is another tax, called the Aids, which arises from the customs and duties on all merchandise, except salt.

The Gabelles, are the taxes arising by salt.

The other taxes are the capitation or a poll-tax; the tenths of all estates, offices, and employments; the fiftieth penny, from which neither the nobility nor clergy are exempted; and the tenths and free gifts of the clergy, who are allowed to tax themselves, but it is expected they should pay as much as the laity at least; and lastly, the crown lands, rents, fines, and forfeitures, bring in a considerable revenue; all which are computed at fifteen millions sterling

per annum: besides which, vast sums are raised by raising and lowering the coin at pleasure, by compounding debentures and government bills, and other oppressive means. The Km. is but one great farm to the crown. The whole produce of the country is in the King's power, if he thinks fit to demand it, though he chuses to take it in the accustomed way, that he may make no more malecontents than he can't avoid; and were there never so many, he has always armies on foot sufficient to suppress insurrections. In time of peace, he has frequently 200,000 men in pay, and in time of war; sometimes 400,000; many of which are foreigners, viz. Swiss, Germans, Scotch, Irish, Swedes, and Danes.

The religion of France is Roman Catholic, but they seem less devoted to the Pope than any other nation of that communion, and have not yet admitted the inquisition among them.

The Protestants fought for their religion and liberties many years, and at length obtained a toleration, by a royal edict, called the edict of Nantz; but this being repealed by Lewis XIV. in 1685, a cruel persecution followed, which compelled several 100,000 of them to quit the Km. who were entertained in Protestant countries, to the unspeakable prejudice of this Km. for they did not only lose the most industrious part of the inhabitants, but the refugees set up the French manufactures in every country where they came, which very much lessened the demand for French merchandise. The crown of France is hereditary; but by their Salique law, no female is suffered to inherit; neither is their royal line of that duration as in England, for in the pedigree of their Kings, we find there have been three families on the throne, viz. the Merovingian, the Carolinian, and the Capetive, which

which had no relation to one another; the second usurping on the first, and the third upon the second, which is the present reigning family. The eldest son of France is always styled the Dauphin. The new conquests, or acquisitions, that France has made to her dominions the last hundred years, are those of Alsace and Lorrain, on the side of Germany; those of Artois, the Cambresis, part of Flanders, Hainault, and Luxemburg, on the side of the Netherlands; and Roussillon, anciently a part of Catalonia, on the side of Spain.

FRANCFORT, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 50. 10. a city of Germany, sit. on the confines of Hesse and Franconia. It stands on both sides the river Maine, 18 m. E. of Mentz, and 15 W. of Hanau; a large populous city, regularly fortified, and well situated for trade. It is an imperial city, that is, a sovereign state, and with a considerable ter. about it, governed by its own magistrates. The Papists possess the cathedral, but the greatest part of the inhabitants being Lutheran Protestants, the Papists make no public processions thro' the town. In the Stadthouse or Guildhall of this city, the Electors assemble for the choice of an Emperor, and here is preserved the golden bull, which contains the rules to be observed at such elections.

FRANCFORT upon Oder, E. lon. 15. lat. 52. 22. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. 40 m. E. of Berlin, and sub. to Prussia. It is a large well built town, and has a flourishing trade, having a communication with the Baltic, by the river Oder, and with the Spree and Havel, by Canals. It is a Calvinist university.

FRANCHE COMTE, or the county of Burgundy, was part of the D. of Burgundy, and sub. to the Spanish branch of the house of Austria, but taken from them by Lewis

XIV. and confirmed to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, anno 1678.

FRANCHE COMTE, now a pr. of France, is bounded by Lorrain on the N. by Alsace and Switzerland on the E. by La Bresse and Burgundy on the S. and by the D. of Burgundy and part of Champaign on the W.

FRANCHEMONT, E. lon. 5. 48. lat. 50. 30. a town of Germany, in the bish. of Liege, 13. m. S. E. of Liege.

FRANCOLINI, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 45. 20. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Ferrara, in the Pope's ter. sit. on the river Po, 9 m. N. E. of Ferrara.

FRANCONIA, a cir. of the Empire, in the center of Germany, being bounded by the lan. of Hesse and the cir. of Upper Saxony on the N. by Bohemia on the E. by Bavaria and Suabia on the S. and by the pal. of the Rhine and the electorate of Mentz on the W. the chief town Nuremberg. From hence came the Franks, or Germans, who conquered France, and gave their name to that kingdom.

FRANKENDAL, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 49. 30. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the W. side of the river Rhine, 10 m. S. of Worms, and 16 m. N. W. of Heidelberg; taken and burnt with the rest of the towns of the Palatinate, in the years 1688, and 1689 by the French, who abandoned the country again soon after.

FRANKENSTEIN, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 49. 20. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine and D. of Zuebruggen, sit. 12 m. N. W. of Landau.

FRANKER, E. lon. 5. 25. lat. 53. 15. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of West Friesland, 9 m. W. of Lewarden.

FRANSTADT, or FRAUSTADT, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 46. a town of Silesia, sit. 25 m. N. E. of Glogaw, sub. to Prussia;

FRASCATI, or FRESCATI, E. lon. 13. 12. lat. 42. a town of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, 13 m. E. of that city; near which place is the Tusculum of Cicero, called Grotto Ferrate. Here are several fine villas, belonging to the nobility of modern Rome, as there were formerly of the old Romans; the hill on which they stand being much admired for its fine prospects, in which Rome is comprehended. Here, says Mr. Addison, I first saw the sketch of Versailles, in the walks and water-works of these palaces.

FREDENBURG, E. lon. 8. lat. 51. 10. a town of Germany, in the D. and cir. of Westphalia, 50 m. W. of Cassel.

FREDERICA, W. lon. 81. 30. lat. 31. a town of Georgia, in N. America, sit. on the island of St. Simons, in the mouth of the river Alatamaha, lately built and fortified by General Oglethorpe. The Spaniards invaded the island, anno 1742, took St. Simon's fort, and were marching to besiege Frederica, but were repulsed by Mr. Oglethorpe, and obliged to abandon the enterprize. St. Simon's island is about 13 m. long, and 3 or 4 broad, 20 leagues N. of St. Augustin. St. Simon's fort, which the Spaniards took and abandoned again, is 7 m. from Frederica. There are some other small islands in the mouth of the river, which the English have fortified.

FREDERICKSBURG, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 55. 40. a castle and palace of the K. of Denmark, sit. in the isle of Zealand, 20 m. N. W. of Copenhagen; built upon piles in the middle of a lake.

FREDERICKSBURG, W. lon. 2. lat. 5. a fort upon the gold coast of Guiney, near cape Three Points, sub. to the Danes.

FREDERICK FORT. See CROWN POINT.

FREDERICKSHALL, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 59. 20. a strong town of Norway, in the pr. of Agerhuys, sit. on the frontiers of Sweden, 30

m. N. of Frederickstat. At the siege of which town, Charles XII. K. of Sweden, was killed by a musket-ball, in the trenches, anno 1718. It is sub. to Denmark.

FREDERICKSODE, E. lon. 10. lat. 55. 40. a town of Jutland, in the pr. of Rypen, sit. on the little Belt in the Baltic sea, opp. site to Funen, 20 m. W. of Odenise, sub. to Denmark.

FREDERICKSTADT, E. lon. 9. lat. 54. 35. a town of Sleswick or S. Jutland, situate on the river Eyder, near the German ocean, 31 m. W. of Sleswick, sub. to Denmark.

FREDERICKSTADT, E. lon. 11. 24. lat. 59. a town of Norway, in the pr. of Aggerhuys, sit. on a bay of the sea, called the Schagger-rack near the frontiers of Sweden, 60 m. N. of Gottenburg.

FREISINGEN, E. lon. 11. 4. lat. 48. 26. a large city of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Iser, 20 m. N. of Munich, sub. to its own bishop.

FREJULES, or FREJUS, a city of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. at the mouth of the river Argens on the Mediterranean sea, 35 m. N. E. of Toulon, and 30 m. S. W. of Nice. The see of a bishop.

FREUDENBURG, E. lon. 8. lat. 51. 12. a town of Germany, in the cir. and D. of Westphalia, sit. m. W. of Cassel.

FREYSTAT, E. lon. 17. 55. lat. 50. a town of Silesia, in the ter. of Teschin, sit. 16 m. E. of Tropeau.

FRIBURG, E. lon. 6. 55. lat. 46. 50. the capital of the cant. of Friburg, in Switzerland, sit. 18 S. W. of Bern. It stands upon most inaccessible rocks and precipices, insomuch that they are forced to climb up to several parts of its stairs and ladders; but then they have the most delightful prospect imaginable. The inhabitants of the city and canton are Roman Catholics, and their government a republic, of which I shall give a further account.

account in the description of Switzerland in general.

FRIEBURGH, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 48. 12. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, capital of the ter. of Brigow, sit. 28 m. S. of Straßburg, and 28 m. N. of Basil, sub. to the house of Austria.

FRICENTO, E. lon. 15. 40. lat. 41. 15. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, in the Further Principate, 43 m. E. of Naples. The see of a bishop.

FRIDBURG, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. 7 m. E. of Augsburg. An imperial city, governed by its own magistrates.

FRIDBURG, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 55. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, sit. 9 m. S. W. of Dresden, sub. to the Elector of Saxony.

FRIDBURG, E. lon. 11. 55. lat. 51. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and pr. of Thuringia, sit. on the river Unstrut, 30 m. W. of Leipzig.

FRIDLAND, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 50. 55. a town of Bohemia, sit. on the confines of Lusatia, 55 m. E. of Dresden, sub. to the house of Austria.

FRIDLINGEN, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 47. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 3 m. E. of the Rhine, and 5 m. N. of Basil.

FRIEDEBURG, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 50. 20. a city of Germany, in the lan. of Hesse, 16 m. N. of Frankfurt; an imperial city, or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates.

FRIESLAND, one of the most northern provinces of the United Netherlands, bounded by the ocean on the N. by Groningen and Overijssel on the E. by the Zuider-sea and Overijssel on the S. and by the ocean on the W. the chief town Lewarden, the seat of the late Prince of Orange.

FRIESLAND-EAST, a pr. of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, lying the N. W. part of Germany,

bordering on Groningen, a pr. of the United Netherlands. See EMDEN.

FRINWALT, or **FRIDLAND**, E. lon. 14. 35. lat. 52. 42. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. on the W. side of the river Oder, 30 m. N. E. of Berlin, sub. to Prussia.

FRIO CAPE, W. lon. 44. S. lat. 23. 30. a promontory of Brasil, in America, in the pr. of Rio Janeiro.

FRISACH, E. lon. 14. 15. lat. 47. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria and archb. of Saltzburg, sit. 60 m. S. E. of the city of Saltzburg, and sub. to the archb.

FRISHAF, a bay of the Baltic sea, formed by the island of Frisch and the continent, at the mouth of the river Vistula, on the coast of Prussia, in Poland.

FRITZLAR, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 51. 5. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Hesse-Cassel, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Cassel.

FRIULI, a pr. of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, bounded by the pr. of Carinthia, in Germany, on the N. by the pr. of Carniola on the E. by the gulph of Venice on the S. and by the Bellunese and Feltrin on the W.

FROBISHER, or **FOREBISHER'S STRAITS**, W. lon. 48. N. lat. 63. a strait a little to the northward of Cape Farewell, in W. Greenland, discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher.

FRODINGHAM, a market-town of the East-riding of Yorkshire, 14 m. N. E. of Beverley, and 198 N. of London.

FRODSHAM, a market-town of Cheshire, sit. 11 miles N. E. of Chester.

FROME, a great clothing and market-town of Somersetshire, 9 m. S. of Bath, and 105 W. of London.

FRONTEIRA, W. lon. 8. 6. lat. 38. 50. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. 12 m. S. of Portalegre,

FRON-

FRONTIGNIAC, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 43. 30. a little town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. near the Mediterranean sea, 16 m. S. W. of Montpellier; the country about it producing excellent wine, which takes its name from thence.

FRONTIGNIAC, W. lon. 77. lat. 43. 20. a fort, sit. on the river St. Lawrence, in Canada, in N. America; where it discharges itself into the lake Ontario; to which fort and lake, a French officer gave the name of Frontigniae. However the five nations of Iroquois, allies of Great-Britain, possess all the E. and S. shores of this lake, and dispute the right of the French to the lake itself. This lake is 300 m. long, and upwards of 100 broad, abundance of rivers fall into it, but the greatest body of waters it is supplied with comes from the river Niagara, being a strait, or channel, between the lakes of Erie and Ontario, which forms one of the most surprizing cataracts, or falls of water, in the world.

FUEGO, an island on the most S. part of America, parted from it by the straits of Magellan.

FUENTE DUENA, W. lon. 3. 30. lat. 40. 12. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New-Castile, sit. on the river Tagus, 35 m. S. E. of Madrid.

FULD, E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 50. 34. a town and abbey of Germany, in the land. of Hesse, sit. on the river Fuld, 50 m. N. E. of Frankfort. The abbey and a considerable ter. about it, sub. to the Abbot, who is a Prince of the Empire.

FULIGNO, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 43. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and D. of Spoletto, sit. 10 m. N. of Spoleto.

FUNCHALI, W. lon. 16. lat. 32. 33. the capital of the Madeira islands, in the Atlantic ocean, 300 m. W. of the coast of Morocco, in Africa; sub. to Portugal.

FUNDY-BAY, sit. between New-England, and Acadie, or New-Scotland, in which there is an excellent fishery,

FUNEN, the second island for magnitude which belongs to Denmark, sit. at the entrance of the Baltic sea, and separated from Jutland by the strait called the Lesser Belt, and from the island of Zealand by the strait called the Great Belt; the chief town Odensee.

FURNES, E. lon. 2. 25. lat. 51. 10. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. in the pr. of Flanders, 10 m. E. of Dunkirk, and 16 N. W. of Ypres.

FURSTENBURG, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 47. 50. a town and castle of Germany in the cir. of Suabia, capital of the co. of Furstenburg, sit. on the Danube, 30 m. N. W. of Constance.

FURSTENFELD, E. lon. 16. 46. lat. 47. 26. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Stiria, 36 m. E. of Gratz.

G A

GABIN, E. lon. 20. lat. 52. 35. a town of Great Poland, in the pal. of Rava, sit. 46 m. N. W. of Warsaw.

GAIETA, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 41. 20. a city of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of Lavoro, sit. on the sea of Naples, 35 m. N. W. of the city of Naples. It is a strong town, and almost the only one that held out any time when the Austrians reduced the K. of Naples, anno 1707, but was at length taken by storm, and the two castles surrendered at discretion. This town also made a good defence when the Spaniards recovered Naples from the Austrians, anno 1734, and surrendered upon honourable terms.

GAINSBOROUGH, a market-town of Lincolnshire, in Lindsey division, sit. 18 m. N. W. of Lincoln; from whence the family of Noel take the title of Earl.

GALATA, a great suburb belonging to Constantinople, opposite to the

the Seraglio, on the other side of the harbour, where the Greeks, Armenians, Franks, Christians, and Jews inhabit, and have the liberty of their respective forms of worship; and there are several Roman Catholic monasteries in it. The private houses are better built than those of Constantinople, and they have taverns where wine is sold without restraint.

GALATIA, a pr. of the Lesser Asia, so called anciently, now the ter. of Amasia, in Asiatic Turkey.

GALLBALLY, W. lon. 8. 20. lat. 52. 15. a town of Ireland in the co. of Tipperary, and pr. of Munster, sit. 23 m. S. E. of Limerick.

GALICIA, the most N. W. pr. of Spain, is bounded by the ocean on the N. and W. by the provinces of Asturias and Leon on the E. and by Portugal on the S.

GALICIA, or **GUADALAJARA**, pr. of Mexico, in N. America, bounded by New Mexico on the N. by the gulph of Mexico on the E. by Mexico Proper on the S. and by the Pacific ocean and gulph of California on the W.

GALILEE, once a pr. of Judea, and now of Asiatic Turkey, the scene of many of our Saviour's miracles, was bounded by mount Libanus on the N. by the river Jordan and the sea of Galilee on the E. by the river Chison on the S. and the Mediterranean sea on the W. in which were the cities of Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, which are not only come to ruin, but the exact places where they stood now unknown; however some pretend to point them out in their maps of Palestine; Capernaum they place at the N. end of the lake of Galilee, Chorazin on the East, and Bethsaida West of the lake.

GALL, (St.) a town of Switzerland, in the ter. of Turgow, 5 m. W. of the lake of Constance, and adjoining to the abbey, but has now no dependance on it, the town having purchased the sovereignty of

the Abbot. It is, at present, a republic, but no ter. belongs to it, the Abbot being sovereign of the adjacent country. The legislative power of this city is lodged in two councils. It is computed the inhabitants amount to 10,000 souls, who are most of them employed in the linen manufacture; the neighbouring country furnishing them with great quantities of the best flax, out of which they annually make upwards of 40,000 pieces of linen, of 200 ells each, and are much enriched by exporting it, it being reckoned one of the wealthiest towns in Switzerland. Their religion is Protestant, which occasions continual differences between them and the adjoining abbey. A few years ago one of the monks carrying his cross erected through the town, and several thousand peasants attending the procession, a tumult immediately followed among the citizens, who looked upon it as an insult on their religion, and running to arms, planted four great guns against the gates of the abbey, and a war was like to have ensued between the abbey and the town; the Abbot prohibited his subjects of the adjacent country to furnish the town with any provisions, knowing they could not subsist but by the produce of his country, having no territories of their own. However their differences were at length accommodated, the townsmen agreed to pay 2000 crowns for insulting the Monks, and the Monks engaged there should be no more processions in the town. The Abbot of St. Gall also was at war with the Tockenburghers in the year 1718, claiming the sovereignty of that city, and ter. in which the Protestant cantons took the part of the Tockenburghers, and the Popish cantons the part of the Abbot; of which a further account will be given in the description of Switzerland.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, sit. in the Pacific ocean on both sides of the Equator, between 93 and 96 degrees

degrees of W. lon. 400 m. W. of the coast of Peru; hither shipping frequently come to refit and get water and fresh provisions, but the Spaniards have not thought fit to send any colonies hither, and they lie too far from any other nation to turn to any account.

GALLIPOLI, E. lon. 28. lat. 40. 45. a port town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Romania, or Thrace, sit. at the entrance of the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, 25 m. N. E. of the straits of the Hellespont, or Dardanells, and 100 m. S. W. of Constantinople. There are two harbours for the reception of galleys, but they will not admit of large ships. It is computed that the inhabitants consist of 10,000 Turks, and 4000 Christians, besides a great number of Jews. This was the first town the Turks possessed themselves of in Europe.

GALLIPOLI, E. lon. 19. lat. 40. 25. a port-town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of Otranto, sit. on the gulph of Otranto, 23 m. W. of the city of Otranto.

GALLO, W. lon. 80. lat. 2. 15. an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru, 200 m. W. of Popayan. There being some good harbours in this island with wood and water, the Buccaneers used to put in here to refit. This was the first place the Spaniards possessed themselves of when they attempted the conquest of Peru.

GALLO, E. lon. 15. lat. 43. 35. a town of Italy, in the mar. of Ancona, sit. 10 m. S. of Ancona.

GALLO, or PUNTO GALLO, E. lon. 78. lat. 6. a sea-port town and fort, sit. on the S. W. part of the island of Ceylon, in the E. Indies, in Asia; sub. to the Dutch.

GALLWAY, W. lon. 9. 12. lat. 53. 12. the capital of the country of Gallway, and pr. of Connaught, in Ireland, sit. on the bay of Gallway, in the Western ocean, 110 m. W. of Dublin, a good port, advantageously situated for a foreign trade;

sends two members to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the English family of Monckton. Gallway is the name of a co. and stewartry in the S. W. of Scotland.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic Ocean in 14 degrees N. lat. supposed to be a branch of the river Niger. It is navigable for sloops 600 m. as the English factors relate, who have gone up it so far in search of gold mines but found none. At the mouth of the river the land is low, but higher up they meet with a mountainous, rocky country, well clothed with timber. There are a great many towns, and several distinct nations inhabit the banks of the river; most of them Negroes, but some of an olive complexion, who live like the Arabs, and speak the Arabic language, and are of the Mahometan religion, as most of the Negroes N. of the river are, but those that lie on the S. of the river are Pagans. James island, the chief settlement belonging to the African company, lies 10 leagues from the river, almost in the middle of being 3 m. from the nearest shore. The island is less than a mile in circumference, on which the company have a fort mounted with cannon and a small garrison which preserves their right of trading in that river. They have also factors on either shore for several hundred miles up the river. They trade with the natives for gold, slaves, elephants teeth, bees-wax, and have found the way at length, to procure some quantity of gum senega, which the French who are settled on the river Senegal a little N. of Gambia, have long dealt in. These rivers running long course within the Tropics, usually overflow all the flat country near their banks, about Midsummer as the Nile and the Ganges do, but swelled by the periodical rains.

GANDIA, W. lon. 20 min. 39. 5. a port-town of Spain, in

of Valencia, sit. on the coast of the Mediterranean, 25 m. S. of Valencia.

GANGEA, E. lon. 46. lat. 41. the capital of a ter. in the pr. of Shirvan, in the K. Persia, in Asia, 200 m. N. W. of Baku, and the Caspian sea, and 120 m. N. E. of Shirvan.

GANGES, a river of the Hither India in Asia, rises in the mountains which separate India from Tartary, and some say further northwards, and running from the N. W. to the S. E. for 1500 m. through the Mogul's dominions, discharges itself by several channels into the bay of Bengal.

This river is in great esteem in India, not only on account of the long course it runs, the depth of its several channels, and the pureness of its stream, but from the sanctity which the natives believe to be in its waters. 'Tis

visited annually by several 100,000 pilgrims, who pay their devotions to this river as a god, and carry their dying friends from distant countries, to expire on its banks, and as soon as they die heave them into the middle of it. The water is lowest

in April or May, but the rains beginning to fall soon after, the flat country is overflowed for several miles before September ends, and then the waters begin to retire, but leave a thick mud behind, which makes the soil the most fruitful pr. of India, for all kinds of grain. These waters

keep better at sea than any other, except the Thames. The spring tides rise usually about 10 foot here, but there have been terrible inundations and storms of late years, in which the towns near the shore suffered much, and the ships in the river were, some of them, cast away;

there are no safe harbours upon the E. coast of India; therefore when the monsoons, or stormy season is expected, which is about the autumnal equinox, the shipping on the coast sail up the Ganges for their security. The Europeans use the most easterly branch of the Ganges,

where the English have some settlements, particularly at Fort William and Hugly.

GANI, or **COULOR**, E. lon. 79. lat. 16. a town of Golconda, in the Hither India, in Asia, in which is a rich diamond mine, 100 m. E. of Basnagar; sub. to the Mogul.

GAP, E. lon. 5. 46. lat. 44. 32. a city of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, 18 m. W. of Embrun. The see of a bishop.

GARDA, E. lon. 11. lat. 45. 25. a town of Italy, in the Veronese, sit. on the E. side of the lake Garda, 20 m. N. W. of Verona; sub. to Venice.

GARDELEBEN, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 52. 40. a town of Germany, in the mar. of Brandenburg, sit. 50 m. N. W. of Brandenburg; sub. to the K. of Prussia.

GARONNE, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and running N. W. passes by the city of Tholouse, and continuing the course N. W. divides the provinces of Guienne and Gascony, visiting the city of Bourdeaux and afterwards discharges itself into the bay of Biscay, about 60 m. below that city, having received the river Dordonne, and several others in its passage. It has also a communication with the Mediterranean sea by the royal canal made by Lewis XIV. The usual tides come up the river Garonne, 20 m. above Bourdeaux.

GARRISON, W. lon. 8. 20. lat. 54. 16. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Fermanagh, and pr. of Ulster, sit. 10 m. S. of Ballyshannon.

GARSTANG, a market-town of Lancashire, 11 m. N. of Preston.

GASCONY, the most S. W. pr. of France, bounded by Guienne on the N. by Languedoc on the E. by the Pyrennees, which separate it from Spain, on the S. and by the bay of Biscay on the W. the chief town Bayonne.

GASSENHOVEN, or **GUTZENHOVEN**, E. lon. 5. lat. 50. 55. a town

town of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. 4 m. E. of Tirlemont, and 15 m. E. of Louvain.

GATE, a chain of mountains that run thro' the middle of the Hither Peninsula of India, in Asia, from N. to S.

GATTON, a borough town of Surry, 9 m. S. of Croydon, and 20 S. of London; sends two members to parliament.

GAVEREN, or **WAVAREN**, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 51. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the E. bank of the river Scheld, 8 m. S.W. of Ghent, and 5 m. N.E. of Oudenarde, near which the armies frequently encamped, and there have been several smart actions in the late wars.

GAUL, the ancient name of France, which comprehended also the N. of Italy.

GAUR, a ter. in the pr. of Chorasien, in Persia, upon the confines of India, in Asia.

GAURES, are a people dispersed all over India and Persia, who pretend to be descended from the ancient Persians; however they differ from the modern Persians in several material articles. They worship the sun and the fire, but whether as gods, or resembling God, is uncertain, for they say God is light; and they maintain that the sacred fire has been kept alive near 4000 years. Their chief temple is on a mountain in the pr. of Eyrac-Agem, near the city of Yezd, where great numbers of their priests reside, whose employment is to take care of the sacred fire, that it be never extinguished; which fire, they say, was lighted by their great prophet Zoroaster, whose return they daily expect. The employment of this people is husbandry; they never bury their dead, but expose them in the open air, to be devoured by birds of prey, in places surrounded with high walls.

GEET, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rising in the S. E. part of Brabant, runs N. near

the confines of Liege, and, passing by Lande and Leaw, falls into the Demer a little below Halen.

GELDERLAND, comprehending Zutphen, is a pr. of the United Netherlands, bounded by the Zuider sea, and by the pr. of Overijssel on the N. by Westphalia on the E. by Brabant and Prussian Guelderland on the S. and by the pr. of Utrecht on the W.

GELDRES, E. lon. 6. 8. lat. 53. 35. a city of Gelderland, sit. 23 m. S. of Nimeguen, and 11 N. of Venlo, which, with the territories about it, was yielded to the K. of Prussia, by the treaty of Utrecht, anno 1713, together with the co. of Kessel, and village of Krieckenbec.

GELENHAUSEN, E. lon. 8. 5. lat. 50 15. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Hesse, and ter. of Hanau, sit. on the river Knitzig, 9 m. N. of Hanau, and 14 m. N.W. of Alsfeld, an imperial city, governed by its own magistrates.

GEMBOLOURS, E. lon. 4. 3. lat. 50. 30. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Orne, 10 m. W. of Namur, and 22 S. E. of Brussels.

GEMUND, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 48. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and co. of Rechsberg, sit. on the river Rems, 25 m. E. of Stuttgart.

GEMUND, E. lon. 6. 15. lat. 34. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Juliers, sit. on the river Roer, 25 m. S. of Cologne.

GEMUND, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 8. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the river Main, 20 m. N. of Wurtzburg, sub. to the bish. of Wurtzburg.

GENAP, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 33. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Dyle, 14 m. S.E. of Brussels, and 10 m. N.W. of Gemblours.

GENEP, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 40. a town of the D. of Cleve

Germany, sit. on the Nierse and
 10 m. W. of Cleve.

GENEVA, E. lon. 6. lat. 46. 20.
 city of Savoy, and capital of the
 of Geneva, sit. near the confines
 France and Switzerland, on the
 Rhone, at the W. end of the
 Lake Lemain, or Geneva, 70 m. S.
 of Bern, 45 m. N. of Chamberry,
 60 m. N. W. of Lyons. It is
 surrounded with a wall and other
 fortifications, about 2 m. in circum-
 ference; it is tolerably well built,
 and most admired for its situation on
 the lake and river, and the fine
 views and prospects about it. The
 town is not very strong, considering
 its potent neighbours, whose terri-
 tories come up to the very walls,
 as those of France and Sardinia,
 whose princes make some pretensions
 to the dominion of this city; but
 they are protected by their allies,
 the cantons of Bern and Zurich,
 against the attacks of both. The
 inhabitants are computed to amount
 to 30,000. This is the great re-
 sort of the Calvinists from France,
 and other nations, for education; it
 having been the place of Calvin's
 residence, and his disciples having
 the dominion of this city ever
 since. They expelled their bishop in
 the year 1553, who was their sove-
 reign at that time, and erected a
 republic, placing the legislative au-
 thority in a council of 200, and a
 senate of 25, who have the executive
 power, or administration of the go-
 vernment; none but the principal
 citizens were admitted to have any
 share in the government, or election
 of magistrates, but the common peo-
 ple have of late insisted on a share in
 the administration, and compelled
 their superiors to delegate part of
 their power to them. Their church
 is Presbyterian, governed by the city-
 council, the Burgher-master of refor-
 mation, and six others elected out of
 the great council; but their decrees,
 or canons, are of no force, till ratified
 by the great council. Their clergy
 have neither glebe nor tithes, but are

allowed 50 l. per annum each, by the
 states. They will neither allow of
 cards, drinking in public houses, or
 dancing; but are less strict in keep-
 ing the sabbath than their brethren
 in this island, for they exercise their
 militia on Sundays, and go to bowls,
 and other manly sports. The adjoin-
 ing lake is 60 m. long, and 12 broad,
 and produces great plenty of the best
 fish. They have a good foreign trade;
 their manufactures are chiefly gold
 and silver lace, silks, and shammy
 leather. Here is an univ. but no
 salaries settled on the professors or
 fellows; their subsistence arising
 from the contributions of their pu-
 pils. The language of the common
 people is the Savoyard, or a very bad
 dialect of the French tongue; but
 people of condition speak French in
 greater purity. This republic was
 once allied to the Roman Catholic,
 as well as the Protestant cantons of
 Switzerland; but since they have em-
 braced the doctrine of Calvin, the
 Popish cantons are not reckoned a-
 mong their allies.

GENGENBACK, E. lon. 7. 45.
 lat. 48. 30. a town of Germany, in
 the cir. of Suabia, 10 m. S. E. of
 Strasburg, and 20 m. N. of Friburg.

GENIS, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 45. 40.
 a town of Savoy, sit. on the river
 Guier, 12 m. W. of Chamberry, sub-
 ject to the K. of Sardinia.

GENOA, is a republic in Italy,
 whose territories lie in the form of
 a crescent, on the Mediterranean
 sea, for 150 m. viz. from the town
 of Ventimiglia on the W. to the
 ter. of the republic of Lucca almost
 on the E. and is properly called the
 Riviere, or coast of Genoa, their
 country no where extending 20 m.
 from the sea, and in some parts not
 10; the Appenine mountains in a
 manner cover it on the land side,
 and separate it from the countries
 of Nice, Piedmont, and Montserrat,
 the Milanese and Parmesan. The
 tops of these mountains are perfectly
 bare, having neither trees or her-
 bage upon them; but towards the

bottom they are well planted with vines, olives, and other fruit ; but their soil yields scarce any corn, and their seas not many fish.

GENOA city, the capital of this republic, is sit. in 9 degrees E. lon. and in 44 degrees 30 min. N. lat. part of it on a level strand near the sea, but rises gradually to the top of the hill. The houses are well built 5 or 6 stories high, and rising like the seats of a theatre, afford a very fine prospect, as we approach it from the sea. The harbour is large and deep, but exposed to the S. W. wind, only there is a mole for the security of their galleys and small vessels, and the city lies pretty much exposed to a bombardment, as they experienced in the year 1684. when Lewis XIV. ordered the town to be beat about their ears ; but it has been since rebuilt, to great advantage, with stone and brick, the roofs generally flat. Their principal street, according to Mr. Addison, is a double range of palaces, from one end to the other, built with excellent fancy, and fit to entertain the greatest princes ; the fronts of several of them entirely of marble. The circumference of the city is six m. surrounded by a wall and other works : and at a little distance there is a second wall, which takes in the hills that command the place. There are in the city 30 parish churches, 20 colleges, and as many convents and religious houses, and it is the see of an archb. The legislative authority is lodged in the great senate, consisting of the signiory, and 400 noblemen and principal citizens, elected annually out of the freemen. The signiory consists of the D. and 12 other members, who hold their places two years ; to whom, assisted by some other councils, is committed the administration of the government, four parts in five of the senate must agree to the enacting laws. The Doge is obliged to reside in the palace the two years he is in office, with two of the sig-

niory and their families ; and after he has served his two years, he retires to his own house for eight days when his administration is approved or condemned, and if it be censured he is proceeded against as a criminal. When the Doge is elected, a crown of gold is set on his head, and a sceptre put into his right-hand, and K. of Corsica, which island is subject to this republic. His guards are equal to those of other crowned heads, and he is clothed in robes of crimson velvet, and complimented with the title of Most Serene. The senators are styled their Excellencies, and the Nobility Illustrious. The nobility derive their titles from the lands they possess in Naples, Milan, and other countries ; but the republic suffers much by permitting her subjects to purchase honours and estates of foreign princes ; for this renders the principal families among them subject to another jurisdiction. When the Spaniards possessed Milan and Naples, they were obliged to be governed by Spanish councils, and when the Austrians possess those countries, the Austrians influence their affairs, which sometimes draws on them the resentment of other powers, particularly the French, who have not only bombarded their towns, but obstructed their foreign trade ; and their formidable fleets, which heretofore gained so many victories over the Greeks, the Venetians, Turks, Spaniards, &c. and settled so many colonies in Asia, and the Euxine sea, are now dwindled to six galleys ; and when they would have increased them, the French ordered them to forbear increasing their navy at their peril. Their forces at land are usually about 4 or 5000, and they can increase them to 20,000. Their ordinary revenue is computed at 200,000 l. per ann. but they can increase it considerably, many of their subjects being very rich. There is a bank at Genoa, which has part of the public duties for its fund. The crown of Spain is

very much in debt to this Republic for money lent ever since the reign of Philip II. and other sums taken since, for which Spain continues to pay the interest, or part of it, to this day, but has never offered to pay any of the principal. Their country being but a barren spot, they usually keep two or three years provisions of corn, wine, and oil, and other necessaries in their magazines, which they sell out at reasonable prices, in scarce years, to the people. The chief manufactories of Genoa are rich silks, velvets, and brocades, of which they export abundance, together with wine, oil, fruits, anchovies, sweet-meats, and several sorts of drugs. The celebrated Andrew Doria, one of the greatest admirals and generals of his time, freed his country from the tyranny of the French and Spaniards, and settled their government in the present form, anno 1528.

GEORGE (ST.) DEL MINA, W. lon. 5 min. lat. 5. the capital of the Dutch settlements on the gold coast of Guiney, in Africa, sit. 7 or 8 m. W. of Cape-coast-castle, the capital of the English settlements in Guiney. This fort the Dutch took from the Portuguese with several more, and expelled them from the gold coast, anno 1630. They endeavoured also to drive the English from thence, surprising several of their settlements at a time of full peace, anno 1664.

GEORGE (ST.) fort and town, E. lon. 80. lat. 13. sit. on the coast of Coromandel, in the Hither India, in Asia, 3 m. N. of the city of St. Thomas. The town is divided into the white and black town. The fort and white town, which adjoin to the fort, are inhabited only by English, and are not above half a m. in circumference, surrounded by a stone wall. The outward or black town, called Madrafs, has been lately surrounded by a stone wall and bastions, cannon proof, by the late governor Pitt, and is about a m. and half in circumference, the whole

being almost surrounded by a river and the sea. This is the capital of all the settlements the English East-India company have on the coast of Coromandel, and is a healthful pleasant situation as any in India; the garrison does not consist of more than 3 or 400 men, besides Blacks. The Mogul's generals visit them sometimes, demanding a tribute or presents from the governor, which he is obliged to comply with; for tho' he might defend himself against the Mogul's forces, which consist chiefly of horse, yet they are able to ruin the company's trade, and cut off their communication with the country; where the English purchase of the natives calicoes, chints, muslins, and sometimes diamonds. The company purchased this settlement and a small ter. about it, of the K. of Golconda; but the Mogul afterwards making a conquest of the country, looks upon himself entitled to this, as well as the rest of the towns in that K. The white town is pretty well built with brick; the rooms lofty, and flat roofs; but the black town, in which merchants and people of every Asiatic nation almost inhabit, makes but an indifferent figure, consisting chiefly of thatched cottages; however the people are very numerous, and some of them very rich. In the black town there is an elegant English church, and another for the Portuguese Catholics. In the white town there is an Armenian Christian church, and several Pagoda's or Indian temples. A universal toleration reigns here; no disputes about religion, or riots, or tumults, disturb the peace of the place; and robberies and other disorders are scarce ever heard of in this place. The unhappiest people are the company's soldiers, who are prisoners for life, never suffered to stir out of the town, and whipped at a post for every trivial offence; though it must be allowed their pay is good, considering the cheapness of provisions,

sions, and they are very well clothed; every soldier has a black boy to wait on him, and puts on a white shirt every day almost. The government of the town resembles an English corporation, with a mayor and aldermen, and they have lately received an authority from the court of England, to punish offenders capitally. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are also the last resort in civil causes. The company have two chaplains here, who officiate in the English church by turns, allowing them a house and 100 l. per ann. and the governor and council allow them so many advantages in trade, or rather traffic for them, that they generally make a fortune of 10,000 l. in ten years time. As for making profelytes, or converting the Indians, this does not seem to be any part of their business; this is left entirely to the Popish missionaries, who practise even upon the slaves of the Protestant inhabitants, and make good Catholics of them. The salaries of the writers who keep the company's accounts, are exceeding small; they have only their table and 5 l. per annum, and the factors 15 l. per annum; and were they not in expectation of rising gradually to better posts, and had something of their own to subsist on and traffic with, few would accept these employments. The salary of the judge advocate is but 100 l. per annum, and the attorney-general's 23 l. per ann. but they must have other ways of making money, for they all grow rich.

GEORGE'S (ST.) W. lon. 65. lat. 32. 30. the largest of the Bermuda, or Summer-islands, sit. 500 m. E. of Charles-Town, and the continent of America.

GEORGIA, in Asia, the ancient Iberia, is bounded by Circassia and Dagestan on the N. by the Caspian sea on the E. by Armenia or Turcomania, on the S. and by Mingrelia on the W. the eastern and much the largest division is sub. to Persia; the capital

city Teflis, though I think neither Georgia nor the ancient Iberia extended so far eastward as the Caspian sea, but it is separated from it by the pr. of Chirvan. It is a mountainous but fruitful country, producing corn, wine, and cattle in abundance; and the difficult access of some of the mountains has preserved them from being absolutely subdued, either by the Turks or Persians; but what this country is most remarkable for is the beauty of the natives, and the traffic they carry on with the Turks and Persians for their children, who are sold and carried young to both those courts, where they expect to be advanced to the greatest honours; and for this reason their parents part with them with joy, instead of lamenting their absence.

GEORGIA, an English plantation in N. America, lies South of S. Carolina, separated from it on the N. by the river Savannah, bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the E. by the river of St. John's which divides it from Spanish Florida on the S. and on the W. it has no other bounds but the territories claimed by the French of Louisiana and the Spaniards of Florida. The river of St. John, which is the southern boundary, lies in 30 degrees 21 min. N. lat. The land of Carolina is low near the sea, and covered with wood, but begins to rise into hills at 25 miles distance and at length terminates in mountains, which run in a line from N. to S. on the back of Virginia and Carolina, ending in the pr. of Georgia, about 200 m. from the bay of Apallache, in the gulph of Mexico, there being a plain country from the foot of those mountains to the sea, which made it necessary to fortify the banks of the rivers Savannah and Alatamaha, to prevent the incursions of the Spaniards and French by land. The Savannah is navigable 600 m. for canoes, and 300 for boats. The coast of Georgia is defended from the fury of the ocean

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by a range of islands, which run parallel to it; and both the islands and continent being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleasant. There are sandbanks upwards of 70 m. from the coast of Georgia, and the water shoals gradually, till you come within six m. of the land, where the banks are so shallow, that they bar all further passage, except in the channels which lie between the bars; and these were supposed a sufficient defence against the fleets of an enemy; but the Spaniards, it seems, found means to pass the channels and attack the island of St. Simons, in the year 1742, which had been lost, with the town of Frederica, if General Oglethorpe had not defeated their design by his excellent conduct. When ships have passed the bars, they meet with a commodious and secure harbour, in the mouth of the river Savannah; and there is still a more capacious harbour to the S. of it, called Teky Sound, where there is anchoring for a large fleet, in 10 or 14 fathoms water, and land-lock'd, and a safe entry through the bar. The tides on this coast generally flow 7 feet. There are several towns already built in Georgia, by the trustees for that colony, particularly the town of Savannah, on the banks of the river Savannah, and the town of Ebenezer on the same river; and in the southern division of the pr. is the town of Frederica, on the island of St. Simons, in the mouth of the river Alatomaha, and several forts, for the security of the island and adjacent country, one of which was abandoned on the invasion of the Spaniards, anno 1742; but they were obliged to retire in some disorder, on the approach of General Oglethorpe. The country of Georgia is not very fruitful, but is a good barrier against the French and Spaniards and their Indians; which is the reason the parliament have granted large sums to plant and fortify it; and had there not been some misunderstandings be-

tween the general and the government of S. Carolina, we should by this time have seen it in a condition to resist any attacks of the French and Spaniards from that quarter. There is no doubt but the General is a man of capacity and a brave soldier, but he has not been supplied with forces equal to his designs, nor was he well seconded by those who ought to have supported him, in the enterprises he was engaged in for the service of that country, which was most nearly concerned in the event.

GERAW, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 49. 50. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Hessē Darmstat, sit. 9 m. N. W. of Darmstat.

GERGENTUM, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 37. 20. a town of Sicily, sit. in the pr. of Maxara, on the S. shore, 55 m. S. E. of Palermo; the ancient Agrigentum.

GERMAINS (ST.) E. lon. 2. 5. lat. 49. a town and royal palace, in France, sit. on the river Seine, 14 m. N. W. of Paris. Here K. James II. of England, usually resided during his exile.

GERMAINS (ST.) a borough town of Cornwall, sit. 7 m. W. of Plymouth, and 220 W. of London, near the English channel; sends two members to parliament.

GERMANY, is situate between 5 and 19 degrees of E. lon. and between 45 and 55 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the German ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic sea on the N. by Poland and Hungary (if we include Bohemia) on the E. by Switzerland and the Alps, which separate it from Italy, on the S. and by the dominions of France and the Netherlands on the W. from which it is separated by the rivers Rhine, Moselle, and Maes.

It is divided into 10 circles, three whereof lie on the N. viz. 1. the cir. of Upper Saxony, 2. the cir. of Lower Saxony, and 3. the cir. of Westphalia.

Three on the S. viz. 4. the cir.

of Austria, 5. the cir. of Bavaria, and 6. the cir. of Suabia.

Three about the middle, viz. 7. the cir. of Franconia, 8. the cir. of the Upper Rhine, 9. the cir. of the Lower Rhine.

10. The cir. of Burgundy, or Belgium, which consisted of the D. of Burgundy, and the 17 provinces of the Netherlands; but the last have long been detached from the Empire.

There are in Germany upwards of 300 sovereign princes and states, most of them arbitrary in their respective territories, 1. the Emperor, 2. the 9 Electors, 3. the ecclesiastical Princes, consisting of Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and Abbesses, 4. secular Princes, consisting of Dukes, Marquises, Counts, Landgraves, Earls, and Barons, 5. free cities, which are either Imperial or Hans-towns. The Imperial cities are sovereign states, and send their deputies, or representatives, to the general diets, or parliaments of the empire. The Hans-towns also are sovereign states, not different from the other Imperial cities at present, but were about 200 years ago allied or confederated for their mutual defence, and the protection of their trade, and at first consisted only of the great sea-port towns on the German ocean, or the Baltic sea, and near the mouths of their great rivers, but afterwards they took in many inland cities into their alliance, monopolized most of the trade of Europe, and were a most formidable maritime power.

Germany is generally a level country, towards the N. and E. consisting of a barren sand, or marsh: on the S. it is incumbered with the mountains of the Alps, but in the middle of the country there is a variety of hills, vallies, fruitful fields, and meadows; especially along the banks of their great rivers, the Danube, Rhine, &c. Abundance of fine cities, castles, and palaces, adorn it, and it is much more populous than France.

Charlemain, the son of Pepin, K. of France, laid the foundation

of the German empire, in the year 300, being then sovereign of Italy, and a great part of Spain, and the S. of Germany, as well as France; the Empire being afterwards divided among the posterity of Charlemain, the sovereign of Germany and Italy only retained the title of Emperor, the Princes of the Empire being then his vassals. The Imperial crown was hereditary for 300 years after Charlemain, when the Pope to lessen the Imperial authority, and advance his own, incited the German Princes to alter the constitution, and render the Imperial crown elective. And during the struggles between the Emperor and the Pope for superiority, several sovereign states and principalities were erected in Italy and Germany, which claimed an independency on either.

The Emperor, after the hereditary line was broke, were at first elected by the body of the people, which occasioned some confusion; the nobility and great officers of state excluded the common people from their share in the election, and chose the Emperor themselves, and the number of Electors was at length reduced to seven, viz. the Archbishops of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne, the K. of Bohemia, the D. of Saxony, the Palgrave, or Prince Palatine of the Rhine, and the Marquis of Brandenburg; to whom the Dukes of Bavaria and Hanover have been since added. But notwithstanding the Imperial dignity was elective, the Austrian family found means to continue it in that house for 300 years, till, for want of male-issue of the house of Austria, the Elector of Bavaria was chosen Emperor, anno 1742; who contending for the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, brought himself into great difficulties, ruined his native country of Bavaria, and after a short and troublesome reign died in his own capital, on the 9th day of January, in 1745.

The Emperor is now chosen by the

nine

nine Electors, on a demise, unless a K. of the Romans hath been chosen in the preceding reign, and then he succeeds of course.

The Emperor is the fountain of honour in Germany, and disposes of almost all places and honours, civil and military, except those that are hereditary; as the great chancellor, treasurer, &c. which are rather honorary than lucrative posts.

By the golden bull, the person elected Emperor, ought to be a Christian Prince, of German extraction, and 28 years of age; and is obliged to sign a capitulation which the Electors present him, before he is installed; by which he promises to maintain the rights and privileges of the Electors, Princes, and States of the empire; that he will not alienate the lands or revenues of the crown; that he will not introduce foreign forces, or employ foreigners in his service.

The Emperor's ordinary revenue arises from the crown lands, fines, forfeitures, and confiscations; and he is heir general to all the princes and nobility of the empire, that leave no heirs male. There is also a tax, called Roman months, to which all the princes and states contribute a certain proportion, for the support of the government; and all extraordinary taxes are raised, and forces for the defence of the empire maintained by the several Electors, Princes, and States, at their own expence; or by taxes raised by the diet, or general assembly of the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire. They are well able to raise and pay 500,000 men; and were they unanimous, would be an over-match for France by land; but this scarce ever happens. The French, when they enter into war with Germany, ever corrupt some of the Princes of the empire, and bring them over to their party; or incite the Turk, or Swede, to make a diversion in their favour.

The diet, or parliament of the

empire, consists of the Emperor, the nine Electors, the ecclesiastical and secular Princes of the empire, and the deputies of the towns, who constitute the legislature, to whose laws all the Princes and States are subject; but yet every Elector, Prince and State, are sovereigns in their respective territories, where the diet or the supreme courts of judicature do not interpose; for there are two such councils; one called the Aulic council, and the other the Chamber of Triers; each consisting of fifty members of the first quality, some appointed by the Emperor, others by the Electors, and the rest by the several circles. The Emperor's revenues, as Emperor, are not very great; but then he is at no charge in the administration of the government, or maintaining forces. These are provided for by the empire. And the Austrian Emperors had very considerable revenues from their hereditary countries, which, with the disposal of all places of profit, gave them such an influence, that they were able to keep the possession of the Imperial throne for 300 years; and might have kept it much longer; if there had not been a defect of male issue.

The Germans are much divided in their opinions of religion; the principal sects are those of the Papists, the Lutherans and Calvinists; there are also Independents, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Christians of every other denomination; and a multitude of Jews in all their great towns. The Emperor is always a Roman Catholic; Saxony and Brandenburg are most of them Lutherans, but some Calvinists; Bavaria and Austria are Catholics; the Palatinate and the Upper and Lower Rhine are a mixture of all denominations; the Imperial cities are most of them Lutherans, and some Calvinists: the two last hate and persecute one another more than they do the Papists. At the treaty of Munster or Westphalia, anno 1648, the Protestants

were not only tolerated, but put on the same foot with the Papists in their respective territories. But from the reformation till that time, they were almost always at war; and several 100,000 Christians butchered in the quarrel. When the Protestant religion was established by that treaty, several archbishoprics, bishoprics and abbeys were secularized, converted into Duchies, or Lay-ees, and applied to the support of the government, with the revenues of all church lands. The Protestant clergy of Germany have neither glebe or tithes; but depend on the bounty of their respective governments for their support. Instead of bishops, the Lutherans have superintendents; and the Calvinist churches are governed by their Presbyters, or Parish Priests, and Elders, who are all equal, and claim no superiority over any of their brethren.

Germany produces corn, wine, oil, sheep, black cattle, and an excellent breed of horses, fit for the coach or army; and with these the French usually remount their cavalry. The country also produces great quantities of flax and hemp; and they have abundance of good timber; nor should their bacon, beer, and mum, be forgot; they have also mines of iron, copper, and silver, lead, salt, coal, vitriol, quicksilver, nitre, ocre, and sulphur; and some of the best medicinal springs and baths in Europe; as at Pymont, Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. They have also plenty of deer, fish, and fowl; and their orchards are full of the best fruits. The people are excellent mechanics and chymists: the invention of printing and gun-powder, is generally ascribed to them; clocks, watches, locks, swords, and fire-arms, they have also brought to great perfection; and they have in a manner monopolized the manufactures of tin plates, or white iron. They are reckoned good artists at painting and engraving; and are excellent engineers. They carry

on their foreign trade by the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weser, and the Baltic sea; particularly from the ports of Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Stettin, &c. and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland; they export a good deal of linen, particularly to England; and what we call Dutch toys come from hence: provisions, and consequently labour, is very cheap, or it could never turn to account to employ their hands in such trifles.

GERMERSHIEM, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 49. 12. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the W. side of the river Rhine, 10 m. E. of Landau, opposite to Philipsburg; sub. to France.

GERTRUDENBURG, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. 40. a fortified town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Holland, sit. at the E. end of a lake, called the Biesboch, 12 m. S. E. of Dort, and 9 m. N. of Breda, sub. to the Prince of Orange. Here conferences were held between the French and Dutch, on behalf of the confederates, to settle preliminary articles of peace, anno 1710, when the French made large concessions; but they were abruptly broken off by the influence of some who had an interest in prolonging the war.

GESTRICIA, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by the pr. of Helsingia on the N. the Bothnic gulph on the E. by Upland on the S. and Dalecarlia on the W.

GEVAUDAN, a ter. of Languedoc, in the S. of France, adjoining to the Cevennes.

GEVER, or **GOAR** (St.) E. lon. 7. 16. lat. 50. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and ter. of Rhinefelden, sub. to the Prince of Hesse Rhinefeld, sit. on the river Rhine, 15 m. S. of Coblents.

GEX, E. lon. 6. lat. 46. 26. a town of France, cap. of a bailiwick on the frontiers of Savoy, 7 m. N. W. of Geneva, and 43 m. S. E. of Chalon,

GHEENT,

GHEENT, or GAUNT, E. lon. 3. 26. lat. 51. a city of the Austrian Netherlands, cap. of the pr. of Flanders, sit. on four navigable rivers, viz. the Scheld, the Lys, the Lieue, and the Mourwater, 30 m. N. W. of Brussels, defended by walls and other fortifications, 12 m. in cir. besides a castle; and yet of no great strength, there being such a variety of ground, and so extensive, that it requires an army to defend it. Above half of the ground within the walls consists of fields and gardens. It is divided into 26 islands, by the rivers and canals which run thro' it; over which are laid an 100 bridges. This was generally the winter quarters of the English foot in Q. Anne's wars; there were sometimes 24 regiments of English in the place, who had a chapel, and the English service regularly performed every Sunday. It is reckoned a healthful situation by the natives; but there lie buried some thousands of English on St. Peter's hill, before the great barrack, most of them new raised men, with whom the climate did not agree; and indeed there is usually a great mortality among the English who are sent to any foreign country: it was still worse in Ireland, in K. William's wars, after the revolution. There are 7 parish-churches, and 55 monasteries and nunneries; in the great square is the statue of the Emperor Charles V. K. of Spain, who was born in the castle; and here John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. K. of England, was born. The silk, linen, and woollen manufactures, flourish here: they have a great trade in corn; and it is exceedingly well situated for a foreign trade, by the numerous rivers and canals. The French possessed themselves of this city, and the rest of the towns in Flanders, on the death of Charles II. K. of Spain, in the name of the D. of Anjou, whom they set upon the throne of Spain; but it surrendered to K. Charles III. and

his confederates, immediately after the victory they obtained over the French at Ramillies, in 1706. The French surprised Ghent again, in 1708, as they did also the city of Bruges; but the D. of Marlborough having reduced the city of Lisse, and invested Ghent in December following, the city surrendered within 2 or 3 days, though the French had an army of 20,000 men in the place; and they immediately after evacuated all the Austrian Flanders. It is the see of a bish. and sub. to the house of Austria; but the civil government of the city is lodged in the Burgher-master and Schepins, or their Mayor and Aldermen.

GILIAN (ST.) E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 50. 30. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainalt, sit. on the river Haine, 5 m. W. of Mons.

GIBRALTAR, W. lon. 8. lat. 36. a port-town of the pr. of Andalusia, in Spain, sit. on the strait between the Ocean and the Mediterranean, to which it gives its name. It stands at the foot of mount Calpe, one of Hercules' pillars, about 16 m. N. of Ceuta in Africa, 40 S. W. of Cadiz, and 80 S. of Seville. It is built on a rock, in a peninsula; and can only be approached on the land side, by a very narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, cross which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison having any communication with the country. It was taken by the confederate fleet commanded by Sir George Rook, in two days, anno 1704. The French and Spaniards attempted to re-take it the same year; and four or five hundred of them crept up the rock which covers this town, in the night-time, but were drove down head-long the next morning. They besieged it again in 1727, but were forced to raise the siege, after they had lain before it several months. They attempted at this siege to blow up the rock with gunpowder, but found

found it impracticable. The strait, to which this town gives name, is about 24 m. long, and 15 broad, and there is a strong current sets through it from the Ocean to the Mediterranean, which requires a brisk gale to stem it. The garrison of Gibraltar is cooped up in very narrow limits; and the little ground they have produces scarce any thing. They have all their provision from England, and the coast of Barbary. The road is very unsafe either against enemies or storms. It is made a free port, and merchants have been invited to settle there to little purpose; but I think it is made a corporate town, and the civil power, at length, put into the hands of the magistrates, there being some notorious oppressions while the people were under a military government.

GIESEN, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 50. 35. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Hesse-Cassel, sit. on the river Lohn, 30 m. N. of Francfort.

GIGLIO, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 42. 25. an island on the coast of Tuscany, in Italy, 15 m. W. of Porto Hercôle.

GILAN, E. lon. 48. lat. 37. a city of Persia, in Asia, in the pr. of Gilan, sit. 340 m. N. of Isfahan, and 240 m. W. of Afterbat.

GILAN, a Persian pr. which with the provinces of Tabristan, or Mazanderan, and Afterbat, made the ancient Hircania, are bounded by the Caspian or Hircanian sea on the N. by the pr. of Chorassan, or Bactria, on the E. by the pr. of Eyraca Agem, the ancient Parthia, on the S. and by the pr. of Aderbeitzan, and Curdistan, the ancient Assyria, on the W.

GILLINGEN, E. lon. 9. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and D. of Wirtemberg; sit. near the river Neckar, 11 m. S. W. of Hailbron.

GILOLO, an island of the Pacific ocean, having the Philippine islands on the N. the ocean on the E. the islands of Ceram, Amboyna, and the Banda islands on the S. and the

Moluccas, and the island of Celebes on the W. extending from one degree S. lat. to 2 degrees N. lat. and from 125 to 128 degrees of E. lon. It does not produce any of the fine spices, though it lies very near the Moluccas and Banda, which yield cloves, mace, and nutmegs.

GILOLO, E. lon. 125. N. lat. 40 min. capital of the island of Gilolo, or Batochina, possessed yet by the native Indians, unless the Dutch have built some forts there to secure their possession of the spice islands, as they have upon most of the adjacent islands.

GINEN, E. lon. 10. lat. 48. 36. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, 20 m. N. of Ulm; an imperial city.

GINGI, E. lon. 79. lat. 11. 30. a town of the Hither India, capital of a ter. of the same name, in the K. of Tanjour, near the coast of Comandel, sit. 40 m. W. of Fort St. David's. Asia.

GIOVANI CASTLE, E. lon. 10. lat. 45. a fortress of Italy, in the D. of Parma, 10 m. W. of Placentia.

GIOVENAZZO, E. lon. 17. 30. lat. 41. 15. a little city and port-town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and in the Terra dei Barri, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 12 m. W. of Barri; the see of a bish.

GIRACE, E. lon. 16. 35. lat. 38. 35. a city and port-town of Naples, in the further Calabria, sit. 36 m. N. E. of Reggio.

GIRGE, E. lon. 32. lat. 26. a city of Upper Egypt, on the W. side of the Nile, sit. 250 m. N. of Cairo, near the place where ancient Thebes is supposed to have stood.

GIRONNE, E. lon. 2. 35. lat. 42. a large city of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the river Ter, 15 m. W. of the sea, and 45 m. N. E. of Barcelona. The see of a bish.

GISBORN, a market-town of the W. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 50 m. W. of York.

GISBOROUGH, a market-town of the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 50 m. N. of York.

GISORS, E. lon. 1. 45. lat. 49. 25. a city of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. 28 m. S. E. of Roan.

GIVET, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 50. 10. a town of the bish. of Liege, sit. on the E. side of the river Maes, 20 m. S. of Namur.

GIULA, E. lon. 21. 35. lat. 46. 38. a city of Hungary in the co. of Waradin, sit. on the lake Zarkad, 55 m. N. W. of Temeswaer; sub. to the house of Austria.

GIUSTANDIL, E. lon. 24. lat. 43. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. 50 m. E. of Nissa.

GLAMORGAN, a co. of S. Wales, bounded by Brecknockshire on the N. and Bristol channel on the S. the chief city Landaff.

GLANDIVES, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 44. a city of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. on the river Var, 26 m. N. W. of Nice; the see of a bish.

GLARIS, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded by Zurich on the N. by the Grisons on the E. by Uri on the S. and the can. of Schwitz on the W.

GLARIS, E. lon. 9. lat. 47. cap. of the can. sit. 35. m. S. E. of Zurich. The inhabitants both Popish and Protestant.

GLASGOW, W. lon. 4. 8. lat. 55. a large city of Scotland, in the sh. of Clydesdale, sit. on the river Clyde, 20 m. N. W. of Lanerk, and 10 m. W. of Edinburgh: one of the most elegant towns in Scotland; and has a very good foreign trade. It was the see of an archb. at the revolution, 1688, and is still an univ.

GLASTONBURY, a market town Somersetshire, sit. 6 m. S. of Wells, where once a rich abbey stood, built in memory of Joseph of Arimathea, who converted the Britons, according to tradition; and here is

said to have been the miraculous thorn, which blossomed annually at Christmas. The last abbot of this place was hanged by K. Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his supremacy, and the lands of the monastery seized by the King.

GLATZ E. lon. 16. 8. lat. 50. 25. a city of Bohemia, sit. at the foot of the mountains which divide Bohemia from Silesia, 100 m. N. E. of Prague, the capital of the co. of Glatz, and was possessed by the K. of Prussia, in 1741, and confirmed to him by a subsequent treaty, by the Q. of Hungary.

GLOCESTER, the capital city of Gloucestershire, W. lon. 2. 16. lat. 51. 50. sit. on the river Severn, 104 m. N. W. of London. Here Robert Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, was buried, after he had been prisoner 26 years in Cardiff castle. William Duke of Gloucester, the only surviving son of Q. Anne, took his title from this city. It sends two members to parliament.

GLOGAW, E. lon. 16. 8. lat. 51. 40. a city of Silesia, sit. on the river Oder, 45 m. N. W. of Breslaw, taken by the K. of Prussia, in 1741, and confirmed to him by a subsequent treaty with the Q. of Hungary.

GLOGAW THE LESSER, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 50. 20. a town of Silesia, sit. 50 m. S. of Breslaw, and 20 m. N. of Tropaw, possessed by the K. of Prussia.

GLUCKSTAT, E. lon. 9. lat. 54. 20. a fortified town of Germany, in the D. of Holstein, sit. on the E. side of the river Elbe, near its mouth, 30. m. N. W. of Hamburg, and sub. to the K. of Denmark; who attempted to make all ships pay toll here, which passed up the river Elbe; but the powers of Europe would not submit to it.

GNESNA, E. lon. 18. lat. 53. the capital city of Great Poland, sit. 110 m. W. of Warsaw; the see of an

an archb. who is always Primate of Poland. It was the first city that was built in the K.

GOA, E. lon. 73. 20. lat. 15. 20. a great city and sea-port of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. on the Malabar coast, in the K. of Decan, or Vissapour, the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. It stands on an island of the river Mandoua, about 8 m. from the mouth of it; and by the strength of its sit. and the fortifications the Portuguese have added to it, has been able to defend itself both against the Dutch and the natives, who have besieged it several times. The island it stands upon is 24 m. in circumference; and the hills, which surround it at a little distance, on the neighbouring continent, render it very hot and unhealthy. The town is about 2 m. in length, and half a one in breadth; and is not only fortified with walls and ramparts, but the whole island is surrounded by a wall, bastions, and other modern works, which secures their fields and gardens from the incursions of enemies; and indeed the Portuguese have fortified the banks of the river from the very mouth of it, with redoubts and batteries of guns, which make the attacking of it more difficult than any other town in India. Nor is the country between the town and the sea more secure than it is pleasant, being full of country-seats and villages, well planted with all such fruits as are found between the tropics. The Viceroy, who resides in this city commands all the settlements the Portuguese are masters of from the Cape of Good Hope to China, which are very numerous; and the clergy in the Portuguese towns and settlements in Asia, and the East coast of Africa, are sub. to the archb. of Goa. The buildings of this city are of stone, and very magnificent. They have abundance of convents and nunneries here; and it is surprising to see what numbers

of monks, and other Popish ecclesiastics, there are in this city, and on the coast of Malabar and Golconda; but they do not make many proselytes among the Indian Pagans; and as for the Mahometans, who have the government in their hands, it is as much as a missionary's life is worth to attempt to make a convert of any of them: their labours are chiefly bestowed on the slaves and dependents of the European factories and settlements on these coasts; for the Protestants having few or no missionaries in India, permit the Popish Priests to make as many converts to Christianity as they can in their own way.

GOCH, E. lon. 5. 36. lat. 51. 36. a town of the D. of Cleve, in Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, sit. 7 m. S. of Cleve; but I think sub. to the Dutch.

GODALMING, or **GODLAMUND**, a market-town of Surry, 35 m. S. W. of London, on the Portsmouth road.

GOES, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 51. 30. a port-town of the United Provinces, capital of the island of S. Beveland, in the pr. of Zealand, 10 m. E. of Middleburg, and 13 m. W. of Bergen-op-zome.

GOGMAGOG-HILLS, 3 m. S. E. of Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments, and other works cast up here, which make it conjectured that here was a Roman camp or station; but others ascribe them to the Danes; probably it was possessed by both, as an advantageous camp, which commands the country; and a fine dry carpet turf, equal to that of Newmarket, where the Cantabrigians have an opportunity of taking the air in winter, an honest gentleman having left an estate to keep the roads always good to the hills: and here the Earl of Godolphin has a hunting-seat, where he keeps his race-horses; but it is most admired for his elegant library.

GOITO, E. lon. 11. lat. 45. 16.

city of Italy, in the D. of Mantua, sit. on the Mincio, or Menzo, 10 m. N. W. of Mantua.

GOLCONDA, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Oriza, on the N. by the bay of Bengal on the E. by Bisnager on the S. and by Decan on the W. being about 300 m. long, and 200 broad, not long since an independent K. and one of the richest in India, the diamond mines being sit. here; the large stones whereof incited the Great Mogul, Aureng-Zebe, to make a conquest of it, about 90 years ago, and it is now sub. to the Mogul.

GOLCONDA, E. lon. 77. lat. 16. this was the capital of the K. and residence of their Kings, 'till the Mogul made a conquest of it. The English, and other European nations, have settlements on this coast, from whence they import the finest calicoes and chintz, as well as diamonds, the latter being usually purchased of the black merchants, who buy parcels of ground in the mines at a venture, and make the most of them; sometimes they find scarce any, and ruin their families by venturing too great sums; but oftner make their fortunes by this traffic. The town of Golconda lies about 200 m. N. W. of Fort St. George.

GOLDBERG, E. lon. 16. lat. 51. a town of Silesia, in the D. of Sigmund, sit. 36 m. W. of Breslaw, in the possession of Prussia.

GOLD COAST of Guiney, in Africa, sit. between 2 degrees E. and 4 degrees W. lon. and in 5 degrees N. lat. where the English, French, and Dutch, have forts and settlements.

GOLDEN ISLAND, W. lon. 79. lat. 9. an island at the mouth of the river, or gulph of Darien, in the pr. of Terra Firma, in S. America, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement, in the reign of William III. anno 1698: but finding it a barren spot of ground, they possessed themselves of an isthmus on the opposite shore, on the continent, in a good soil, and natu-

rally so strong, that the Spaniards could not have dispossessed them, if the English had not contributed to their misfortune.

GOLDINGEN, E. lon. 22. lat. 57. a city of Poland, in the D. of Courland, 60 m. W. of Mittau.

GOLETTA, E. lon. 10. lat. 36. a fortress and island in Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis, and about 10 m. N. of that city, taken by Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and held by the Christians several years after.

GOLNAW, E. lon. 15. 7. lat. 53. 40. a city of Brandenburg Pomerania, 15 m. N. E. of Stetin; sub. to Prussia.

GOMBRON, or GOMRON, E. lon. 55. 30. lat. 27. 30. the greatest seaport town in Persia, sit. in the pr. of Fars, or Faristan, on the strait, at the entrance of the gulph of Persia, opposite to the isle of Ormus, on the ruin whereof this town rose; and the English assisting the Persians in taking the isle of Ormus, from the Portuguese, (then one of the greatest marts in the E.) the government allowed the English some extraordinary privileges, and half the customs of the port; and 'till very lately, a great sum in lieu of them. It stands about 30 m. N. E. of the Arabian coast, and about 300 m. S. E. of Schiras. Besides the native Persians, it is inhabited by English, Dutch, Portuguese, Arabs, Jews, Armenians, Indians, Banians, and several other nations, of which the Armenians and Banians are much the greatest traders. It is an unhealthy place, which occasions most of the inhabitants to remove into the country during the hot season, the winter being the time for traffic. The gains that are made by the English East-India company, in carrying the merchandise of the Armenians, Moors, Banians, &c. from Gombroon to Surat, was one great branch of the company's profit; they seldom sent a ship from Gombroon to Surat, but she was as

deep laden as she could swim with their effects, besides passengers, and a vast quantity of treasure on board, sometimes of the value of 2 or 3 hundred thousand pounds. This traffic has been discontinued some time.

GOMERA, W. lon. 18. lat. 28. one of the Canary-islands, sit. W. of Teneriff, and 200 m. W. of cape Bajadore, in Africa; subject to Spain.

GOMORRO ISLANDS, sit. between the N. end of Madagascar, and Zanzibar, in Africa, and between 10 and 13 degrees of S. lat. the chief island Joanna, where E. India ships usually touch in their voyages to and from Bombay, and the Malabar or western coast of India.

GOOD-HOPE CAPE. See **BON ESPERANCE**.

GOR, E. lon. 85. lat. 31. 15. cap. of the pr. of Gor, in the E. Indies, sit. 360 m. N. E. of Delly, sub. to the Mogul.

GORCUM, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 51. 50. a city of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. on the river Waal, 22 m. E. of Rotterdam.

GOREE, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 51. 55. capital of the island of Goree, in the United Provinces, and pr. of Holland, sit. 8 m. S. of the Briel.

GOREE, W. lon. 18. lat. 15. a small island near Cape Verd, in Africa, strongly fortified, with an exceeding good bay, where a great number of the largest ships may safely ride at anchor, about 140 leagues from the river Senegal and as many from Gambia, lies about 1 league from the main land.

GOREY. See **NEWBOROUGH**.

GORGONA, W. lon. 79. lat. 3. 30. a small island in the Pacific Ocean, sit. 12 m. W. of the coast of Peru, in S. America; a high woody island, with a good harbour, and good water. Hither the Buccaneers, and other adventurers, resort to wait for prizes, and for wood and water; the Spaniards not having thought fit to plant a colony here, though they come hither sometimes after the rains, to search the rivulets for gold.

GORGONA, where anchovies are

taken, E. lon. 10. 50. lat. 43. 20. an island in the Mediterranean, sit. 25 m. W. of Leghorn and the coast of Tuscany.

GORITIA, or **GORITZ**, E. lon. 14. lat. 46. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Carniola, sit. near the confines of Venice, 35 m. S. W. of Laubach.

GORLITZ, E. lon. 15. 6. lat. 51. 12. a city of Germany, in the mar. of Lusatia, sit. 50 m. E. of Dresden; sub. to the Elector of Saxony.

GOSLAR, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 52. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Lower-Saxony, and D. of Brunswick, sit. 30 m. S. of Brunswick, considerable for its silver and lead mines. Most of the inhabitants are miners, and employed in digging, cleaning, tempering, or vending their metals and manufactures of hard ware. It is an imperial city, or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates, tho' surrounded by the territories of Brunswick.

GOSTAWIN, or **GOSTIVIN**, E. lon. 20. lat. 52. 45. a town of Great Poland, in the pal. of Rava, sit. 40 m. N. of Rava.

GOTHA, E. lon. 10. 36. lat. 51. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, capital of the D. of Saxe-Gotha, and sub. to the D. brother of the Princess of Wales, who keeps a very elegant court here.

GOTHLAND, the most southern pr. of Sweden, being a peninsula encompassed on three sides by the Baltic sea, or the channel at the entrance of it. The subdivisions of it are E. Gothland, and W. Gothland, Smaland, Halland, Bleking, and Schonen.

GOTHLAND, an island in the Baltic sea, sit. between the pr. of Gothland and Livonia; sub. to Sweden.

GOTTENBURG, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 58. a port town of Sweden, in the pr. of W. Gothland, sit. on the coast of the Schaggerack sea, near the entrance of the Baltic, 200 m. S. W. of Stockholm, and 150 N. of Copenhagen; a commodious harbour, and the best situated for a

reign trade, of any port in Sweden, lying without the Sound.

GOTTINGEN, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 51. 32. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Brunſwic, ſit. on the river Leyne, 40 m. S. of Hildesheim. Here his late Majeſty K. George II. erected a univerſity. The French poſſeſſed themſelves of this city in 1757, but quitted it in Feb. 1758, after putting it under contribution. They are now again in poſſeſſion of it.

GOTTORP, E. lon. 10. lat. 54. 40. a city of the D. of Slefſwic, or S. Jutland, in Denmark, capital of the D. of Holſtein-Gottorp's territories, where he has a fine palace; ſit. 10 m. W. of Slefſwic.

GOUDE, E. lon. 4. 35. lat. 52. 5. a city of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Holland, ſit. 10 m. N. E. of Rotterdam.

GOUDHURST, a market-town of Kent, ſit. 15 m. S. E. of Tunbridge.

GOVERNULO, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 45. 8. a town of Italy, in the D. of Mantua, ſit. 10 m. S. E. of Mantua, ſub. to the houſe of Auſtria.

GOWRAN, a bor. in the co. of Kilkenny in Ireland; ſends two members to parl. and gives title of Baron to the family of Fitzpatrick, Earl of Upper Oſſory.

GRABOW, or GRUBOW, E. lon. 11. 36. lat. 53. 32. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Mecklenburgh, ſit. 20 m. S. of Swerin.

GRACE, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 43. 40. a city of France, in the pr. of Provence, 52 m. N. E. of Toulon, and 15 m. S. W. of Nice; the ſee of a biſhop.

GRADISKA, E. lon. 18. lat. 45. 13. a city of Sclavonia, ſit. on the river Save, 25 m. W. of Poſega; ſub. to the houſe of Auſtria.

GRADO, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 46. an Italian iſland, ſit. at the bottom of the gulph of Venice, 35 m. N. of Venice.

GRAIES, a market-town of Eſſex, ſit. on the river Thames, 14 m. S. of Rumford.

GRAMMONT, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 50. 55. a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, ſit. on the river Dender, 17 m. S. E. of Ghent.

GRAMPOUND, a borough-town of Cornwall, ſit. 241 m. W. of London, and 8 m. E. of Truro; ſends two members to parliament.

GRAN, E. lon. 18. 40. lat. 48. a city of Lower Hungary, ſit. on the Danube, 30 m. N. W. of Buda. The ſee of an archb. ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

GRANADA, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 37. the capital city of the pr. of Granada, in Spain, ſit. 200 m. S. of Madrid, and 65 N. E. of Malaga. The ſee of an archb. and univ.

GRANADA, W. lon. 63. lat. 12. 15. the moſt ſoutherly of the Caribbee iſlands, ſit. in the Atlantic ocean, in America, 150 m. S. W. of Barbadoes.

GRANADA, a pr. of Terra Firma, in S. America, bounded by the pr. of Carthagenia and S. Martha's on the N. Venezuela on the E. Popayan on the S. and Darien on the W. The chief town St. Fe de Bagota.

GRANADA, a pr. of Spain, is bounded by the pr. of Andaluſia, on the N. by Murcia and the Mediterranean ſea on the E. by the ſame ſea on the S. and by Andaluſia on the W.

GRANADA, W. lon. 89. lat. 11. 8. a city of Mexico, in N. America, in the pr. of Nicaragua, ſit. on the S. ſide of the lake of Nicaragua, 45 m. W. of the city of Nicaragua.

GRANADILLOS, W. lon. 61. lat. between 12 and 13 N. ſome iſlands of the Caribbees, in the Atlantic Ocean, having the iſland of St. Vincent on the N. and Granada on the S. ſo inconfiderable that no nation has thought them worth poſſeſſing.

GRANARD, a bor. in the co. of Longford in Ireland; ſends two members to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Forbes.

GRANDE, a river of Brazil, in the pr. of Del Rey, in S. America, which

discharges itself into the Atlantic Ocean, in 51 degrees of W. lon. and 32 degrees of S. lat.

GRANDE, the S. branch of the river Niger, in Africa, which discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean, in 15 degrees W. lon. and 11 degrees N. lat.

GRANDENTS, or **GRAUDENTS**, E. lon. 19. lat. 53. 30. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Regal Prussia, sit. on the river Weisfel, 100 m. N. W. of Warsaw, and 42 m. S. of Dantzick.

GRANDPRE, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 49. 18. a town of France in the pr. of Champain, 30 m. E. of Rheims.

GRANICUS, a little river near the Hellespont, in the Lesser Asia; where Alexander fought the first battle, with the forces of Darius.

GRANT, the ancient name of the river Cam, on which Cambridge stands, and Grantcester was a castle that stood upon the same river, antiently, where the village of Grancheester now stands probably.

GRANTHAM, a borough town of Lincolnshire, sit. 110 m. from London, on the great North road; sends two members to parliament, and gave the title of Earl to the family of Auverkirk, now extinct.

GRANVILLE, W. lon. 1. 35. lat. 48. 50. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the E. channel, 50 m. S. W. of Caen; from whence the noble family of Carteret take the title of Earl.

GRATIAS A DIOS, W. lon. 84. lat. 14. 30. a cape, or promontory in the pr. of Honduras, in Mexico, in N. America, to which Columbus gave this name, on finding the winds favourable.

GRATIOSA, W. lon. 29. lat. 39. one of the islands of the Azores, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, W. of the island of Tercera.

GRATZ, E. lon. 15. 55. lat. 47. 20. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, capital of the D. of Sciria, sit. on the river Muer, 65 m. S. of Vienna, a strong city, where the court

of Vienna were retiring when threatened with a siege.

GRAVE, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 51. 50. a strong city of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Dutch Brabant, 6t. on the river Maes, 8 m. S. of Nimwegen, subject to the Dutch.

GRAVELIN, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 56. a port town of the French Netherlands, sit. near the mouth of the river Aa, and the English channel, 12 m. S. W. of Dunkirk, and 8 m. E. of Calais.

GRAVENEC, E. lon. 9. 15. lat. 48. 22. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, capital of the co. of Gravenec, sit. 30 m. W. of Ulm.

GRAVESEND, a port-town of Kent, sit. on the S. shore of the river Thames, opposite to Tilbury Fort, and 21 m. E. of London, where ships are cleared before they put to sea.

GRAVINA, E. lon. 17. lat. 41. a city of Naples, in the ter. of Barri, 27 m. S W. of Barri. The see of a bishop.

GRAY, E. lon. 5. 32. lat. 47. 30. a city of France, in the pr. of Franche Compte, sit. on the river Soane, 22 m. N. W. of Besançon.

GREECE, the present Rumelia, and the ancient Hellas, is sit. between 20 and 26 degrees of E. lon. and 36 and 44 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Romania, or Thrace, Bulgaria, and Servia, towards the N. by the Archipelago on the E. by the Mediterranean on the S. and by the Adriatic or gulph of Venice on the W. being about 400 m. long from N. to S. i. e. from the mountains of Argentum, or Scodras, to Cape Matapan, on Caglia, in the Morea, and near as much in breadth, viz. from the Adriatic sea to the Archipelago; generally a temperate, healthful country, and fruitful soil; eminent antiently for the wit and learning of the inhabitants, for their great actions, and the numerous heroes it has produced; now sub. to the barbarous Turk, who has destroyed most of the fine cities it contained, and introduced a deluge of ignorance.

ignorance into those admired seats of learning and politeness.

GREENLAND WEST, according to our maps, extends from the meridian of London to 50 degrees of W. lon. and from 63 to 80 degrees of N. lat. Cape Farewell being the most southerly part of land. This country has a barbarous kind of inhabitants, and the Danes have some colonies here, claiming the dominion of this part of the world; and they have sent some missionaries thither, to make proselytes of the Pagan inhabitants, who have met with some success they tell us. But the people seem to be so untractable generally, and the soil and climate so unkind, that no nation will ever endeavour to deprive the Danes of their possession 'tis presumed. The fishery on the coast seems to be all that's worth contending for; and this the Dutch make very free with, notwithstanding the representations and menaces of the Danes upon that head. See **GREENLAND**.

GREENWICH, a town of Kent, sit. on the river Thames, 5 m. E. of London; eminent for its royal and magnificent hospital, erected for decayed seamen who have served their country, and for its palace and most delightful park.

GRENOBLE, E. lon. 5. 28. lat. 45. 12. a city of France, capital of the pr. of Dauphine, sit. on the river Isere, 45 m. S. E. of Lyons, 36 m. S. W. of Cambray, and 100 m. W. of Turin.

GREENOCK, a port-town of Scotland, in the co. of Renfrew, near the mouth of the river Clyde, being the principal station for the herring-fishery.

GRIMSBY, a borough and port-town of Lincolnshire, sit. at the mouth of the Humber, 35 m. N. E. of Lincoln; sends two members to parliament.

GRIMBERG, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 50. 55. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 5 m. N. of Brussels.

GRIMPERG, E. lon. 6. 39. lat. 49. 40. a city of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and E. of Triers, sit. 17 m. S. E. of Triers, the see of a bishop. Subject to the Elector.

GRINSTEAD EAST, a borough-town of Suffex, sit. 30 m. S. of London, and 20 N. of Lewes; sends two members to parliament.

GRIPSWALD, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 54. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and pr. of Swedish Pomerania, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 18 m. S. E. of Stralsund.

GRISONS, allies of Switzerland, their country sit. between 9 and 11 degrees of E. lon. and between 45 and 47 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Tirol and part of Switzerland on the N. by Tirol and Trent on the E. by Italy on the S. and the Swiss cantons on the W. being of a circular form almost, about 60 m. over either way.

GRODNO, E. lon. 24. lat. 53. 20. a great city of Poland, in the pr. of Lithuania, and pal. of Troki, sit. on the river Niemen, or Berezeni, 80 m. S. W. of Wilna.

GRONDAL, E. lon. 4. 25. lat. 50. 45. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. at the head of the river Ysche, in the pr. of Brabant, 6 m. S. E. of Brussels.

GREENLAND, or **SPITZBERGEN**, sit. between 10 and 30 degrees of E. lon. and between 77 and 82 degrees of N. lat. a cold miserable country, without inhabitants, and very few animals, or vegetables. The animals are chiefly deer, bears, foxes, wild-fowl, and fish. But fish and fowl forsake them in the winter, where there is a night of four months, and all waters frozen up. Here the Dutch fish for whales with great success, about Midsummer, and enjoy continual day, the sun being above the horizon all the 24 hours, for four months together. The Dutch have attempted to settle colonies here twice, but all their people perished in the winter. On the other hand, eight Englishmen

were left here, by accident, all winter, without provisions, and yet found means to preserve themselves, till the shipping returned next summer. The English first began the whale-fishery here, but the Dutch have long since beaten them out of it. Whether East-Greenland be a continent or island, is uncertain, some imagine it to be contiguous to West-Greenland, but never any man made the experiment.

GROLL, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 52, 12. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Guelderland, sit. 21 m. E. of Zutphen.

GRONINGEN, one of the seven United Provinces, bounded by the German ocean on the N. by the Dollart bay, which separates it from Embden, or East-Friesland on the E. by the pr. of Overijssel on the S. and by the pr. of West-Friesland on the W. sub. to the Dutch.

GRONINGEN, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 53. 20. the capital of the pr. of Groningen, sit. 30 m. E. of Lewarden, and 25 S. W. of Embden.

GROSETTO, E. lon. 12. lat. 42. 40. a city of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. on the bay or lake Castigione, S. of Florence.

GROTSKA, E. lon. 17. lat. 50. 40. a city of Silesia, capital of the D. of Grotzka, sit. 30 m. S. of Breslaw.

GROTSKA, E. lon. 21. lat. 45. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Belgrade; where a battle was fought between the Germans and Turks, anno 1739, in which the Germans were forced to retreat with loss.

GROYNE. See CORUNNA, a port of Spain.

GRUBENHAGEN, E. lon. 9. 36. lat. 51. 45. a town and castle of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Brunswick, sit. 60 m. S. W. of Brunswick, and 45 S. of Hanover. There are mines of silver, copper, iron, and lead, in the adjacent mountains, which are covered with wood, some remains of the Hercanian forest. The people of

this and the neighbouring country are all miners.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which rises in the pr. of Arragon, and runs S. E. through the pr. of Valencia, falling into the Mediterranean, a little below the city of Valencia.

GUADALAJARA, W. lon. 108. lat. 20. a city of Mexico, in N. America, capital of the pr. of Guadalupe, or New Galicia, sit. 230 m. W. of Mexico.

GUADALAXARA, W. lon. 3. 50. lat. 40. 40. a city of Spain, in the pr. of New-Castile, sit. on the river Henares, 28 m. N. W. of Madrid.

GUADALUPE, W. lon. 62. lat. 16. one of the largest of the Caribbee islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 80 m. N. of Martinico, sub. to France.

GUADARAMA, W. lon. 4. 45. lat. 40. 45. a town of New-Castile, in Spain, sit. 23 m. N. W. of Madrid.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, rises in the middle of New-Castile, and running S. W. by Calatrava and Ciudad Real, passes on to the city of Merida, in Estremadura; and entering Portugal near Alvas, runs S. through the provinces of Alentejo and Algarva, discharging itself into the Atlantic ocean at Aymonte.

GUADILBARRAR, a river of Africa, which rises in the mountains of Atlas, and runs from S. to N. thro' the K. of Tunis, falling into the Mediterranean sea, near Bona.

GUADILQUIVER, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New-Castile; runs S. W. the whole length of Andalusia, and passing by Cordoua and Seville, falls into the Atlantic ocean at S. Lucar, a little North of the bay of Cadiz.

GUADIX, W. lon. 3. lat. 37. 15. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. 35 m. E. of Granada. The see of a bishop.

GUALEOR, E. lon. 79. lat. 26. a city of the Hither India, capital

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of the pr. of Gualcor, sit. 40 m. S. of Agra. Asia.

GUAM, E. lon. 144. lat. 14. the chief of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific ocean, where the Spaniards and other nations usually touch for provisions, in their voyages from America to Asia.

GUAMANGA, W. lon. 72. 30. lat. 12. a city of Peru, in S. America, sit. 200 m. E. of Lima.

GUANIHANI, or St. SALVADOR, now called Catt-island, W. lon. 76. lat. 24. one of the Bahama-islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, in S. America, sit. 200 m. E. of the island of Providence. This was the first land Columbus discovered in N. America, anno 1492; he called it St. Salvador, his crew giving themselves over for lost in a boundless ocean, till they saw this land.

GUANUCO, W. lon. 75. S. lat. 10. a town of Peru, in S. America, sit. 180 m. N. E. of Lima.

GUARDA, W. lon. 7. 15. lat. 40. 40. a city of Portugal, in the pr. of Beira, sit. 65 m. E. of Coimbra.

GUARDA FEU CAPE, E. lon. 52. lat. 11. the most easterly promontory in Africa, sit. on the coast of Anian, near the entrance of the Red-sea.

GUARMAY, W. lon. 79. S. lat. 10. a port town of Peru in S. America, sit. 120 m. N. W. of Lima.

GUASTALLA, E. lon. 11. lat. 45. a city of Italy, in the D. of Mantua, sit. S. of the river Po, 15 m. S. of Mantua. Ceded to the D. of Parma, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748.

GUATIMALA, W. lon. 95. lat. 14. 30. a city of Mexico, in N. America, capital of the pr. of Guatimala, which stretches along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, between 12 and 15 degrees of N. lat.

GUAXACA, W. lon. 100. lat. 17. 45. a city of N. America; capital of the pr. of Guaxaca, in Mexico, sit. 220 m. S. of Vera Cruz and the gulph of Mexico.

GUAYRA, a division of the pr. of

la Plata in S. America, having Brazil on the E. and Paraguay on the W.

GUBEN, E. lon. 15. lat. 51. 50. a town of Germany, in the mar. of Lusatia, situate 45 miles North of Gorlitz, and 18 miles S. W. of Croffen.

GUENGA, a great river of the Hither India, in Asia, which rises in the mountains of Balagate, and running N. E. falls into the W. branch of the river Ganges, in Bengal.

GUERET, E. lon. 2. lat. 46. 5. a town of France, in the pr. of Lionois, and ter. of Marche, sit. 28 m. N. E. of Limoges.

GUERNSEY, or GARNSEY, an island in the English channel, on the coast of Normandy, 22 m. W. of Cape La Hogue, in Normandy, and 58 S. of Portland, in Dorsetshire, about 10 m. long, and as many broad, containing 10 parishes. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by rocks, well situated for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French, in time of war, with their privateers. It was anciently a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman laws, and the natives speak French, but subject to England.

GUIANA, or CARIBIANA, the S. E. division of Terra Firma, in S. America, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and E. and the pr. of Andalusia, and the Amazons on the W. and S. in which are included Surinam and Caen, or equinoctial France, lying between 50 and 65 degrees of W. lon. and between the equator and 8 degrees of N. lat. extending from the mouth of the river Oronoque, to the mouth of the river of Amazons.

GUIAQUIL, W. lon. 80. S. lat. 2. a city and port town of Peru, in S. America, sit. near the Pacific Ocean, 140 m. N. E. of Payta, sub. to Spain.

GUIARA, W. lon. 66. lat. 10. 35. a port town on the Caracoa coast, in Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. 200 m. E. of Maracaibo, sub. to Spain. The English were twice repulsed, and lost some men in their attacks of this town, anno 1739 and 1743.

GUIENNE,

GUIENNE, a pr. of France, bounded by Orleanois on the N. by Gascony, from which it is separated by the river Garonne, on the S. and by the bay of Biscay on the W.

GUILDFORD, a borough town of Surry, sit. on the river Wye, 30 m. S. W. of London; sends two members to parliament; from hence the family of North take their title of Baron and Earl.

GUILLESTRE, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 44. 45. a city of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, sit. 9 m. N. E. of Embrun, and 14 S. W. of Briançon.

GUINEA coast, in Africa, is sit. between 15 E. and 15 W. lon. and between 4 and 10 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Nigritia, or Negroland, on the N. by unknown lands on the E. by Congo and the Atlantic Ocean on the S. and by the same ocean on the W. comprehending, 1. the grain coast, from its producing chiefly Guinea grain; 2. the ivory coast, from the plenty of elephants teeth found there; 3. the gold coast, from its furnishing most gold; 4. the slave coast, from their meeting with the greatest number of slaves there; not but every one of these divisions produce some of the abovesaid articles. The English, Dutch, and French, and some other nations, have forts and factories on this coast, but the Dutch drove the Portuguese intirely from thence, after they had possessed the whole coast for 100 years and upwards. There is abundance of little Princes and States in the inland country, who are usually at war, and sell their prisoners to the Europeans for slaves; others make it their business to traffic to distant countries to purchase slaves, or steal them, and bring them down to the coast to make money of them. And there are those that will sell their nearest relations, if they have an opportunity. The African traders do not only visit this coast, which is properly called Guinea, but all the W. coast of Africa, from Cape Verd at the mouth of the river Niger, in 15 degrees N. lat. to Cape

Negro, in 18 degrees S. lat. where they meet with the same merchandise they do in Proper Guinea. And there are instances of the European merchants surprizing and carrying off whole families of Negroes by stealth, which is usually revenged on the next shipping that comes that way.

GUIPUSCOA, the N. E. division of the pr. of Biscay, in Spain, sit. on the confines of Navarie.

GUISE, E. lon. 3. 36. lat. 49. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. on the river Oyse, 46 m. E. of Amiens.

GULICK. See **JULIERS**.

GUNFLEET, one of the channels by which ships enter the mouth of the river Thames.

GUNSTBERG, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 48. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and ter. of Bur-gow, sit. on the E. side of the Danube, 12 m. N. E. of Ulm.

GURIEL, a subdivision of Georgia, in Asia, lying on the eastern coast of the Euxine sea, sub. or tributary to Turkey.

GURK, E. lon. 14. lat. 47. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Carinthia, sit. 16 m. N. of Clagenfurt.

GUSTROW, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 54. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Mecklenburg, sit. 28 m. E. of Swerin.

GUSTROW, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 54. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and pr. of Swedish Pomerania, sit. on the river Pene, 25 m. S. E. of Stralsund.

GUTTA, E. lon. 18. lat. 48. 20. a town of Hungary, sit. on the E. side of the Danube, opposite to the island of Schut, 25 m. E. of Presburg.

GUZURAT. See **CAMBAYA**, a pr. of the Hither India.

GYSHORN, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 52. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Lunenburg, sit. on the river Aller, 45 m. N. E. of Hanover, and sub. to the Elector.

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H A A G, or **H A G**, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 48. 16. a town of Germany in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the W. side of the river Inn, 32 m. N. E. of Munich.

H A B A T, the N. W. pr. of the empire of Morocco, sit. on the Straits of Gibraltar.

H A C H A, W. lon. 72. lat. 11. 30. a port town of Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. on the N. Sea, at the mouth of the river Hacha, 240 m. E. of Cartagena. Here the galleons touch first, on their arrival in S. America, of which expressies are immediately sent to all their settlements, to prepare the treasure to be carried to Europe.

H A D E M A R, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 50. 26. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and co. of Nassau, in Weteravia, 16 m. N. E. of the city of Nassau.

H A D E R S L E B A N, E. lon. 10. lat. 55. 15. a port town of Sleswic, in S. Jutland, sit. near the sea, called the Little Belt, 32 m. S. E. of Rygen; sub. to Denmark.

H A D D I N G T O N, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 55. 50. a parl. town of Scotland, in E. Lothian, sit. 18 m. E. of Edinburgh.

H A D L E Y, a market town of Suffolk, sit. 14 miles N. of Colchester.

H A D R A M U T, E. lon. 50. 30. lat. 16. a city of Arabia Felix, the capital of the pr. of Hadramut, sit. 360 m. N. E. of Mocho.

H E M U S mount, now **R H O D O P E**, which divides Bulgaria from Thrace, or Romania in European Turkey.

H A E R L E M, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 52. 30. a large populous city of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. 4. m. E. of the ocean, and 12 W. of Amsterdam, near the lake, which from this town is called **Haerlem Meer**. The streets are wide

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and straight, and canals run through several of them, and there is a wall and other fortifications about the town, but of no great strength. They have large manufactories of silk, velvet, and linen here, as also of thread and tapes. Here Laurence Coster dwelt, to whom the Dutch ascribe the invention of printing.

H A G E N A U, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 48. 45. a fortified town in Germany, in the lan. of Alsace, sit. 14 m. N. of Straßburg, frequently taken and retaken in the late wars.

H A G I A C, or **M E C C A**, a pr. of Arabia Felix, sit. on the E. coast of the Red-sea, whereof the city of Mecca is capital.

H A G U E, or **G R A V E N H A G U E**, i. e. the Earl's Grove, E. lon. 4. lat. 52. 10. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. 2 m. E. of the sea, 14 m. N. W. of Rotterdam, and 9 m. S. W. of Leyden, encompassed with fine meadows and groves, but no walls, and therefore esteemed a village, but one of the largest and most elegant in Europe, and enjoys all the privileges of a city of Holland, except that of sending representatives to the States. But here the States of the province of Holland, and the States General assemble, as well as the council of state, and their supreme courts of Justice; and here foreign ministers are admitted to audience, and all public affairs transacted; and here is a palace, in which there is an apartment for the Princes of Orange when Stadtholders; the chambers of the States General, and Provincial, and of the council of State. On the W. of the palace is a large area, surrounded by good houses, and planted with fine walks of trees, which makes it sometimes to be compared to St. James's park; and here every city of the United Provinces has a house for their respective deputies. But notwithstanding the place is very populous, and there is so great a resort of people of figure here,

here, they have but two churches in it. On the N. side of the Hague is a walk planted with lime trees, two miles long, extending to the village of Scheveling, by the sea-side.

HAILBRON, E. lon. 9. lat. 49. 10. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and D. of Wirtemberg, called Hailbron, or the Fountain of Health, on account of its excellent baths. It is situated on the river Neckar, in a pleasant fruitful country, 28 m. N. of Stutgard, and 25 m. S. E. of Heidelberg; an imperial city or sovereign state.

HAINAN, or **AYNAN**, an island of China, in Asia, sit. between 107 and 110 degrees of E. lon. and between 18 and 20 degrees of N. lat. about 50 m. S. of the continent of China, and sub. to that K. It is of an oval form, about 300 m. in circumference, and has both gold and silver mines in it, and a pearl fishery; and there is a lake in the island which petrifies fish, it is said, but the instance given of it is a crab, the shell whereof was petrified, probably after the fish was dead.

HAINAULT. See **HAYNAULT**.

HAINBURG, E. lon. 17. 8. lat. 48. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. and archduchy of Austria, sit. on the Danube, 35 m. E. of Vienna.

HAINES, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which runs through the pr. of Hainault from E. to W. passing by Mons and St. Ghilian, and falling into the Scheld at Conde.

HALABAS, E. lon. 83. lat. 26. 35. a city of the Hither India, in Asia, capital of the pr. of Halabas, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Ganges and Jemma, 200 m. E. of Agra; sub. to the Mogul.

HALBERSTAT, E. lon. 11. 6. lat. 51. 55. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, capital of the D. of Halberstat, sit. 35 m. S. W. of Magdeburg, and 40 m. S. E. of Brunswick; sub. to the K. of Prussia as Elector of Brandenburg, for whose ancestors this bishopric was secularized and converted into a D.

at the reformation. This city was invested by the French in 1757, where they committed great excesses.

HALEM, E. lon. 5. 5. lat. 51. 5. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the confines of Liege, 25 m. W. of Maestricht; sub. to Austria.

HALESWORTH, a market town of Suffolk, sit. 8 m. N. of Saxmundham.

HALIEZ, E. lon. 25. lat. 47. 45. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Red Russia, sit. on the river Niefter, 70 m. S. E. of Lemburg.

HALIFAX, a market town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 27 m. N. W. of Ferrybridge, and 200 N. of London; from whence the family of Montagu take the title of Earl.

HALL, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 49. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Kochier, near the confines of Franconia, 20 m. E. of Hailbron; an imperial city, or sovereign state.

HALL, E. lon. 12. 5. lat. 51. 35. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, capital of a D. sit. on the river Sala, 36 m. S. of Magdeburg, considerable for its salt pits, sub. to Prussia.

HALL, E. lon. 4. 10. lat. 50. 50. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, 7 m. S. of Brussels.

HALL, E. lon. 11. 28. lat. 47. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and co. of Tirol, sit. 6 m. N. E. of Inspruc.

HALLATON, a market town of Leicestershire, sit. 7 m. N. E. of Harborough, and 90 m. N. of London.

HALLAND, a subdivision of Gothland, in Sweden, lying along the sea-coast, at the entrance of the Baltic, opposite to Jutland.

HALLEN, E. lon. 5. lat. 50. 55. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the Cheet, 16 m. N. E. of Louvain.

HALLEIN, E. lon. 13. 6. lat. 47.

47. 36. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria and archb. of Saltzburgh, sit. on the river Salza, 8 m. S. of Saltzburgh, where there are great salt-works.

HALLER, E. lon. 5. lat. 50. 50. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Tirlemont.

HALMSTAT, E. lon. 13. 5. lat. 56. 45. a port town of Gothland, in Sweden, sit. on the coast of the pr. of Halland, in the Categate sea, 80 m. S. of Gottenburg.

HALSTEAD, a market-town of Essex, sit. 17 m. N. of Chelmsford, and 46 N. E. of London.

HALTWESEL, a market-town of Northumberland, sit. 37 m. W. of Newcastle, and 24 E. of Carlisle.

HAM, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 31. 35. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, cap. of the co. of Mark, sit. on the river Lippe, 20 m. S. of Munster; sub. to Prussia.

HAMA. See APAMEA.

HAMADAN, E. lon. 47. 35. lat. 35. a city of Persia, in Asia, in the pr. of Eyrac Agem, 200 m. N. W. of Isfahan, and 220 N. E. of Bagdat.

HAMBURGH, E. lon. 10. lat. 54. a great city and port-town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, sit. on the river Elbe, 70 m. S. E. of the German Ocean, 40 m. S. W. of Lubec, and 55 N. E. of Bremen. It stands on the N. side of the river Elbe, partly on islands, and partly on the continent; the territory sub. to it is small, but there are several large villages and noblemens seats in it. The tide flows through the channels which separate the islands; and the town lies so low, that in some spring tides they receive great damage in their houses. They have spacious streets, and their houses are built of brick, very high, and make a grand figure. As the town is naturally strong, it is as well fortified by art also, as a town of that magnitude can well be; and it is exceeding populous, merchants from

all parts of Europe resorting to it, from whence their goods are sent into the middle of the Empire by the Elbe. All provisions are plentiful here, and their beer has such a reputation, that they export a great deal of it. They have very elegant gardens and summer-houses for several miles about the town, on the land side, and on the water, ships come up to their doors, to deliver and take in their lading; the tide flowing 16 miles above the town. It is an imperial city, or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates, subject only to the general laws of the Empire, as other Princes and States are; but the people have sometimes disputed the authority of the senate, of late years, and the Empire has interposed, and compelled them to put an end to their dissensions by force. And the K. of Denmark, as D. of Holstein, sometimes lays claim to the dominion of this city, and extorts money from them, for as he is possessed of the fortress of Gluckstat, towards the mouth of the river, it lies in his power to distress them pretty much. Their liberties also are sometimes endangered by religious disputes with the Roman Catholics, in whose behalf the Emperor sometimes interposes, as he did in the year 1708, commanding a body of troops to march into the city, and they were forced to buy their peace. They are at variance also with other denominations of Protestants, for the Lutheran persuasion is established in this city; and they will tolerate no others, whether Popish or Protestant, except in the chapels of foreign ministers, and will suffer none of their subjects to resort to these.

HAMCHEW, E. lon. 120. lat. 30. cap. of the pr. of Chekiam, in China, in Asia, sit. on the river Canton, 160 m. S. E. of Nanking.

HAMELIN, E. lon. 9. 12. lat. 52. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Brunswic, sit. on the river Weser,

27 m. S.W. of Hanover, and sub. to the Elector. The French possessed themselves of this town in 1757, but quitted it in Feb. 1758.

HAMILTON, W. lon. 3. 50. lat. 55. 40. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Clydesdale, sit. on the river Clyde, 11 m. S.E. of Glasgow; from whence the noble family of Hamilton take their name and title of Duke.

HAMMONT, E. lon. 5. 32. lat. 51. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and bish. of Liege, sit. near the confines of Brabant, 17 m. W. of Roermond, and 15 m. N.W. of Mayefick.

HAMPSHIRE, bounded by Berkshire on the N. Surry and Suffex on the E. the English channel on the S. and Wilshire and Dorsetshire on the W. the chief towns Winchester, Southampton, and Portsmouth; and it comprehends the isle of Wight.

HAMPSHIRE-NEW, a pr. of New England, in North America, bounded by New Scotland on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean on the E. by the pr. of the Massachusetts-bay on the S. and by New York on the W. sub. to Great-Britain, and governed by a governor, council, and house of representatives: the governor and council appointed by the K. This country seems very proper for producing naval stores; a great part of it is appropriated by act of parliament, for furnishing masts, yards, &c. for the royal navy.

HAMPSTEAD, a very populous village, in Middlesex, 4 m. N. of London; admired for its air, its situation, its elegant buildings, and medicinal waters.

HAMPTON-COURT, a town in Middlesex, sit. on the N. side of the Thames, 12 m. W. of London, and 2 W. of Kingston, in which is the finest palace the K. of Great-Britain possesses.

HAMPTON, a market town of Gloucestershire, sit. 12 m. S. of Gloucester.

HAMPTON, W. lon. 70. lat. 42.

35. a port town of New Hampshire, sit. 40 m. N. of Boston.

HANAU, a co. of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and ter. of Wetteravia, is bounded by the lan. of Hesse-Cassel on the N. by the territories of the abbey of Fuld on the E. by the river Maine and the territories of Mentz on the S. and by the co. of Nassau on the W. being about 40 m. in length, and 15 in breadth; sub. to its Earl.

HANAU CITY, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 50. 12. the capital of the co. of Hanau, is pleasantly sit. on the river Kunts, on the N. side of the river Maine, 13 m. E. of Francfort, and 12 m. N.W. of Aschaffenburg.

HANOVER, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 52. 32. a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of the King of Great Britain's German dominions, situate on the river Leina, 36 miles W. of Brunfwic, is surrounded by a wall and other works of no great strength; nor is there any thing very elegant in the palace, or castle, which is rather commodious than magnificent, and the town generally ill built. The best edifice is the Roman Catholic church, which was assigned to the Papists on the late King's father being made the ninth Elector. That Prince also engaged to admit an apostolical vicar in his dominions from the Pope, and to permit him to reside in the city of Hanover; and divine service is performed here by the Roman Catholics, as in a cathedral, and their numbers are very considerable; but the established religion is the Lutheran. There is a court kept in this city in the King's absence, the same number of gentlemen, pages, domestics, and guards, as if he was present; and a French comedy acted three times a week, to which all people are admitted gratis; and there are frequently concerts, balls, and assemblies. The situation of Hanover is very agreeable, and there are several pretty seats in the neighbourhood. The Elector

Electoral is absolute here, and in the rest of his German dominions; he is arch-treasurer of the Empire. His revenues are computed to amount to 400,000 l. per ann. and he is able to raise 30,000 men in all his territories, which, besides Hanover, consists of the Duchies of Lunenburg and Zell, Bremen and Verden, and the D. of Lawenberg; most part of which lie between the rivers Weser and Elbe, and extend near 200 m. in length, from S.E. to N.W. and are from 150 to 50 in breadth; but then within these limits are the territories of several other princes and states, as the bish. of Hildesheim, the D. of Brunswick Proper, Wolfenbüttele-Blankenburg, the territories of the city of Bremen, and of several other Imperial cities. These dominions seem very well situated for a foreign trade, lying upon the German sea, and the two great rivers of the Elbe and the Weser: however, trade does not flourish here: either they have but few staple commodities, or men of substance do not apply themselves to foreign traffic. The country is pretty much over-run with wood, and the soil is not fruitful where it is not. Excepting timber, cattle, hogs, and some minerals, viz. a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, and coppers; with mum, beer, and bacon, I don't find they have much else to traffic with. This city and ter. was over-run by the French, and laid under contribution in 1757; but they were obliged to quit it in Feb. 1758.

HANSE-TOWNS, port-towns of Germany, formerly confederated for their mutual defence, and protection of their trade, of which Lubec and Hamburg were the chief; they were all of them imperial cities, or sovereign states.

HAREBOROUGH, a town of Leicestershire, sit. 16 m. S.E. of Leicester, and 84 N.E. of London.

HARBURGH, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 55. 57. a port-town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Lunenburg, sit. on the S. side of

the river Elbe, opposite to Hamburg, and 30 m. N.W. of Lunenburg, said to be as well situated for a foreign trade as Hamburg, having the like advantage of importing and exporting their merchandise by the Elbe, and of vending their effects in the heart of Germany by that river. This town was taken by the French in 1757, and garrisoned by them; but the garrison capitulated the 29th of Dec. and surrendered the castle to the Hanoverians.

HARCOURT, E. lon. 32 min. lat. 49. 15. a town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. 23 m. S.W. of Rouen.

HARDERWICKE, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 52. 35. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Guelderland, sit. on the Zuider sea, 23 m. N.W. of Zutphen.

HARFLEUR, E. lon. 15 min. lat. 49. 30. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. near the mouth of the river Seine, 4 m. W. of Havre-de-Grace.

HARLEBECK, E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 50. 50. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the riv. Lys, 6 m. N.E. of Courtray.

HARLESTON, a market-town of Norfolk, sit. on the river Waveney, 18 m. S. of Norwich.

HARLINGEN, a port-town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of W. Friesland, sit. on the German sea, 14 m. W. of Lewarden.

HARLOW, a market-town of Essex, sit. 24 m. from London, on the Newmarket road.

HARRISTOWN, a bor. in the co. of Kildare in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl.

HARRAGATE, a village in Yorkshire, 3 m. N.W. of Knaresborough, and 21 N.W. of York, remarkable for its spaw-waters. It is frequented by great numbers of gentry in summer.

HARTFORD, cap. of Hartfordshire, sit. 21 m. N. of London; gives the title of Earl to the family of Seymour; and sends two members to parliament.

HARTFORD, W. lon. 71. 15. lat. 42. a town of New-England, in America, in the pr. of Connecticut, sit. on the river Connecticut, 50 m. W. of Boston.

HARTFORDSHIRE, bounded by Cambridgesh. and Bedfordsh. on the N. by Essex on the E. by Middlesex on the S. and by Buckinghamsh. and part of Bedfordsh. on the W. being about 30 m. long, and 22 broad.

HARTLAND, a market-town of Devon, sit. near Bristol channel, 25 m. W. of Barnstaple; and gives name to a cape called Hartland-point, at the entrance of Bristol channel.

HARTLEPOOL, a port-town of the co. of Durham, sit. on the German sea, 14 m. S. E. of Durham.

HARWICH, a borough and port-town of Essex, sit. at the mouth of the river Maningtree, on the German sea, 72 m. N. E. of London; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Baron to Wills Hill, E. of Hillsborough in Ireland.

HASLEM, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 56. 15. an island of Denmark, in the Categate sea, at the entrance of the Baltic, N. of the island of Zealand.

HASLEMERE, a borough-town of Surry, sit. 14 m. S. W. of Guildford, and 44 S. W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

HASSELT, E. lon. 5. 52. lat. 51. a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bish. of Liege, sit. on the river Demer, 15 m. N. W. of Maastricht.

HASTINGS, a borough-town of Suffex, and one of the cinque-ports; sends two barons to parliament; sit. on the coast of the English channel, 20 m. E. of Lewes, and 62 S. E. of London.

HATFIELD, a market-town of Hertfordshire, sit. 19 m. N. of London; where the E. of Salisbury has a good old palace and park.

HATHERLY, a market-town of Devon, sit. 22 m. W. of Barnstaple.

HATTEM, E. lon. 6. lat. 52. 30. a town of the United Provinces, in

the pr. of Guelderland, sit. on the river Issel, 3 m. S. of Zwol.

HATUAN, E. lon. 19. 35. lat. 47. 48. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 15 m. N. E. of Buda; sub. to Austria.

HAVANA, W. lon. 84. lat. 23. a port-town of the island of Cuba, in America, sit. on the N. W. part of the island, at the entrance of the gulph of Mexico, near 200 m. S. of Cape Florida. A secure and capacious harbour, of very difficult access to an enemy, having a narrow entrance, well defended by forts and platforms of great guns. Here the galleons from Porto-bello and Vera Cruz rendezvous on their return to Spain. The town is not 2 m. in circumference; and does not contain above 2000 souls, consisting of Spaniards, Malattoes, and Negroes, besides the garrison; and the governor has the title of Captain General of the island. The bishop of St. Jago, capital of the island, also resides here, that city being upon the decline, and most men of figure and fortune in the island residing at the Havana. It is sub. to Spain.

HAVANT, a market-town of Hampshire, sit. on a bay of the English channel, 11 m. N. E. of Portsmouth, and 9 W. of Chichester.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg, in Germany, which receives the river Spree, near Berlin, and running W. by Brandenburg, then turns N. and discharges itself into the Elbe, a little below Havelburg.

HAVELBURG, E. lon. 12. 44. lat. 53. a town of Germany, in the city of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. on the river Havel, 40 m. N. of Brandenburg, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

HAVERFORD WEST, a borough-town of Pembrokeeshire, in S. Wales, sit. 16 m. S. E. of St. David's; and 256 W. of London; sends one member to parliament.

HAVERIL, a market-town of Essex, on the borders of Suffolk and

Cambridgeshire, sit. 13 m. N. E. of Thaxted.

HAVRE DE GRACE, E. lon. 10 min. lat. 49. 30. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the English channel, at the mouth of the river Seine, 40 m. W. of Rouen.

HAY, a market-town of Brecknockshire, in S. Wales, sit. 15 m. N. E. of Brecknock.

HAYLESHAM, a market-town of Suffex, sit. 10 m. E. of Lewes.

HAYN, E. lon. 16. 5. lat. 51. 17. a town of Silesia, in the ter. of Lignits, sit. 35 m. N. W. of Breslaw.

HAYNAN. See HAINAN.

HAYNAULT, a pr. of the Netherlands, bounded by Brabant and Flanders on the N. by Namur and Liege on the E. by the Cambresis, Picardy, and Champaign, on the S. and by Artois, and another part of Flanders on the W. Mons the capital, the N. part of it sub. to the house of Austria, and the S. part of it to France.

HEA, a pr. of the Empire of Morecco, in Africa, sit. on the ocean, S. W. of Morocco Proper.

HEADFORD, W. lon. 9. 15. lat. 53. 22. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Galway, and pr. of Connaught, sit. 12 m. N. of Galway.

HEAN, E. lon. 107. lat. 22. a town of Tonquin, in the Further India, in Asia, sit. on the river Domoea, 20 m. S. of Cachao, and 80 N. of the sea, or bay of Tonquin.

HEBRIDES, islands on the W. of Scotland, of which Sky, Mull, Isha, and Arran, are some of the largest.

HEDMORA, E. lon. 15. 55. lat. 60. 16. a city of Sweden, in the pr. of Westmania, sit. on the river Dalecarlia, 50 m. N. W. of Upsal.

HEIDELBURG, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 49. 20. a city of Germany, in the cff. of the Lower Rhine, capital of the Palatinate, sit. on the river Neckar, 43 m. S. of Francfort, and 13 N. E. of Spire. Here the Elector Palatine has a fine pa-

lace, and here is the capacious tun which holds 800 hogsheads, and is generally full of the best Rhenish wine, which every one was obliged to taste of, who visited the late Elector's court; and some were not excused without swallowing such a dose as the Prince prescribed. There is a univ. in this city, and the Elector had one of the most valuable libraries in Europe; but either plundered and destroyed, or removed to the Vatican, and the Emperor's library at Vienna, when the Elector was driven from his dominions, anno 1621, and the Protestant inhabitants were cruelly treated. This city was sacked and plundered again by the French, in the year 1683; and in 1692, they almost demolished it, driving the people of the Palatinate from their dwellings; and obliging them to take refuge in foreign countries. Much the greatest part of the inhabitants of this city are Protestants; but their sovereign is a Papist, who using his Protestant subjects hardly, they complained to some Protestant powers, who procured their grievances to be redressed; but the late Elector was so exasperated at their applying to foreign powers, that he abandoned the city, and went to reside at Mannheim; which sufficiently mortified the Heidelbergers, as he carried most of the people of wealth and distinction with him. The present Elector, the young Pr. Sultzbach, appears to be entirely in the French interest.

HEILA, E. lon. 19. lat. 54. 30. a port-town of Regal Prussia, in the K. of Poland, sit. on the point of a peninsula, in the Baltic sea, 12 m. N. of Dantzick, sub. to Poland.

HELENA (ST.) W. lon. 8. S. lat. 16. an island in the Atlantic ocean, sit. 1200 m. W. of the coast of Africa, and 1800 E. of the coast of S. America. It consists of one steep high rock, and looks like a castle in the middle of the sea; nor is there any possibility of landing but at one place, which is defended by

a platform of forty guns, beyond which is a fort, in which the governor resides; and adjoining to it is a pretty town of 40 or 50 houses, to which the natives come down with fresh provisions, when shipping arrives. The island is about 21 m. round; and the rock covered with about a foot of vegetable earth, produces corn, grapes, and all manner of fruits and vegetables almost, but no corn comes to perfection, being eaten up by the rats which burrow in the rock; and the climate is too warm to make wine. The natives have houses, plantations, and fields, on the top of the rock, where they feed their cattle, and manure their ground and gardens, with the produce whereof they supply the shipping which touches there, in their way from India. They are about 200 families, descended from English parents, who planted it by the assistance of the East-India company, after it was taken from the Dutch, in the reign of K. Charles II. and it is now subject to the English East-India company.

HELLESPONT, the entrance of the strait which divides Asia and Europe, passing from the Archipelago to Constantinople. It is now called the Dardanells; and is about 2 m. wide, being the place where Xerxes laid a floating bridge over, to march his Army from Asia to Europe.

HELMONT, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 51. 30. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Dutch Brabant, sit. on the river Aa, 18 m. W. of Venlo.

HELMSTAT, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 52. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Brunswick, sit. 15 m. S.E. of Brunswick.

HELMSTAT. See **HALMSTAT**.

HELSINGBURG. See **ELSINGBURG**.

HELSINGFORT, E. lon. 24. 6. lat. 60. 8. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of Finland, and ter. of Nyland, sit. on the gulph of Finland, 80 m. E. of Abo, subject to Sweden.

HELSINGIA, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by Jempterland and Medelpadia on the N. the Bothnic gulph on the E. and by Dalecarlia and Geftricia on the S. and W.

HELSINGOR. See **EL SINORE**.

HELSTON, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 9 m. S.W. of Falmouth, and 60 m. S.W. of Launceston; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Baron to the family of Godolphin.

HELVETIA. See **SWITZERLAND**.

HELVOETSLUYS, E. lon. 4. lat. 51. 54. a port-town of the United Netherlands, sit. on the island of Voorn, in the pr. of Holland, 5 m. S. of the Briel; one of the best harbours in Holland, to which the English packet-boat always goes.

HEMPSTEAD, a market-town in Hartfordshire, sit. 26 m. N.W. of London.

HENEBON, W. lon. 3. lat. 47. 48. a town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. on the river Blavet, 22 m. N.W. of Vannes.

HENLEY, a market-town of Oxfordshire, sit. on the river Thames, on the confines of Berks, 35 m. W. of London, and 24 S.E. of Oxford.

HENLEY, a market-town of Warwickshire, sit. 8 m. N. of Stratford upon Avon, and 14 S. of Birmingham.

HENNEBERG, E. lon. 10. 37. lat. 50. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, capital of the co. of Henneburg, sit. 34 m. N.W. of Bamberg, and 37 S.E. of Fuld.

HENRICO, a county of Virginia, in America.

HENRY CAPE, W. lon. 74. 50. lat. 37. the south cape of Virginia, in America, at the entrance of the bay of Chesepeak.

HERACLEA, E. lon. 28. lat. 41. a port-town of European Turkey, in Romania, sit. on the Propontis, 60 m. S.W. of Constantinople; once a great city, but now run to ruin.

HERAT,

HERAT, E. lon. 61. lat. 34. 30. a city of Persia, in Asia, in the pr. of Choraslan, 160 m. S. E. of Meschid.

HERBORG, or **HERBONE**, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 50. 26. a town in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, in the Wetteraw, and ter. of Nassau, 8 m. S. of Dillenburg.

HERCINIAN FOREST, anciently extended the whole length of Germany and Bohemia; some remains whereof are still in being, viz. the Black-Forest, Odenwald, near Heidelberg, and Stigewald in Wurtzburg and Bamberg, Westerwald in the Wetteraw, and Hartswald in Brunswic.

HERCOLE, E. lon. 12. lat. 42. 25. a port-town of Tuscany, in Italy, on the coast called Stato del Presidii, or the state of the garrisons, sub. to the K. of Sicily.

HERCOLE, a little island near the said port.

HERCULES PILLARS, Mount Calpe in Spain; near Gibraltar, on the European side of the straits, and Mount Avila on the African side of the straits of Gibraltar, usually so called.

HEREFORD, W. lon. 2. 42. lat. 52. 6. the capital city of Herefordshire, sit. on the river Wye, 133 m. W. of London, and 28 m. N. W. of Gloucester; sends two memb. to parl. is the see of a bish. suffragan to Canterbury; and gives title of Viscount to the family of Devereux.

HERENTALS, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. 20. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 20 m. N. of Louvain.

HERENHAUSEN, a palace of his Majesty's, near Hanover, whose water-works are said to equal those of Versailles.

HERK, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 51. a town of Germany, in the bish. of Liege, sit. on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, 22 m. W. of Maestricht.

HERLING, a market-town of Norfolk, sit. 8 m. E. of Thetford.

HERMANSTAT, E. lon. 24. lat. 46. 32. the capital city of Transilvania, sit. 30 m. E. of Weisenburg; sub. to Austria.

HERMON, a mountain on the E. of Syria and Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey.

HERNGRUNT, E. lon. 19. 20. lat. 48. 47. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 65 m. N. of Buda, near the Carpathian mountains; where is one of the richest copper-mines in Europe, with several sorts of Vitriol.

HERSTALL, E. lon. 5. 36. lat. 50. 42. a town of the bish. of Liege, in Germany, sit. 3 m. N. of Liege city.

HERTFORD. See **HARTFORD**. **HERTOGENBOCH**, a town of Dutch Brabant. See **BOISLEBUC**.

HERWERDEN, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 52. 12. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Ravensburg, sit. 10 m. E. of the city of Ravensburg, sub. to the K. of Prussia. Here is a Protestant nunnery.

HESDEN, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 25. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Artois, sit. on the river Canche, near the confines of Picardy, 20 m. S. W. of St. Omers.

HESSE-CASSEL, Landgravate, including Wetteravia, is a ter. of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, bounded by Westphalia and Brunswic on the N. by Franconia and Saxony on the E. by the river Maine on the S. and by another part of Westphalia and the Electorate of Mentz and Triers, on the W. 100 m. long, and 100 broad.

HESSE-DARMSTAT, is bounded by the river Maine, which divides it from Hesse-Cassel on the N. by the same river Maine on the E. and the Palatinate on the S. and W.

HESSE-CASSEL, and **HESSE-DARMSTAT** cities. See under the heads of **CASSEL** and **DARMSTAT**.

The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is an absolute Prince. His revenues are computed at 120,000 l. per annum; and he has generally a good body of forces on foot, which are so far from being a charge to him, that they are a great addition to his revenue, by the subsidies they bring him in from foreign powers. The 32,000 Hessians

in British pay, for five years, were computed to be worth above a million sterling to him; and it is not to be doubted, but he has made a great deal by French subsidies. As there are four branches of this family, viz. Hesse-Cassel, Homburg, Darmstat, and Rhinefield, they are of different persuasions in point of religion. The subjects of Hesse-Cassel are Calvinists, as their late sovereign was till he mounted the throne of Sweden; but he was compelled to turn Lutheran then, and abjure Calvinism. Prince Frederic, the present Landgrave, has embraced Popery. The Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg is a Calvinist, Darmstat is a Lutheran, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Rhinefield is a Papist. Some part of Hesse produces corn and wine, especially near the rivers Rhine and Lohr, and they feed numerous flocks of sheep in their plains, whose wool is said to equal that of England; but great part of the country is forest, especially on the N. In their mountains are mines of copper and lead, which yield them considerable profit. This country is held to be the ancient seat of the Catti, mentioned by Tacitus.

HEVER, E. lon. 4. 36. lat. 51. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 14 m. E. of Brussels, and 2 m. S. of Louvain.

HEXHAM, a market-town of Northumberland, sit. 23 m. W. of Newcastle, and 286 N. of London.

HEYDON, a borough-town in Yorkshire, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Beverley; sends 2 memb. to parl.

HEYLINGENSTAT, E. lon. 10. lat. 51. 27. a town of Germany, in the co. of Eissfeld, and cir. of Upper Saxony, sit. 26 m. E. of Cassel, sub. to the Elector of Mentz.

HEYLSHEM, E. lon. 4. 55. lat. 50. 53. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 14 m. S. E. of Louvain, and 5 S. of Tirlemont.

HEYTSBURY, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. 14 m. N. W. of Salisbury; sends 2 memb. to parl.

HIERES islands, sit. near the coast of Provence, in France, opposite to the towns of Hieres and Toulon; where the English fleet lay many months, anno 1744, and blocked up the French and Spanish fleets in the harbour of Toulon; and on their quitting that harbour, the combined fleets were engaged by admiral Matthews, before whom they fled to the coast of Spain, and would have been destroyed, if he had not been deserted by one of the English admirals, and several of his captains.

HIERRS, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 43. 5. a town of Provence, in France, sit. on the Mediterranean, 8 m. E. of Toulon.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a borough-town of Northamptonshire, sit. 16 m. N. E. of Northampton; sends one member to parliament; and gives title of Viscount to the family of Wentworth, marquiss of Rockingham.

HIGHWORTH, a market-town of Wiltshire, sit. 77 m. N. W. of London, and 16 N. of Marlborough.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a city of Franconia, with a fine castle, the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen.

HILDESHEIM bishopric, surrounded by the ter. of Brunswic, in Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, sub. to its bish. now Elector of Cologn.

HILDESHEIM city, E. lon. 10. lat. 52. 17. capital of the bish. of Hildesheim, sit. 30 miles S. W. of Brunswic, and 17 S. E. of Hanover; an imperial city, or sovereign state; the inhabitants a mixture of Lutherans and Papists.

HILLSBOROUGH, a bor. in the co. of Down, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Earl to the family of Hill.

HINDON, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. 16 m. W. of Salisbury; sends two members to parliament.

HINDOWN, or **HENDOWN**, E. lon. 76. 30, lat. 27. capital of the country

country of the Hindowns, in the Hither India, who boast they were descended from the original inhabitants of India. In Asia.

HINDOWN country, is bounded by the pr. of Delly and Agra on the N. and E. by Afimer on the S. and W.

HINGHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, sit. 10 m. S. W. of Norwich.

HINKLEY, a market-town of Leicestershire, sit. 10 m. W. of Leicester.

HIPPO, now BONA, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 36. 30. a port-town of Africa, sit. on the coast of Algiers, and pr. of Constantina, 90 m. N. E. of the city of Constantina. Here, 'tis said, St. Austin was bishop 40 years. Now sub. to Algiers.

HIRCANIA, the provinces of Persia, in Asia, which lie on the southern shore of the Caspian sea, formerly went under that name, and the Caspian was called the Hircanian sea.

HIRCHFELD, E. lon. 9. 32. lat. 50. 47. a city of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and lan. of Hesse-Cassel, sit. on the river Fuld, 34 m. S. of Cassel, sub. to the Landgrave.

HIRSBURG, E. lon. 15. 50. lat. 50. 50. a town of Silesia, in the ter. of Jawer, sit. 44 m. S. W. of Breslaw; where are good mineral waters.

HISPANIOLA, an island of America, in the Atlantic ocean, is sit. between 69 and 76 degrees of W. lon. and between 18 and 20 degrees of N. lat. being about 420 m. long from E. to W. and 120 in breadth from N. to S. sit. 50 m. E. of Cuba, 70 m. E. of Jamaica, 60 m. W. of Porto-Rico, and 300 m. N. of Terra Firma; frequently called St. Domingo, from the capital city of that name. In the rivulets in the middle of the island, when the Spaniards arrived, there was found gold mix'd with the sands, but none is found at present. On the N. and S. side of the mountains are fine fruitful plains, well watered with rivulets, and liable to be overflowed in the rainy season to-

wards autumn, and no place has more commodious harbours. There were no four-footed animals here, when the Spaniards discovered the island, but some ugly little dogs. They afterwards imported horses, oxen, sheep, asses, hogs, dogs, and other European animals, which multiplied exceedingly; the Spaniards deserting the island after the gold was exhausted, and they had destroyed all the natives, amounting to many hundred thousand men; hither the Buccaneers and other adventurers came afterwards to hunt the cattle, which were grown wild, and killed incredible numbers of them for their hides and tallow, and here the Buccaneers used to victual their ships. The French finding the island almost deserted, took possession of the N. W. part of it, which they still possess; whereupon the Spaniards returned and took possession of Domingo, and the S. part of the island again, to prevent other nations seizing of that, and interrupting their navigation to the continent. The country is pretty well stocked with timber, viz. oak, cedar, pine, brazil-wood, manchineal, the maho, and acoma-tree, and such fruit-trees as are found between the Tropics; and both the French and Spaniards have plantations of sugar here, and have in a manner beaten the English out of that trade. Hispaniola also produces tobacco, and several gums and medicinal drugs. The capital city of St. Domingo was taken by Sir Francis Drake, the English admiral, anno 1586; but quit- ted again, as several other places were, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, the court not thinking it good policy to keep them; but Cromwell was of another mind, and sent his generals, Pen and Venables, with the greatest force the English ever had in those seas, to possess themselves of St. Domingo, and being disappointed there, they afterwards subdued the island of Jamaica, anno 1654.

HITCHING, a large populous market-town in Hertfordshire, sit.

34 m. N.W. of London, and 15 N.W. of Hertford; one of the greatest wheat-markets in England.

HITHE, one of the cinque-ports in the co. of Kent, sit. on the English channel, 18 m. S. of Canterbury, and 6 m. W. of Dover, and 70 from London; sends two barons to the parliament.

HOAMBO river. See **CROCCEUS**, in China.

HÖCHSTET, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 48. 42. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the Danube (25 m. N.E. of Ulm, and 16 m. S.W. of Donawert;) render'd memorable by the victory obtained by the English and their confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy, over the French and Bavarians, commanded by the Duke of Bavaria, and the Marshals Marfin and Tallard, on the 2d of August, O. S. 1704, it being computed that near 20,000 of the latter were killed in the field of battle, and 13,000 made prisoners, and Marshal Tallard among the rest, who was brought to England, and remained a prisoner at Nottingham, till the year 1712.

HODNET, a market-town of Shropshire, sit. 13 m. N. E. of Shrewsbury.

HODSDON, a market-town in Hertfordshire, 17 m. due N. from London, on the Cambridge-road.

HOENZOLLERN, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 48. 20. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, capital of the co. of Hoenzollern, sit. 25 m. S. of Stutgard.

HOFATISE. See **HÖNFALISE** in the Netherlands.

HOUE, W. lon. 2. lat. 49. 50. a town and cape on the N.W. point of Normandy, in France, near which Admiral Rook burnt the French Admiral called the Rising Sun, with twelve more large men of war, the day after the victory obtained by Admiral Russel, near Cherburg, in May 1692.

HOENHOF, or **HOLACH** county,

sit. in the cir. of Franconia, where great disputes have lately happened between the count their sovereign and his Protestant subjects.

HONIO, or **OHIO**, a river of N. America, which rises in the Apalachian mountains, near the confines of Carolina and Virginia, and running S.W. falls into the river Mississippi, and is by some reckoned the principal stream which forms the river Mississippi.

HOLDERNESS, a peninsula in the E. riding of Yorkshire, having the German sea on the E. and the Humber on the S. from whence the family of Darcy takes the title of Earl.

HOLLAND, one of the United Provinces, sit. 100 m. E. of England, bounded by the German sea on the N. and W. by the Zuyder-sea, which separates it from West Friesland, Overijssel, and Guelderland on the E. and by Zealand and Utrecht on the S. about 100 m. long from N. to S. and scarce 30 m. broad, but enjoys the greatest foreign trade of any pr. in the world; and in point of strength and riches is equal to the other six of the United Provinces, though it has scarce any native or staple commodities, or produce of its own, except some rich pastures, which furnish them with plenty of butter and cheese; and their seas and rivers, which furnish them with fish. They import every thing else from abroad, and yet have as great a variety of manufactures and merchandise as any nation whatever. It is a magazine, or storehouse, where the produce of every country is lodged, bought in very cheap, and often sold out very dear, to the same countries, sometimes, from whence they purchased them. Their fleet, if not their army, has been a match for almost any power in Europe.

HOLLAND, the S. E. division of Lincolnshire, a marshy country; gives the title of Earl to the family of Rich.

HOLM,

HOLM, a port and market town of Cumberland, sit. on Solway-frith, 20 m. W. of Carlisle.

HOLSTEIN, a D. of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, is bounded by Sleswic, or S. Jutland, on the N. by the Baltic sea, and the D. of Saxlawenburg on the E. by the river Elbe, which separates it from the Duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, on the S. and by the German sea on the W. being about 100 m. long, and 50 broad, a pleasant fruitful country, and extremely well situated for trade, as it lies on the Baltic and German seas. Their trade has been greater, when the Hanse-towns flourished, the chief of them being situated here; but there are still very considerable ports in this pr. particularly Hamburgh and Lubec. The K. of Denmark and the D. of Holstein Gottorp, have a joint dominion in great part of it, and of some towns and territories each of them is sole sovereign. There are also some imperial cities and sovereign states, which are governed by their respective magistrates; but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The K. of Denmark, as D. of Holstein, is a Prince of the Empire, as well as the D. of Holstein Gottorp.

HOLYHEAD, an island and cape of the co. of Anglesey, in the Irish channel, where people usually embark for Dublin in Ireland, 270 m. N. W. of London, and 88 N. W. of Chester.

HOLY ISLAND, W. lon. 1. 42. lat. 55. 45. an island in the German sea, 6 m. S. of Berwick in Northumberland.

HOLYWELL, a town of North-Wales, in the co. of Flint, sit. near the mouth of the river Dee, 217 m. N. W. of London, and 10 m. S. E. of St. Asaph, much resorted to by Papists, on account of the miracles said to be wrought by the waters of St. Winifred's well.

HOMBERG, E. lon. 8. 24. lat. 50. 20. a town of Germany, in the

cir. of the Upper Rhine, and lan. of Hesse, sit. 10 m. N. of Francfort, and gives a title to one of the branches of the house of Hesse, who is sovereign of it.

HOMBERG, E. lon. 7. 6. lat. 49. 20. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, and D. of Deuxponts, sit. 50 m. S. E. of Triers.

HONAN, a pr. of China, bounded by the pr. of Xansi and Peking on the N. by Xantum, and Nankin on the E. by Suchuen on the S. and by Xensi on the W. lying between 33 and 37 degrees of N. lat. the capital city Caifum.

HONDURAS, a pr. of Mexico, in North America, which including the country of the Moskito Indians, is sit. between 85 and 94 degrees of W. lon. and between 12 and 16 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the bay of Honduras on the N. sea, on the N. and E. by the pr. of Nicaragua and Guatimala on the S. and by Vera Paz on the W. which the Spaniards lay claim to, but the English have been long possessed of the log-wood country, in the bay of Honduras, and cut large quantities there every year; and the Moskito Indians on the eastern part of this pr. are a people independent of the Spaniards, have entered into treaties with the English, and entertained them in their country, and served them in several capacities; nor have the Spaniards any towns or forts either in the bay of Honduras, or the Moskito country.

HONFALIZE, or the **HOFATISE**, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 50. 15. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. 32 m. N. W. of Luxemburg.

HONFLEUR, E. lon. 15 min. lat. 49. 24. a port town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the S. side of the river Seine, near the English-channel.

HONITON, a borough town of Devon, sit. 16 m. E. of Exeter; sends two members to parliament.

HOOE-

HOOGSTRATEN, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. 25. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, 20 m. N. E. of Antwerp.

HOORN, a port town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. on the Zuider-sea, 19 m. N. of Amsterdam.

HOPE CAPE. See **BON ESPERANCE**.

HOPE, a station in the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend.

HORDS, the tribes of Tartars so called.

HOREV, a mountain of Arabia-petrea, in Asia.

HORNEBURG, E. lon. 8. 8. lat. 48. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and D. of Wirtemberg; sub. to that Duke.

HORNBY, a market town of Lancashire, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Lancaster.

HORN CAPE, W. lon. 80. S. lat. 57. 30. the most southern promontory of Terra del Fuego, in S. America, round which all shipping passes, of late, from the Atlantic to the Pacific-ocean, or South-sea: the way through the straits of Magellan being found more tedious, if not more hazardous.

HORN CASTLE, a market town of Lincolnshire, sit. 20 m. E. of Lincoln.

HORN. See **HOORN**.

HORNDON, a market town of Essex, sit. 16 m. S. of Chelmsford.

HORNSEY, a market town of the E. riding of Yorkshire, sit. near the German sea, 15 m. E. of Beverley.

HORSHAM, a market town of Sussex, sit. 20 m. N. W. of Lewes; sends two members to parliament.

HOTTENTOTS COUNTRY, sit. between 15 and 35 degrees of E. lon. and between 23 and 35 degrees of S. lat. being the most southern promontory of Africa, comprehending the Cape of Good Hope, and the rest of the Dutch settlements

there. It is a mountainous, but exceeding fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, pasture, fruits, cattle, fish, fowl, and whatever is produced in the other quarters of the world, in the greatest perfection, where it is cultivated by the Dutch; but the natives neither plow nor plant the ground, but live chiefly by grazing of cattle, and what they take in hunting or fishing. The Hottentot nations, who inhabit this southern promontory, are sixteen in number; the Dutch suffer the natives to be governed by their own laws and customs, being very useful to their settlements, in furnishing them with cattle, and serving them in their husbandry, &c. for which they give them tobacco, wine, and brandy, and such provisions as they desire, in return. The Hottentot men are of a moderate stature; the women small, their complexion black; and in their thick lips, flat noses, and short hair, they resemble the negroes, though they are not so black when they are born, but take a great deal of pains to make their children so with grease and foot. The women have a callous flap or skin, which hangs over the pudenda; the men have a cap of grease, foot, and cow-dung, mixed together, on their heads in summer, and in winter have flat caps of half dried skins; and they wear mantles, consisting of undressed sheep-skins, tied with thongs about their necks, which serve them for beds at night, and winding-sheets when they die: Their chiefs wear tiger skins. They conceal their nudities with a square piece of raw leather, of two hands-breadth; their breasts, legs, and thighs have no covering. The women wear caps of raw leather, the crown a little raised, and a sheep-skin mantle, like the men: their apron something longer, and about their legs they wrap thongs of raw hides, to the bigness of a jack-boot, and a pouch with provision always hangs about their necks. They adorn themselves with rings,

rings, and thin plates of brass, tinsel, glass, and beads, and make their bodies shine with melted grease and fat instead of oil. They chuse the guts of animals rather than other meat, which they eat half raw, without washing. They seldom kill their cattle, living chiefly on their milk, with roots, herbs, and fruits, unless at festivals, and then only on such as die of themselves. Their drink was milk and water, or butter-milk, 'till the Dutch introduced strong liquors, which they are very fond of. Their houses are round huts, consisting of one room, covered with hides, or mats, where all ages and sexes lie promiscuously, though every man has his own wives, seldom above three. A circle of these huts upon a common, is called a kraal, or Hottentots town, but looks more like a camp, and, like our tents, they remove them from one part of the country to another, when they want fresh pasture for their cattle. Every nation has a sovereign Prince, whose title is hereditary, but then he has a great council, which consists of the chiefs of every kraal or town, of his nation, without whose concurrence he does nothing of consequence; and the chief of every kraal has an hereditary right to his command; but neither their Kings or Chiefs have any revenue, but subsist on their own stock of cattle, and what they take in hunting. Their arms are a spear, or half pike, a bow and bearded arrows, and a dart of a foot long. They never fight on horseback, but discipline their bulls to run at, and disorder an enemy.

They expose their fathers in the fields to be devoured by wild-beasts, when they become infirm and useless, as they do their female children when they have more than one at a birth. As to their religion, they believe a God who created the heaven and earth, and that he is good, but they build him no temples, nor worship him, or have any images, or representations of him; but at the ap-

pearance of the new moon, and at the full moons, they assemble, dance in circles, and make great rejoicings, throwing themselves into surprising distortions of body, stare wildly at the heavens, crossing their foreheads with a red stone, and invoking the moon to be propitious, and send them seasonable weather, and pasture for their cattle. They continue dancing, shouting, and prostrating themselves on the earth the whole night, and part of the next day, with some short intervals, resting only when they are quite spent with the violence of the action. They also worship their departed heroes, and consecrate woods, mountains, and rivers to their memory, which when they pass by, they put up a short prayer to the deity of the place, and sometimes dance about it. They have one rite peculiar to these people, which is the depriving the males of the left testicle at 8 or 9 years of age; at the performance whereof a sheep is sacrificed, and eaten by the company invited to it. They sacrifice also, and have festivals on a victory; and other joyful occasions, and upon the removal of their kraal, or town (as they always do upon the death of any person in it) they sacrifice a sheep. 'Tis evident they believe a future state, and the immortality of the soul, by the worship they pay to their departed heroes, and by the fears they entertain of their friends appearing to them after death; which is the reason of removing their camp, believing the dead never haunt any place but where they died.

HOUDEN, a market-town of the E. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 19 m. S. E. of York.

HOVINGHAM, a market town of the E. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 17 m. N. E. of York.

HOULSWORTHY, a market town of Devon, sit. 40 m. N. W. of Exeter.

HOVE, E. lon. 9. lat. 53. 5. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia,

Westphalia, capital of the co. of Hoye, sit. on the river Weser, 43 m. N. W. of Zell; sub. to the Elector of Hanover. This town was taken by the French in 1758, but retaken in February following.

HRADISCH, E. lon. 17. lat. 49. 10. situate on the river Morau, 30 m. S. of Olmutz.

HUBERT (ST.) E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 50. 5. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. 30 miles S. E. of Namur.

HUDSON'S BAY, W. lon. 80. N. lat. between 51 and 63. sit. in the N. part of Canada, in N. America, where the English Hudson's bay company have several forts and settlements, and traffic with the natives for beaver-skins, and other skins and furs, to a very great value, being one of the most gainful trades our merchants have. But if the French in the neighbourhood should attack their settlements, neither their garri- sons or fortifications would be able to make long resistance.

HUDSON'S STRAITS, in North America, lie between 65 and 75 degrees of W. lon. and between 60 and 64 degrees of N. lat. being the passage out of the Atlantic Ocean into Hudson's bay.

HUDSON'S RIVER, rises near the Lake Champlain, in Canada, in N. America, and running S. passes by the English fort of Albany, and from thence continues its course the whole length of New York, falling into the sea near the W. end of Long-island, a little below the city of New York.

HUEGLY, E. lon. 87. lat. 23. a town in the E. Indies, in Asia, sit. on an island, in the most westerly branch of the river Ganges, in the pr. of Bengal, sit. about 100 m. up the mouth of the river. It is a large town, inhabited by Indians and Portuguese, and here the English, and other Europeans, lately had factories, but the English are removed lower down the river to Fort-William.

HUESCA, W. lon. 45 min. lat. 42. 6. a city of Spain, in the pr. of

Arragon, sit. 40 m. N. E. of Saragossa.

HUETTE, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 40. 35. a town of Spain, sit. in the pr. of New Castile, 67 m. E. of Madrid.

HULL, or KINGSTON upon HULL, a port town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Hull, near the mouth of the Humber, 176 m. N. of London, and 40 N. of Lincoln; naturally strong, as the adjacent country may be overflowed, and has some old fortifications. It is a place of good trade, and has a yard for building men of war, and other vessels; sends two members to parliament.

HULPEN, E. lon. 4. 22. lat. 50. 42. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 9 m. S. E. of Brussels, and as many E. of Hall.

HULST, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 51. 20. a town of Dutch Flanders, capital of the co. of Waes, sit. 15 m. N. E. of Ghent, esteemed a strong place.

HUMBER, a river formed by the Trent, the Ouse, the Derwent, and several other streams, divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German sea at Holderness; the countries N. of this river constituted the K. of Northumberland anciently.

HUNGARY, a kingdom sit. between 16 and 23 degrees of E. lon. and between 45 and 49 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Poland on the N. by Transilvania and Walachia on the E. by the river Drave, which separates it from Sclavonia on the S. and by Austria and Moravia on the W. It is one continued plain of 300 m. and upwards from Presburgh, the capital to Belgrade, divided by the river Danube into the Upper and Lower Hungary.

There are no hills but the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Poland, and in these are abundance

dance of rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, vitriol, sulphur, and salt; the rest of the country is exceeding fruitful, abounding in corn, wine, and rich pastures, replenished with herds of cattle; and their numerous lakes and rivers afford them plenty of fish and fowl; but the country is very unhealthful, occasioned by a boggy, sulphureous soil, and the sudden changes of the weather: a kind of pestilence visits this country once in three or four years, and it is called the grave of the Germans on another account, many thousands of them having perished here by the sword as well as sickness, while they contended for the dominion of it with the Turks the last 200 years.

The constitution of the government was a limited monarchy, and the crown elective, until the house of Austria found means to influence the States so far as to render the Sovereign absolute, and the crown hereditary, which is now possessed by the Empress Queen.

The established religion is popery, but half the people are Protestants, who have suffered a very long and severe persecution from the house of Austria, and have been thereby frequently provoked to join the Turks, the French, and other enemies of that house: but in the late and present wars they have been the principal support of the Emperors.

Their troopers are called Hussars, and their foot Heydukes: and the Insurgents are a militia that are raised on the last necessity.

No country is better furnished with baths and mineral waters, and the buildings of those at Buda were esteemed the most magnificent of any baths in Europe, while that city was under the dominion of the Turk.

Game is so plentiful here, that it is the common food of the peasants; but, with all these advantages, the common people are in a state of vassalage to their respective lords, and

the gentry have lost their ancient privileges.

HUNGERFORD, W. lon. 1. 35. lat. 51. 26. a market-town, sit. on the river Kennet, where it divides Berkshire from Wiltshire, 64 m. from London, on the Bath road.

HUNNINGHEN, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 47. 37. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Alsace, sit. on the river Rhine, 3 m. N. of Basil, and 50 m. S. of Strasburg, once a strong fortress, but the fortifications now demolished; subject to the house of Austria.

HUNNONBY, a market-town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 9 m. S. of Scarborough.

HUNTINGDON, the capital of Huntingdonshire, sit. on the river Ouse, 57 m. N. of London; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Earl to the family of Hastings.

HUQUAM, a pr. of China, lying between 25 and 30 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the pr. of Honan on the N. by Chekiam and Kiamsi on the E. by Quiamsi and Canton on the S. and by Queicheu on the W. The capital city Uncham.

HURON LAKE, sit. in Canada, in N. America, between 84 and 89 degrees of W. lon. and between 43 and 46 degrees of N. lat. the country contiguous to this being called the country of the Hurons, where the French pretend to have some settlements, and to have entered into an alliance with the Indians, who have found out a way from this lake to their settlements on the gulf of Mississippi, which falls into the gulph of Mexico.

HUSSARS, Hungarian troopers.

HUSUM, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 54. 40. a port-town of Sleswic, or S. Jutland, sit. on the German sea, 35 m. E. of Sleswic, sub. to the D. of Holstein-Gottorp.

HUTHERFIELD, a market-town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 9 m. S. of Halifax.

HUY, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 50. 35.

J A

a strong town of the bish. of Liege, sit. on the river Maes, 16 m. N. E. of Namur, taken and retaken several times in the late wars, but sub. to the bish. of Liege.

HYRCANIA. See HIRCANIA.

HYTH, one of the cinque ports. See HITHE.

J A

J A A R, a river which rises near Tongres in the bish. of Liege, runs N. E. and falls into the Maes at Maestricht, where the battle between the allies and the French was fought, Oct. 2, 1746.

JABLUNKA, E. lon. 18. lat. 49. 37. a town of Silesia, in the ter. of Trefsch, sit. 30 m. S. E. of Tropaw.

JACATRA, capital of the island of Java. See BATAVIA.

JACCA, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 42. 50. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Arragon, sit. 60 m. N. of Saragossa; the see of a bishop.

JAFFA, olim JOPPA, E. lon. 36. lat. 32. 20. a port-town of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Jerusalem.

JAFNAPATAN, E. lon. 79. lat. 10. a port-town of the island of Ceylon, in the E. Indies, sit. at the N. end of the island, 100 m. N. of Candy; sub. to the Dutch.

JAGENDORF, E. lon. 18. lat. 50. a town of Silesia, sit. 70 m. S. E. of Breslaw.

JAGO (ST.) W. lon. 76. 30. lat. 20. capital of the island of Cuba, 100 m. N. of Jamaica, in America.

JAGO (ST.) W. lon. 24. lat. 15. the chief of the Cape Verd islands, in Africa, sit. 300 m. W. of Cape Verd; sub. to Portugal.

JAGO (ST.) W. lon. 72. S. lat. 34. the capital of the pr. of Chili, in S. America, sit. 2 leagues W. of the mountains of Andes, and 18 E. of the Pacific ocean.

J A

JAGO DE LA VEGA, or **SPANISH TOWN**, E. lon. 76. 30. lat. 18. 20. capital of the island of Jamaica, in America, sit. at the S. E. part of the island, about 7 m. N. W. of Port-Passage, and the bay of Port-Royal. Here the governor resides, and the general assembly, or parliament, and courts of justice are held. Kingston is now deemed the capital of the island.

JAGODNA, E. lon. 22. lat. 43. 20. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. on the river Morava, 70 m. S. E. of Belgrade.

JAICZA, E. lon. 18. lat. 45. 5. a city of European Turkey, in the pr. of Bosnia, sit. 50 m. N. E. of Bosnaserailo.

JALOFFS, a country and people of Africa, lying on the N. side of the river Gambia, or Niger, near its mouth, W. lon. 14. lat. 13. 40.

JAMAGOROD, E. lon. 28. lat. 59. 15. a town of the pr. of Ingria, in Russia, sit. 12 m. S. E. of Narva.

JAMAICA, an island of America, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, or N. sea, between 76 and 7 degrees of W. lon. and between 17 and 18 degrees odd min. N. lat. near 5000 m. S. W. of England, 100 m. S. of the island of Cuba, and 70 W. of Hispaniola, and 350 m. N. of Terra Firma, in S. America; the island lying E. and W. being about 140 m. long, and 60 broad, a chain of mountains running thro' the middle of it from E. to W. consisting of rocks, or stiff clay, but covered with good timber. On the S. side of the island are savannahs, or level meadow grounds, cleared of wood, and fit for pasture. There are an hundred rivers, or rather torrents, descending precipitately from the mountains, and carrying down with them stones and timber; none of them navigable. The wind sets on the shore almost all day, in every part of the island, and off the shore in the night. Earthquakes sometimes happen here; the town of Port Royal was almost swallowed up by one in the year 1692.

In the mountains it rains and thunders almost every day : it sometimes hails here, but they never see frost or snow. Their rainy seasons, in the flat country, are in May and October, when they continue a fortnight ; and these are the seasons for planting. The English inhabitants are much decreased of late years : there are four Negroes to one white man. Of the blacks there may be an 100,000, and there is a mixed breed of Malattoes and Mestife. The English eat much the same food as in England, and some other sorts, as yams, potatoes, rice, bread of Indian corn, and cassavi root, turtle or tortoise, and the tropical fruits, such as guavas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, and pine-apples ; their wheat flour is all imported. Their liquors are water, Madeira wine, rum punch, and some liquors made of plantains and other fruits. The produce of the island is chiefly sugar, but they have plantations of coffee, of the cacao, or chocolate nut, indico and tobacco, Jamaica pepper, cotton, woods for dying, and the mahogany and manchineel wood, salt, ginger, medicinal drugs and gums. The water is unwholesome near the sea-coasts, and has destroyed thousands of English seamen at Port-Royal. The common distempers of the country are fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. This island was first discovered by Columbus, anno 1493 ; and the Spaniards continued possessed of it above 150 years, in which time they destroyed most of the natives. The English made themselves masters of it with very little opposition, in the year 1656, under the command of Pen and Venables, after they had been disappointed in their attempt upon Hispaniola.

JAMANA, a province of Arabia in Asia, sit. about the middle of it, the chief town Jamana, E. lon. 47. 25. lat. 25. sit. 110 m. S. W. of Elcatif, and the gulph of Persia.

JAMBA, E. lon. 82. lat. 31. a city of the Hither India, in Asia, capital of the pr. of Jamba, sit. 220 m. N. E. of Delli.

JAMBY, E. lon. 101. S. lat. 1. 30. a town on the E. side of the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, sit. 160 m. N. of Bencoolen ; where the Dutch have a fort, and import from thence pepper, and the best sort of canes. In Asia.

JAMES TOWN, W. lon. 76. 30. lat. 37. 30. once the capital of Virginia, in America, and of James co. sit. in a peninsula on the N. side of James or Pouhatan river, 40 m. W. of the mouth of it ; in which there are not above 80 houses, and those chiefly houses of entertainment for sea-faring men. The seat of the government and of the courts of justice being removed to Williamsburg, about 7 m. N. of it.

JAMES TOWN, a bor. in the co. of Leitrim, in Ireland ; sends two members to parliament.

JANEIRO, a pr. of Brasil, in S. America, sit. between 42 and 49 degrees of W. lon. and between the tropic of Capricorn and 22 degrees of S. lat. bounded by the pr. of Spirito Sancto on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. and by the mountains which separate it from Guaira, in Spanish America, on the W. It takes its name from the river Janeiro, which rises in the western mountains, and running eastward, falls into the Atlantic ocean, in 23 degrees of S. lat. This is the most valuable pr. the Portuguese possess, importing from thence annually, gold and precious stones, which they find in the mountains, to a prodigious value of late years.

JANIKAW, or JANOWITS, E. lon. 15. 8. lat. 49. 45. a town of Bohemia, sit. 45 m. S. E. of Prague, sub. to the house of Austria.

JANNA, E. lon. 22. lat. 39. a town of European Turkey, the capital of the pr. of Janna ; the ancient Theffalo, sit. 40 m. N. of Lepanto.

JAPAN islands, sit. between 130 and 144 degrees of E. lon. and between 30 and 40 degrees of N. lat. the largest whereof, called Japan, R 2 (some-

(sometimes Nippon) gives its name to all the rest, and is about 600 m. long, and from 100 to 150 broad; the chief town whereof is Jeddo. The largest island next, is Secock, parted by a very narrow channel from Japan, lying S. of it, and is about 500 m. round, the capital city Bongo. The third island in magnitude, is Tonfa, divided from Japan and Sacock, by narrow channels, and is near 400 m. in circumference, the capital city Tonfa; besides these are a great many lesser islands about them sub. to Japan. These islands are all sub. to one sovereign, or emperor, who has 50 or 60 vassal Princes, or Kings, as they are called, under his dominion, and can depose or punish them as he sees fit. They are obliged to attend the court one half of the year, and have each of them a house, within the verge of the King's palace, at Jeddo. The eldest sons of the nobility also, have their education at court, where they are kept till they are preferred to some post. This prince is attended by 5 or 6000 of his guards when he goes out, and keeps up an army of 20,000 horse, and 100,000 foot, though to what purpose is not easy to conceive, having no enemies to contend with, unless he suspects his vassals may prove malcontents. His revenues are greater than those of any monarch upon earth, and even than all of them together, if we might credit those who have written of this country; and answerable to this immense revenue, do they make the riches of the country, pretending that their palaces are covered with gold plates instead of tiles. Such accounts as these are given us by the Portuguese, who first trafficked with this country, and by some of our countrymen, who traded to Japan 150 years ago; but these and all other Christians have been banished Japan these last hundred years, on pretence of a conspiracy the Portuguese and their Japan proselytes had formed against the state,

The Dutch only were admitted to trade thither afterwards; and they were permitted this privilege, 'tis said, on declaring they were no Christians, and then trampling upon the cross to confirm the Japanese in this opinion. And the Japanese are so suspicious even of the Dutch, that when any of their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helm, and carry them on shore till they are ready to sail; and the Dutch factors, who are shut up in a little peninsula, during the 8 months their shipping is absent annually, are not suffered to have so much as a lighted candle in their houses, in the night-time. The goods the Dutch carry to Japan, are spices, sugars, silks, woollen and linen cloth, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive in return, gold, silver, fine copper, cabinets, and other japan and lacquered wares. The Japanese use neither tables, beds, or chairs, but sit and lie upon carpets and mats, as the Turks do.

JAPARA, E. lon. 110. S. lat. 6. a port town of the island of Java, in the East-Indies, in Asia, sit. 250 m. E. of Batavia. This was the capital of a considerable K. till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; but it is now a colony of the Dutch, as the rest of the towns on the N. coast of Java are.

JARISLAW, JERISLAF, or YERISLAW, E. lon. 41. lat. 57. capital of the pr. of Jarislaw, in Russia, sit. on the river Wolga, 140 m. N.E. of Moscow.

JARISLAW, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 50. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Red-Russia, sit. 100 m. E. of Cracow, sub. to Poland.

JARNAC, W. lon. 12 min. lat. 45. 48. a town of France in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Angoumois, sit. on the river Charente, 20 m. W. of Angouleme.

JAROMITS, E. lon. 15. 32. lat. 50. 20. a town of Bohemia, sit. 26 m. S.W. of Glatz.

JASQUES, E. lon. 58. N. lat. 25.

25. a port town of Persia, in Asia, in the pr. of Kherman, sit. on the gulph of Ormus, 160 m. S. E. of Gombrom.

JAVA, an island of the E. Indies, in Asia, sit. between 102 and 113 degrees of E. lon. and between 5 and 8 degrees of S. lat. being about 700 m. long from E. to W. and 100 broad, the island of Borneo lying on the N. the straits of Bally on the E. the Indian ocean on the S. and the straits of Sunda and Sumatra on the W. the chief town Batavia, or Jacatra. This island is most part of it under the dominion of the Dutch, and besides the native Javans, is inhabited by Chinese, Malayans, (natives of Malacca, or their descendents) Amboynese Topassies, (a mixed breed) Bugassies, (whose ancestors came from the island of Macassar) Tymoreans, and many other people, who have been brought from distant countries and islands by the Dutch; out of which several nations, the Dutch have formed a body of 10 or 12,000 regular troops, besides their European forces, to keep their subjects in awe. By transplanting such numbers, they peopled their colonies in Java, and secured the countries they had subdued, against any insurrections, or conspiracies, that might be formed against them in those islands and countries; for having the most considerable families in their power, which they had spared from those massacres they had committed in the Spice islands and elsewhere, it was presumed the remainder would not have the spirit, or power, to attempt any thing against their tyrants. Besides land forces, the Dutch have such a fleet of men of war in their ports in Java, that they command all the coast of Asia and Africa, and give laws to the Europeans who trade in those seas, as well as to the natives, not suffering the Europeans to trade with any of the Indian nations but those they see fit. They have actually excluded the English

and all other nations, from those countries where the fine spices grow, and from all commerce with the great islands of Java and Macassar, or Celebes, and the continent of Malacca. And by their fleets and garisons near the straits of Malacca and Sunda, can at any time exclude all nations from the trade to China. The island of Java is mountainous in the middle, but near the shore it is a level country, and incumbered with bogs and morasses pretty much, except near Batavia, Bantam, and other Dutch colonies, where the lands are well drained and cultivated. The only corn almost that grows in the country is rice. They have also plantations of sugar, coffee, and tobacco; and their kitchen gardens produce peas, beans, roots, salads, melons, &c. They have also abundance of grapes, but the climate is too hot for wine. They have cocoes, mangoes, oranges, and such other fruits as grow between the Tropics, and a great deal of good oak, cedar, redwood, and other timber. The Dutch levy what taxes they please on the inhabitants, but the Chinese, who were some of the expertest merchants on that side of the world, brought them in the most considerable revenue, by the duties and customs they paid, and yet grew vastly rich and powerful, as the Dutch gave out, and entered into conspiracies to dispossess them of the island, and that they, the Dutch, had no way to secure themselves but by a general massacre of the Chinese, which they put in execution, in the year 1740. But the Dutch in Europe pretended to be alarmed at the barbarity of the action, and sent orders to Batavia, to try the governor for the fact. And indeed it seems strange, that when the Dutch had a fortified town, and the Chinese had delivered up all their arms, that the governor should still apprehend himself in danger from naked unarmed men; it is reported, that not only the governor, but many

of the soldiers and others, who were concerned in this terrible massacre, (wherein 20,000 men, women and children, were destroyed) grew immensely rich by the plunder of the Chinese, which made it suspected that the wealth of that colony was the grand inducement the Dutch had to fall upon them.

JAVA THE LESS, or BALLY, is a small island on the E. of Java Major, and separated from it by a narrow channel. See **BALI**.

JAWER, E. lon. 16. 12. lat. 51. 8. a city of Silesia, capital of the D. of Jawer, sit. 25 miles W. of Breslaw.

JAZY, E. lon. 28. 40. lat. 47. 15. a city of European Turkey, capital of Moldavia, sit. on the river Pruth, 120 m. S. E. of Kaminec.

IBERIA, the ancient name of Spain.

IBERIA, the ancient name of Georgia, in Asia, sit. between the Euxine and Caspian seas.

IBURG, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 52. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia and bish. of Osnabrug, sit. 12 m. S. of Osnabrug.

ICELAND, an island of Denmark, is sit. between 12 and 24 degrees of W. lon. and between 64 and 67 degrees of N. lat. 500 m. W. of the coast of Norway, and almost as many m. N. of Scotland, being about 300 m. in length from E. to W. and 150 in breadth from N. to S. the Viceroy, or Governor, residing in the fort of Hestede, in the S. W. part of the island. The natives live in little huts covered with skins, or the bark of trees. The air is extreme cold, and yet the soil is not so barren as that of Norway, under the same parallel, but affords pasture for horses, cows, and other cattle, and the natives are very long-liv'd, a strong hardy race, who clothe themselves with the skins of beasts; whales and other fish are very plentiful on the coast, which makes the Dutch come and fish here sometimes; though the Danes claim the sole dominion of

these seas. Their mountains are always covered with snow, and yet there are three volcanos on them, from whence there continually issue flames and smoke. The largest of them is upon mount Hecla, which cannot be approached without danger. The Danes have several colonies on the coasts of this island, and have persuaded some of the natives, who are an honest tractable people, to profess Christianity, but those who live at a distance from their settlements, are still Pagans. The Danes and some other nations, trade with the natives for their hides, tallow, butter, whale-oil and bone, dried fish, and sea-horse teeth, which are esteemed equal to ivory.

ICKWORTH, a town of Suffolk, sit. 6 m. E. of Bury.

ICONIUM. See **COGNI**.

IDA, a mountain in the island of Candia, or Crete, in the Mediterranean, S. of the Archipelago. There is another mountain of the same name in the N. W. part of the Lesser Asia, or Natolia; one of which is celebrated by the poets, for the judgment of Paris on the beauty of the three goddesses.

IDANHA VELHA, W. lon. 7. 20. lat. 39. 40. a city of Portugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. 46 m. N. E. of Portalegre.

IDRIA, E. lon. 14. lat. 46. 23. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria and D. of Carniola, sit. 16 m. N. E. of Goritz; considerable for its mines of quicksilver.

IDSTEIN, E. lon. 8. lat. 50. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, in the Wetteraw and co. of Nassau, sit. 12 m. N. of Mentz, sub. to a Prince of the house of Nassau.

IDUMEA, or EDOM, a country so called anciently, part of Arabia Petraea, in Asia, lying between Palestine and the Red-sea, peopled by the descendants of Esau.

JEAN DE ANGELI, W. lon. 22 min. lat. 46. a town of France, sit. in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of

J E

Santoigne, on the river Boutone, 35 m. S. E. of Rochelle.

JEAN DE LUZ, W. lon. 1. 32. lat. 43. 30. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. near the frontiers of Spain, 8 m. E. of Fontarabia, and 12 S. W. of Bayonne.

JEAN DE MAURIENNE, E. lon. 6. 8. lat. 45. 16. a city of Italy, in the pr. of Savoy, sit. 30 m. S. E. of Chamberry.

JEAN PIED DE PORT, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 43. 16. a town of France, in the pr. of Navarre, sit. on the river Nive, on the frontiers of Spain, 23 m. S. of Bayonne.

JEDBURGH, W. lon. 2. 15. lat. 55. 25. a town of Scotland, capital of Tiviotdale, or Roxburgh, sit. 36 m. S. of Edinburgh.

JEDDO, E. lon. 141. lat. 36. the capital city of the islands of Japan, in Asia, sit. on a bay in the Pacific Ocean, on the E. side of the island of Japan Proper, or Nippon, 300 m. N. E. of Saccai. The splendor and magnificence of the royal palace and public buildings in this Imperial city, are not to be equalled, in the opinion of those Europeans that have seen it, who relate that the roofs of some of them are of gold plates. The Emperor's palace and gardens in the middle of the city, are 5 m. in circumference. The Japanese build upon one floor, and their rooms are parted by a kind of folding screens, so that they can enlarge or contract their rooms and apartments as they see fit.

JEKYL, a small island in the mouth of the river Alatomaha in Georgia, a British colony in America, fortified by Mr. Oglethorpe.

JEMPTIA, or JEMPTERLAND, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by the pr. of Angermania on the N. Medelpadia on the E. Helsingia on the S. and Norway on the W.

JENA, E. lon. 11. 44. lat. 51. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and lan. of Thuringia, sit. on the river Sala, 12 m. E. of Weimar, and is an univ. sub. to the D. of Saxe Weimar.

J E

JENDE, a great lake of Sweden, in the pr. of Finland, and ter. of Tavastia.

JENISA, a great river of Russia, that runs from S. to N. through the pr. of Siberia, parallel to the Oby, and falls into the Frozen Ocean E. of that river, in 72 degrees of E. lon. and 70 degrees of N. lat.

JENKOPING, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 57. 30. a city of Sweden, in the pr. of Gothland, and ter. of Smaland, sit. at the S. end of the Weter Lake, 90 m. S. E. of Gottenburg.

JENO, or GENO, E. lon. 21. 45. lat. 46. 30. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 20 m. S. of Great Waradin, and 48 N. E. of Segedin, sub. to the house of Austria.

JERISLAF. See JARISLAW.

JERSEY, W. lon. 20. 2. lat. 49. 20. an island of the English channel, sit. 15 m. W. of the coast of Normandy, in France, and 80 m. S. of Portland, in Dorsetshire, subject to Great Britain. It is about 30 m. in circumference, of difficult access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts, erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes, the chief town S. Hilary, in the S. of the island. There is more fruit than corn in the island, and it is well watered with rivulets. It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French with their privateers in time of war. They have a pretty woollen manufactory of stockings, caps, &c. and they are descended from French ancestors, and are still governed by the Norman laws. The courts of England have no jurisdiction here.

JERSEY NEW, in N. America, may be bounded by a line drawn from the river Delawar, to Hudson's river, in 41 degrees N. lat. on the N. by Hudson's river, which divides it from New York, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the E. by the same ocean on the S. and by Delawar bay and river, which separate it from Pennsylvania, on the W. lying

lying between 74 and 76 degrees of W. lon. and between 39 and 41 degrees of N. lat. being about 140 m. in length from N. to S. and 60 in breadth from E. to W. and usually subdivided into E. and W. Jersey, though the whole now constitutes but one royal government, i. e. the K. appoints the governor and council, and the freemen chuse the members of the representative body of the commons; and sometimes the governor of New-York is governor of New-Jersey, but by a distinct commission; the chief towns are Burlington, and Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth town. The produce of the Jerseys is wheat, Indian corn, peas, beans, barley, oats, horses, black cattle, hogs, furs, skins, and pipe staves. To the English islands in the West Indies they send bread, corn, flour, horse corn, salted beef, pork and fish, for which they receive rum, sugar, and other produce of those islands in return. They trade to England also with their furs, skins, and other produce, taking furniture and cloathing in return. The shipping of New-York and Jersey, also take whales, and send the oil and bone to England.

JERUSALEM, E. lon. 34. lat. 32. the capital city of Judea, or Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 30 m. E. of the Levant, or Mediterranean sea, 90 m. S. of Damascus, 300 m. S. of Aleppo, and 230 m. N. E. of Grand Cairo. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side, except on the N. surrounded with a deep valley, which is again encompassed with hills. The city is at present 3 m. in circumference, and has a little altered its situation; for mount Calvary, appropriated to the execution of criminals, was formerly without the walls, but has now drawn the city round about it, and stands in the middle of modern Jerusalem, and mount Sion is left without the walls, which stood near the center; the walls and fortifications seem very antique however. The private

buildings mean, and but thinly inhabited. The resort of pilgrims hither only renders it considerable at present; and the accommodating them with lodgings and provisions, is the chief business of the inhabitants. For the protection of the pilgrims against the Arabs, and to receive the tribute exacted of them, a Batha always resides here with a guard of Janizaries. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims chiefly come to visit, stands upon mount Calvary, and is a magnificent fabric, in which every Christian nation almost has a peculiar chapel. Over the middle of the temple there is a cupola, open in the middle, at which it receives the light, and under this open cupola stands the glorified sepulchre. There are also, in this church, 12 or 13 places consecrated on account of some particular actions done in them, relating to the death and resurrection of Christ; as the place where he was nailed to the cross, the place where the soldier stood who pierced his side, where the angels appeared to the women after the resurrection, &c. and on Good Friday annually, our Saviour's passion is solemnized in this church, and all the parts of it acted; such as the nailing of him to the cross; crowning him with thorns, taking the body down from the cross; and here is seen the cleft of the rock, which was made by the earthquake, when our Saviour expired.

JESI, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 43. 45. a city of Italy, in the pr. of Ancona, and ter. of the Pope, sit. 23 m. W. of Ancona. The see of a bishop.

JESSO, or **YEDSO**, E. lon. 140. N. lat. 40. a country of Asia, which lies N. of Japan, and is conjectured to extend N. E. to the American continent; but we have little knowledge either of the country, or of the people who inhabit it.

JESSELMERE, E. lon. 73. 20. lat. 27. capital of the pr. of Jesselmere, in the E. Indies, in Asia.

fit. 350 m. W. of Agra, and as many N. of Surat; sub. to the Mogul.

JESUAT, a pr. of India, in Asia, bounded by Patan on the N. and Bengal on the S. and sometimes described as a sub-division of Bengal, sub. to the Mogul.

JEVER, E. lon. 7. 5. lat. 53. 50. a town of Germany. in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Embden, or E. Friesland, fit. 16 m. N. E. of Embden.

IGLAW, E. lon. 15. 7. lat. 49. 16. a town of Germany, in the pr. of Moravia, fit. on the river Iglau, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 68 m. S. W. of Olmutz, sub. to the house of Austria.

IHOR, E. lon. 103. N. lat. 3. cap. of the pr. of Ihor, in Malacca, in Asia, near the S. point, or cape of the further peninsula of India, fit. 120 m. S. E. of Malacca, sub. to the Dutch.

ILCHESTER, a borough-town of Somersetshire, fit. 14 m. S. of Wells; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Baron and Earl to the family of Fox.

ILDEPHONSO, a palace of the K. of Spain's.

ILHEOS, or RIO DE ILHEOS, a pr. of Brasil, in S. America, bounded by the captainship, or pr. of Bahia, or the bay of All-saints, on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean on the E. and by the captainship of Seguro on the S. sub. to Portugal.

ILL, a river of Germany, which rising near Basil, in Switzerland, runs N. through Alsace, and having passed by Colmar, Schelstat, and Strasburg, falls into the Rhine a little below the last city.

ILLENOS LAKE, between 88 and 93 degrees of W. lon. and between 41 and 46 degrees of N. lat. fit. in Canada, in N. America, having a communication with the Huron lake on the N. E. by a narrow channel. The country contiguous to this lake, being called the country of the Illenois, said to be in alliance with the French.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains of Tirol, runs

N. thro' Suabia, by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube at Ulm.

ILMEN, a lake in the pr. of Great Novogrod, in Russia, in 34 degrees E. lon. and 58 degrees N. lat. which has a communication with the lake Ladoga, by the river Wolcoss.

ILMISTER, a market town of Somersetshire, fit. 24 m. S. W. of Wells.

ILOCK, E. lon. 20. 32. lat. 45. 33. a town of Sclavonia, fit. on the Danube, 50 m. N. W. of Belgrade, sub. to the house of Austria.

ILS, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains of Bohemia, runs S. and falls into the Danube at Passau.

ISLEY, a market town of Berkshire, fit. 9 m. N. of Newberry.

IMENSTAT, E. lon. 10. 8. lat. 47. 25. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, fit. 15. m. S. of Kempten, and 18 m. E. of Lindau.

IMMERETTA, a pr. of Asiatic Turkey, fit. between Georgia and the Euxine sea.

IMOLA, E. lon. 12. 12. lat. 44. 30. a city of Italy, in the pr. of Romania, and ter. of the Pope, fit. 17 m. E. of Bologna.

IMPERIAL, W. lon. 80. S. lat. 39. a city and port-town of the pr. of Chili, in S. America, fit. at the confluence of two rivers, 9 m. E. of the Pacific Ocean, and 70 m. N. of Baldivia.

INDIA PROPER (the country first so denominated) is fit. between 66 and 92 degrees of E. lon. and between 7 and 40 degrees of N. lat. being bounded by Usbec Tartary and Thibet on the N. by another part of Thibet, the kingdoms of Alem, Ava and Pegu, on the E. the bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean on the S. and by the same ocean and Persia on the W. being about 2000 m. in length from N. to S. and 1500 m. in breadth from E. to W. where broadest, tho' the southern part of the peninsula is not 300 m. broad; all the countries within these limits being now sub. or tributary to the Great

Great Mogul. It is frequently called *Indostan*, a name supposed to be derived from the river *Indus*, on its western frontiers. It is also called *Mogulstan*, from the Imperial family now upon the throne, who derive their pedigree from *Tamerlane*, a *Mogul*, or *Mogul Tartar*. It was the Emperor *Aurengzebe* who made a conquest of *Golconda*, *Vissapour*, and all the southern kingdoms of *India*, about the year 1685.

The Europeans had very little intercourse with *India* till the year 1498, when the Portuguese discovered the way thither by sea, round the *Cape of Good Hope*, and they enjoyed that traffic without a rival till the year 1600, when the English and Dutch put in for a share of it; and these three nations have had their forts and factories on the continent of *India* ever since; but the Dutch have driven both the other from the *Spice islands*, and monopolized that trade these 100 years past. The produce of the continent of *India*, and what the Europeans import from thence, is chiefly *chints*, *calicoes*, *muslins*, some *silk*, and *pepper*, and *diamonds*, which are purchased by most nations with *silver*, but the Dutch frequently barter *spices* for them, which makes the *India* trade doubly advantageous to them. The northern part of *India* is a temperate, healthful climate, the southern countries too hot, especially when the hot winds blow in *April* and *May*, but they are refreshed with breezes from the sea constantly about noon; for in the night, and early in the morning, the wind sets off the shore, and blows on the shore the rest of the day. The periodical rains visit them in *June*, and continue till *October*, which is the season for planting and sowing their lands towards the S. where they have scarce any grain but *rice*. In the northern countries they have good *wheat*, and almost all manner of grain; and in one part or other of the *Mogul's* dominions every

thing is produced that can render life desirable, except liberty; for though the subjects that are at a distance from court live as easily as under most monarchies, yet the *Mogul* is an absolute Prince, and can command their lives and fortunes at pleasure. The Blacks inhabit the southern part of *India*, and are a people lately conquered; the complexion of those in the northern provinces is either white or an olive; these are the governing part of the nation, and of the *Mahometan* religion; the rest are Pagans, and worship idols of various shapes, some very monstrous, part human, and part beast or fish, and scarce any living animal but they adore, particularly the ox and the monkey. The *Mogul's* forces are computed to amount to 300,000 horse, some have called them a million, besides the forces of the *Rajas*, or tributary Princes, who are obliged to attend the *Mogul* with their respective troops. In the fair season, the *Mogul* usually takes the field, and makes a tour about part of his dominions, and all manner of tradesmen, merchants, and mechanics, follow the camp, scarce any body is left in the great towns; there are markets of all kinds in the camp, as in the best regulated towns, and when the time of the rains approaches, they return into the towns again. The *Mogul's* annual revenue is computed to amount to between 40 and 50 millions sterling, arising by the produce of the soil (of which he is proprietor, as well as sovereign, and every one obliged to pay such a rent as is required by his commissaries) by duties and customs on merchandise, by forfeitures and cheats, being heir to all his great officers, and by presents, which are expected from all his governors, and those who have a dependence on him; and lastly, by the produce of the *diamond* mines of *Golconda*, which is not inconsiderable.

INDIA beyond *Ganges*, lies between 92 and 104 degrees of E. lon. and

and between the Equator and 30 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Thibet and Boutan on the N. by China, Tonquin, and Cochinchina, on the E. by the Indian ocean on the S. and by the Hither India, the bay of Bengal, and the straits of Malacca, on the W. being near 2000 m. in length from N. to S. but of a very unequal breadth; in which limits are comprehended the kingdoms of Afem, Ava, Pegu, Laos, Siam, Cambodia, and Malacca, governed by as many several Indian princes; only the Dutch have usurped the dominion of Malacca. The government in these countries is monarchical, but what the revenues or forces of the respective princes may be, is uncertain; we having but very little intercourse with most of them, except near the coast. Great part of this country lying so near the Equator, would be intolerably hot, if it were not for the periodical rains which overflow the country when the sun is vertical; and they were not refreshed every day by the sea breezes. But then they have this inconveniency, that they are forced to build their houses upon high wooden pillars, and live in their upper rooms during the flood, which lasts 4 or 5 months, and can have no communication with one another but by boats, in the flat country. The complexion of the natives of all the Further India, is an olive colour; their religion Paganism, of various sects. There is no country where there are such numbers of elephants as in the Further India, and consequently they must have a great deal of ivory. Here also our merchants meet with gold and precious stones, canes, opium, and such other articles as are usually found in countries within the Tropics. But there is no other corn than rice, which they plant in the beginning of the rains, and the flood increasing as it grows, they have no occasion to water their fields, and when the waters retire, it is the time of their harvest.

INDIES WEST, so called at first, on a presumption they extended, and even joined, to the E. Indies, tho' distant from them, in reality, half the circumference of the globe.

INDRAPORE, E. lon. 99. S. lat. 2. 20. a Dutch settlement on the W. coast of Sumatra, in the E. Indies; in Asia, sit. 160 m. N. W. of Bencoolen.

INDUS, a river of Asia, rises in the mountains which separate Tartary from India, and running from the N. E. to the S. W. passes thro' the provinces of Casimere, Attock, Multan, Buckor, and Tatta, discharging itself by several channels into the Indian Ocean, a little below the city of Tata. It is a noble, deep, and navigable river for vessels of any bulk almost, but the mouth of it so choaked up with sand, that ships cannot enter it. Shah Nadir lately made this river the boundary between India and Persia.

INGELSHHEIM, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 50. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 8 m. S. W. of Mentz; sub. to the Elector Palatine.

INGOLSTAT, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 48. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the Danube, 30 m. S. W. of Ratisbon, and 45 m. N. of Munich, taken and retaken several times in the late wars.

INGRIA, a pr. of Russia, bounded by the lake Ladoga, the river Nieva, and the gulph of Finland on the N. by Great Novogorod on the E. and S. and by Livonia on the W. the capital city Petersburg.

INN, a great river which rises in a mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, runs N. E. thro' Tirol, by Inspruc, and continuing its course N. E. thro' Bavaria, passes by Kuffstain, Oettingen, and Brunau, discharging itself into the Danube at Passau.

INNERKEITHING, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 56. 5. a parl. and port-town of Scotland, in the co. of Fife, sit. on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, 10 m. N. W. of Edinburgh.

INNERLOCNY, or Fort William, W.

W. lon. 5. 15. lat. 56. 55. a fortress lately erected in the Highlands of Scotland, at the mouth of a bay, or lake, in the co. of Lochabar, 28 m. S. W. of Lochness, and 100 m. N. W. of Edinburgh.

INNISKILLING, W. lon. 7. 50. lat. 54. 20. a little strong town of Ireland, in the pr. of Ulster, and co. of Fermanagh, sit. between two lakes, 20 m. E. of Ballyshannon. The inhabitants whereof distinguished themselves in several smart actions in the wars of Ireland, at the revolution; sends two memb. to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to Lord Ligonier.

INSBRUCK, E. lon. 11. 26. lat. 47. 12. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, capital of the co. of Tirol, sit. on the river Inn, 55 m. S. of Munich, and 70 m. N. of Trent; sub. to Austria.

INVERARY, W. lon. 5. lat. 56. 28. a parl. town of Scotland, in the co. of Argyre, sit. on Lochfine, 45 m. N. W. of Glasgow, and 75 m. N. W. of Edinburgh.

INVERNESS, W. lon. 4. lat. 57. 36. a port-town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Inverness, sit. at the mouth of the river Ness, on Murray frith, 106 m. N. of Edinburgh, and 60 m. N. E. of Innerlochy.

INVERURY, W. lon. 2. 6. lat. 57. 16. a parl. town of Scotland, in the co. of Mar, sit. on the river Don, 12 m. W. of Aberdeen, and 80 N. E. of Edinburgh.

JOANNA, E. lon. 45. S. lat. 12. one of the islands of Comoro, sit. between the N. W. part of Madagascar, and Zanguebar, in Africa. Here the E. India ships, bound for Bombay, in India, frequently touch and take in water and fresh provisions, it being a plentiful country, and the people very ready to supply them.

JOHN'S (ST.) E. lon. 126. lat. 7. one of the Philippine islands, in the E. Indies, in Asia, lying E. of Mindanao, from which it is separated by a narrow strait.

JOHN'S (ST.) W. lon. 65. lat. 47. an island in the bay of St. Lawrence,

in N. America, having New Scotland on the S. and W. and Cape Breton on the E. late sub. to France, but was taken from them by the English in 1758, who have still the possession of it.

JOHN'S (ST.) TOWN, a bor. in the co. of Donegal in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

JOHN'S (ST.) TOWN, a bor. in the co. of Longford; sends two members to parliament.

JOIGNY, E. lon. 3. 28. lat. 47. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Yonne, 30 m. S. W. of Troyes.

JOINVILLE, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 48. 27. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Marne, 50 m. N. E. of Troyes.

IONIA, anciently a pr. of the Lesser Asia, or Natolia, bounded by Etolia on the N. Lidia on the E. Caria on the S. and the Archipelago on the W. which had then the name of the Ionian sea from this prov. The chief cities were Ephesus and Smyrna.

JOFFA. See JAFFA.

JORDAN, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Judea, or Palestine, rising in mount Libanus, in the N. runs S. quite through the country, a course of about 150 m. forming two lakes: the first, which is almost dry in summer, called the sea of Galilee, and the lake of Tiberias, and sometimes the lake of Genezareth, being about 12 m. long, and 8 broad; the other called the Dead or Salt-sea, where Sodom and Gomorrah stood, is about 70 m. long, and 16 broad; but the ordinary channel of the river Jordan is not above 20 yards broad at present, and discharges itself into the lake called the Dead-sea.

IPSWICH, a bor. and port-town of Suffolk, sit. on the river Orwel, 26 m. S. E. of Bury, and 68 N. E. of London; sends two members to parl.

IRELAND, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, sit. between 5 and 10 degrees of W. lon. and between 51 and 56 degrees of N. lat. being bounded by the Northern Ocean on the N.

by St. George's channel, which divides it from Great-Britain, on the E. and by the Atlantic and Western ocean on the S. and W. being 250 miles long, and 150 broad, distant from Holy-head, in North-Wales, 50 m. and from Galloway, in Scotland, 15 m. It is divided into four large provinces, viz. Ulster on the North, Leinster on the E. Munster on the S. and Connaught on the W. It is a fruitful, level country, well watered with lakes and rivers, too much incumbered with bogs and morasses, but where these are drained they make very good meadow ground; and there is this convenience in the softness of the soil, that they may cut canals, and open a communication by water, from one part of the kingdom to the other, by lakes, rivers, and canals, as they do in Holland. The soil seems to be richer in Ireland than in England, and produces corn, pasture, hemp, and flax in abundance. Their cattle abound to that degree, that they furnish France, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, and the West-Indies, with their beef and butter; and English ships are frequently victualled here. They abound also in excellent wool, which would bring them in treasure enough, if they were suffered to manufacture it, and export their cloth. And whether the English have done themselves any service by suppressing this manufacture in Ireland, and suffering the French to undersell us, and run away with the woollen trade in foreign markets, is a question that may be easily answered. Their linen manufacture indeed is come to great perfection, and vastly increased. This country is exceedingly well situated for trade, and has a great many secure and commodious harbours. They want only a little countenance and encouragement from England to make them a great and wealthy people. Their laws differ but little from those of England, any more than their courts of justice. Their laws must be approved by the K. of

Great-Britain in council. And an act of the English parliament will repeal, or alter, any of their laws. They can appeal also from a sentence of their courts, to the courts of law, and to the house of Peers in Great-Britain. The members of the Commons keep their seats in parliament for life, unless there happen a demise of the crown. The Lord Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy, and council, are appointed from time to time by the King; and there is usually a body of 12,000 men kept in pay on the Irish establishment, but scarce any of the natives of that country amongst them. They usually live in barracks in that country, and are not quartered on the public houses, as in England. As to the religion of the country, six parts in seven of them are Papists, and tolerated: there are also a multitude of Dissenters in the N. of Ireland; the established church is the same as in England, governed by archbishops and bishops, and their clergy are generally better provided for than in England. Dublin is the only university in the kingdom, and that consists of one college, in which there are about 600 students of all sorts. In this fruitful country the common people are so hard put to it to get a livelihood, that many thousands of them have transported themselves of late years to the American plantations. Their nobility and men of fortune usually reside in London, and take but little care of their country; they screw up their tenants to the highest rack rents, till they break them, and spending all the produce of their estates abroad, their native country remains in a languishing condition. There are some noble exceptions, 'tis true, where gentlemen have applied the produce of their fortunes to the encouragement of their manufactures and improvement of that excellent soil, whose example may possibly induce others to try what improvement may be made for the service of their country, and their own particular advantage.

IRISHTOWN. See **KENYS** (St.)

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Transilvania, make part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey.

IROQUOIS, or the five Indian nations in N. America, in alliance with the English, are bounded by Canada on the N. by the English plantations of New-York and Pensilvania on the E. and S. and by the lake Ontario, or Frontenac, on the W. They have long served as a barrier to the northern British colonies against the French, and their Indians of Canada; but 'tis said, the French have lately prevailed on the Mohawks, one of the five nations, to desert their ancient allies, the English.

IRTIS, a great river which runs from S. to N. thro' Russia, falls into the river Oby, and makes part of the boundary between Asia and Europe.

IRWIN, W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 55. 35. a port-town of Scotland, in the bail. of Cunningham, sit. at the mouth of the river Irwin, on the frith of Clyde, 15 m. E. of the island of Arran, and 63 m. W. of Edinburgh.

ISABELLA FORT, E. lon. 4. 10. lat. 51. 15. a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. on the W. side of the river Scheld, opposite to Antwerp.

ISABELLA FORT, 2 miles N. W. of Sluys in Dutch Flanders.

ISCHIA, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 41. 15 m. W. of the city of Naples.

ISENACH, or **EYSENACH,** E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 51. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, 31 m. W. of Erfurt, and 15 m. W. of Saxgotha, from whence one of the Saxon Princes takes the title of Duke. It has some iron mines in the neighbourhood.

ISENARTS, or **EYSENARTS,** a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Stiria, sit. 35 m. N. W. of Gratz, considerable for its iron mines.

ISERNIA, E. lon. 15. 15. lat. 41. 36. a town of Naples, in the

pr. of Molise, sit. 33 m. N. E. of Capua; the see of a bish.

ISLE DE DIEU, W. lon. 2. 5. lat. 46. 45. an island in the bay of Biscay, on the coast of France, sit. 14 m. W. of the coast of Poitou.

ISLE OF FRANCE, a pr. of that K. in which the capital city of Paris is sit. being bounded by Picardy on the N. by Champain on the E. by Orleans on the S. and by Normandy on the W.

ISLOCK. See **ILOCK.**

ISNY, E. lon. 10. lat. 47. 36. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Kempen, and 10 m. N. E. of Lindow and the lake of Constance; a free Imperial city.

ISOLA, E. lon. 13. lat. 39. a port-town of Italy, in the Hither Calabria, sit. on the Mediterranean, 15 m. S. of St. Severino; the see of a bishop.

ISPAHAN, or **SPAHAHN,** E. lon. 51. lat. 32. 30. the capital city of Eyrac Agem, and of all the K. of Persia, is sit. in a fine plain, almost surrounded with mountains, which lie two or three leagues distant from it. The city is of an oval form, 12 m. in circumference, and stands 200 m. N. of the gulph of Persia, or Bofora, 300 m. S. of the Caspian sea, 1400 m. S. E. of Constantinople, and 1600 m. N. W. of Delly, the capital of the Hither India. The streets of Ispahan are, several of them, arched over, with openings to let in the light. The English East-India company had a factory here, and their factors lived like princes, in the greatest splendor, till the civil wars; but the court, and consequently the trade, seems to be removing from this city to Meshed, in the pr. of Chorassan, near the Caspian sea, the usual residence of the Shah Nadir, and his court. Shah Nadir is dead, and there have been several usurpers since.

ISSEL, a river of the United Netherlands, which rising in Westphalia, runs N. by Doesburg, and afterwards

wards by Zutphen and Deventer, dividing Guelderland from the provinces of Overijssel and Zutphen, and discharges itself into the Zuider sea near Campen.

ISSEL THE LESS, a river of the United Provinces, running W. thro' the provinces of Utrecht and Holland, and passing by Gouda, turns S. and falls into the Lech, E.

ISSOIR, E. lon. 3. 8. lat. 45. 27. a town of France, in the pr. of Lyons, and ter. of the Lower Auvergne, sit. 15 m. S. of Clermont.

ISSOWDON, E. lon. 2. lat. 47. a city of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and D. of Berry, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Bourges.

Issus, now Ajazzo, E. lon. 36. 40. lat. 36. 30. a port-town of the lesser Asia, in the pr. of Cilicia, sit. on the Levant, or Mediterranean sea, a little N. of Scanderoon, and 100 m. W. of Aleppo, near which place viz. in a difficult pass between the mountains and the sea, Alexander fought the second battle with Darius.

ISTRIA, a peninsula, sit. in the N. part of the gulph of Venice, bounded by Carniola on the N. and on the E. and S. and W. by the sea. The chief town Cabo de Istria; sub. to Venice.

ITALY, is sit. between 7 and 49 degrees of E. lon. and between 38 and 47 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Switzerland and the Alps, which separate it from Germany, on the N. by the gulph of Venice on the E. by the Mediterranean sea on the S. and by the same sea and the Alps, which separate it from France, on the W. and, if we include Savoy, which is, indeed, on the W. side of the Alps, between Italy and France, we must extend it a degree further W. This is usually described, however, with Italy, as it is contiguous to Piedmont, and has the same sovereignty, being a pr. of the K. of Sardinia's dominions. Italy is said to resemble a boot, and is in length, from the N. W. to the S. E. 600 m. and upwards, the breadth is very un-

equal; in the N. which may be called the boot-top, it is 400 m. broad from E. to W. in the calf of the leg, or middle, it is about 120 broad, and towards the S. about the instep, 80 miles broad, and comprehends the following countries, or subdivisions.

1. In the N. of Italy are the Duchies of Savoy, Piedmont, and part of Montferrat, sub. to the K. of Sardinia; the ter. of Genoa, sub. to the Genoeese; the Duchies of Milan, Mantua, and the rest of the D. of Montferrat, sub. to the house of Austria; the D. of Parma, sub. to the Infant Duke; the D. of Modena, sub. to its own Duke; and the large territories of Venice, sub. to that republic. 2. In the middle of Italy are the D. of Tuscany, subject to the Emperor; the Pope's dominions, which almost surround Tuscany, and the state of Lucca. 3. In the S. division is the K. of Naples, sub. to the K. of the two Sicilies.

ITALIAN ISLANDS lie in the Mediterranean sea, the chief whereof are Sicily, sub. to the K. of the two Sicilies, or Naples; Sardinia, subject to that King; and Corsica, subject to the Genoeese. The chief produce of Italy is raw and wrought silks, velvet, wine, and oil; and the principal ports with which we traffic, are Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Venice, and Messina.

ITSCHOA, E. lon. 9. S. lat. 54. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, sit. on the river Stor, 10 m. N. E. of Gluckstat.

JUCATAN, YUCATAN, a peninsula of Mexico, in N. America, sit. between 89 and 94 degrees of W. lon. and between 16 and 21 degrees of N. lat. It is generally a flat, level country, except towards the Isthmus, very unhealthful, and thinly inhabited, the air excessive hot, and the land near the coast usually flooded; the chief town Campeachy. It is in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy, the one on the E. and the other on the W.

of Jucatan, that the English cut their logwood; they have been driven indeed from the bay of Campeachy by the Spaniards, but still continue in great numbers at the bay of Honduras, and the Spaniards have not yet been able to dispossess them, tho' they frequently take the ships that traffic with them.

JUDA. See FIDA.

JUDEA. See PALESTINE.

JUDENBURG, E. lon. 15. lat. 47. 22. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Stiria, sit. on the river Maer, 40 m. W. of Gratz.

JUDOIGNE, E. lon. 4. 55. lat. 50. 45. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Gheet, 13 m. S. E. of Louvain, and 16 N. of Namur, near which town the confederates commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, obtained the memorable victory over the French, called the battle of Ramillies, on the 23d of May, 1706.

IVES (ST.) a borough and port-town of Cornwall, sit. on the Irish channel, 7 m. N. of Penzance: sends two members to parliament.

IVES (ST.) a market-town in Huntingdonshire, 6 m. E. of Huntingdon.

IVICA ISLAND, is sit. in the Mediterranean, 50 miles E. of Valencia, in Spain, and as many S. W. of Majorca. It is about 30 m. long, and 24 broad, a mountainous country, the chief produce salt, of which they export large quantities.

IVICA, or YVICA CITY, E. lon. 1. lat. 39. capital of the island of Ivica, sit. on a bay of the sea, in the S. part of the island.

JULIAN (ST.) W. lon. 74. S. lat. 48. 15. a harbour on the coast of Patagonia, in S. America, where ships usually touch that are bound to the South-Seas.

JULIERS DUCHY, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, bounded by Prussian Guelderland on the N. by the Electorate of Cologne on the E. by the Electorate of Trier on the S. and by the bish. of Liege, and the Nether-

lands on the W. being about 60 m. long, and 30 broad, consisting of good arable and pasture grounds, and abounding in cattle. It produces also great quantities of wood, or wad, for dying, as well as corn. This country, with the D. of Berg, have been much contended for by the Electors of Brandenburg, Saxony, and the Elector Palatine; but the Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony (the Kings of Prussia and Poland) suffer the Elector Palatine to possess it at present.

JULIERS CITY, E. lon. 6. lat. 50. 55. cap. of the D. of Juliers, in Westphalia, is sit. on the river Roer, 20 m. E. of Maestricht, and as many W. of Cologne.

JULPHA OLD, E. lon. 46. lat. 39. once the capital of Armenia, now in ruins, the inhabitants being transplanted to Ispahan, within a mile of which city they have a town called New Julpha, by some looked upon as a suburb to Ispahan; here they are encouraged and assisted by the Persians to carry on a foreign trade with all the countries of Asia, and are the most considerable merchants in the world. They suffer them also to profess the Christian religion; they have several churches in New Julpha, and come the nearest the Greek church, of any denomination of Christians. Asia.

IVREA, or JURA, E. lon. 7. 36. lat. 45. 22. a strong city in Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Doria, 25 m. N. of Turin; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

JUTES, the ancient inhabitants of Jutland in Denmark.

JUTLAND, a peninsula of Denmark, anciently called the Cimbric Chersonese, sit. between 8 and 10 degrees of W. lon. and between 55 and 58 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the Categate sea, which separates it from Norway, on the N. by the same sea, which divides it from the Danish islands and Sweden, on the E. by Holstein on the S. and by the German ocean on the W. and is divided into N. and S. Jutland, the

K A

K E

S. usually called Sleswic; the whole about 100 m. in length, from N. to S. and 90 m. in breadth, from E. to W. The soil of N. Jutland is not very fruitful, however they have corn enough for themselves, and abound in cattle, which they sell lean in Germany and the Netherlands, where they thrive extremely. Sleswick is more fruitful in corn, horses, and other cattle, with which they furnish the countries to the southward of them. The country is well fit. for a foreign trade, and has excellent harbours, but they want stock to traffic with. N. Jutland is entirely under the dominion of the K. of Denmark, but the D. of Holstein has the joint dominion of part of Sleswic with him, and in some great towns and territories of Sleswic each of them has a distinct dominion. The Duke of Holstein's capital in Sleswic is the city of Gottorp. From this country came the Anglo-Saxons, who conquered England in the fifth century.

ИЗЕHOA. See ITZCHOA.

K A

KAFFA. See CAFFA.

KAIRO. See CAIRO.

KAKENHAUSEN, E. lon. 26. lat. 47. a city of Livonia, sit. on the river Dwina, 46 m. E. of Riga; sub. to Russia.

KALENBURG. See CALENBURG.

KALISH, E. lon. 18. lat. 52. 20. capital of the pal. of Kalish, in Great Poland, sit. 110 m. W. of Warsaw.

KALLO, E. lon. 21. 15. lat. 48. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. in a lake 20 m. S. E. of Tockay; sub. to the house of Austria.

KAMINECK, E. lon. 26. lat. 49. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Upper Podolia, and pal. of Kamineck, sit. on the frontiers of Moldavia, in Turkey, 20 m. N. of Choczim, and 125 m. S. E. of Limburg.

KANDY. See CANDY.

KANISHIA, E. lon. 17. 6. lat. 47. sit. on the river Drave, in the Lower Hungary, 100 m. S. W. of Buda; sub. to the house of Austria.

KANOF, or KANIOU, E. lon. 32. lat. 50. a town of Russia, sit. on the river Nieper, in the Ukrain, 70 m. S. E. of Kiow; sub. to Russia.

KANTON. See CANTON.

KARGAPOL, E. lon. 37. lat. 63. a city of Russia, in the pr. of Dwina, sit. 120 m. S. W. of Archangel.

KARS. See CARS.

KASBIN. See CASEIN.

KASHAN. See CASHAN.

KASSUMBAZAR, E. lon. 87. lat. 24. a town of the Hither India, in Asia, in the pr. of Bengal, sit. on the W. branch of the river Ganges, 70 m. N. of Huegly, where the English and other European nations have factors, and traffic with the natives for silks and calicoes.

KAUSEEUREN, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 47. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Wertach. An imperial city, 52 m. S. of Augsburg.

KEIL, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 48. 40. a fortress sit. on the Rhine, in Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, opposite to Strasburg.

KEISERBURG, E. lon. 7. 5. lat. 48. 6. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Alsace, sit. 7 m. N. W. of Colmar; sub. to France.

KEISERLAUTEREN, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 49. 25. a town of Germany, sit. in the pal. of the Rhine, 42 m. S. of Mentz, and 32 m. S. W. of Worms.

KEISERSTAT, or KEISERSHAL, E. lon. 8. 20. lat. 47. 37. a town of Switzerland, in the co. of Baden, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Baden, and 12 N. of Zurich.

KEISERWAERT, E. lon. 6. 8. lat. 51. 20. a strong town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Berg, sit. on the river Rhine, 25 m. N. of Cologne; sub. to the Elector Palatine.

KELIA, E. lon. 30. 5. lat. 45. a fortress of European Turkey, in the pr. of Bessarabia, sit. on the N. channel of the Danube, where it falls into the Euxine sea, 240 m. N. of Constantinople, and 100 m. S. E. of Bender.

KELLINGTON, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 13 m. S. of Launceston; sends two members to parl.

KELLS, a bor. in the co. of Meath in Ireland; sends two members to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the English Earl of Cholmondeley.

KELSO, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 55. 38. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mers, or Roxburg, sit. on the N. side of the river Tweed, which divides England from Scotland, 30 m. S. E. of Edinburgh, and 23 m. S. W. of Berwick.

KEMPEN, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and Electorate of Cologne, sit. on the river Niers, 35 m. N. of Cologne.

KEMPTEN, E. lon. 10. 7. lat. 47. 38. a city of Germany in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Iser, 40 m. S. of Ulm; an imperial city, or sovereign state.

KENDAL, a market-town of Westmoreland, sit. 286 m. N. W. of London, and 14 S. E. of Cockermouth; from whence a late Duchess took her title.

KENSINGTON, palace and village, sit. in the co. of Middlesex, 2 m. W. of London.

KENT, a co. bounded by the river Thames on the N. by the ocean on the E. by Suffex and the straits of Dover on the S. and by Surry on the W.

KENYS (ST.) alias **IRISH TOWN**, a bor. in the co. of Kilkenny in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

KERMAN, E. lon. 56. 30. lat. 30. capital of the pr. of Kerman, or Carmania, in Persia, in Asia, sit. 120 m. N. of Gombroon.

KERPEN, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 50. 45. a town of Germany, in the pr. or cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Juliers, sit. 14 m. S. E. of Juliers.

KERRY, a co. of Ireland, in the

pr. of Munster, bounded by the river Shannon, which divides it from Clare, on the N. by Limerick and Cork on the E. by another part of Cork on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. the chief town Dingle.

KESSEL, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 25. a town of the Upper Guelderland, in the quarter of Roermonde, sit. on the river Meuse, 6 m. S. of Venlo, and 7 m. of Roermonde.

KESTEVEN, the S. W. division of Lincolnshire.

KESWICK, a market-town of Cumberland, 257 m. N. of London, on the Carlisle road.

KETTERING, a market-town of Northamptonshire, sit. 73 m. N. of London, on the road to Oakham.

KEXHOLME CITY, E. lon. 30. lat. 61. 30. cap. of the pr. of Kexholme, sit. on the lake Ladoga, 80 m. N. of Petersburg; sub. to Russia.

KEXHOLME, a pr. of Finland, in Sweden, bounded by Lapland on the N. by Rubiniński and the lakes Onega and Ladoga on the E. by Carelia on the S. and by Cajania or Savolaxia on the W. the E. part whereof is sub. to Russia, and the W. to Sweden.

KEYNTON, or **KINETON**, a town of Warwickshire, sit. 10 m. S. of Warwick, and as many N. W. of Banbury, near which the battle of Edge-hill was fought, between King Charles I. and the Parliament, on Sunday the 23d of October, 1642.

KIAM, a great river of China, in Asia, which rising near the W. frontier, runs generally E. crosses the K. passing thro' the pr. of Suchuen, Huquam, Kiamfi, and Nanking, discharges itself into the gulph of Nanking, a little below that city. It is a very rapid stream, and so deep, that the Chinese pretend that they cannot fathom it.

KIAMSI, a pr. of China, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Nanking on the N. by Chekiam and Fokien on the E. by Canton on the S. and by Huquam on the W.

KIDDERMINSTER, a market-town

K I

town of Worcestershire, sit. 125 m. N. W. of London, in the road to Shrewsbury.

KIDWELL, a market-town of Caermarthen, in S. Wales, sit. on the Bristol channel, 7 m. S. of Caermarthen.

KIEL, E. lon. 10. lat. 54. 32. a city of the D. of Holstein, in Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, the residence of the D. of Holstein Gottorp, sovereign of this city, and of one moiety of the D. of Holstein; sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 50 m. N. of Hamburg, and 40 N. W. of Lubeck.

KILBEGGAN, a bor. in the co. of West Meath in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

KILDARE, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by E. Meath on the N. by the counties of Dublin and Wicklow on the E. by Catherlough on the S. and by W. Meath and King's counties on the W.

KILDARE city, W. lon. 7. lat. 53. 10. cap. of the co. of Kildare, sit. 27 m. S. W. of Dublin; sends two members to parl. and gives title of earl to the family of Fitzgerald, first peer of Ireland.

KILDRUMMIE, W. lon. 2. 35. lat. 57. 20. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mar or Aberdeen, sit. on the river Don, 25 m. W. of Aberdeen.

KILGARREN, W. lon. 4. 42. lat. 52. 6. a market-town of Pembrokehire, in S. Wales, sit. 25 m. N. of Pembroke.

KILHAM, W. lon. 6 min. lat. 54. 5. a market-town of the E. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 30 m. N. E. of York.

KILKENNY co. is sit. in the pr. of Leinster in Ireland, bounded by Queen's co. on the N. by the co. of Wexford on the E. by Waterford on the S. and by the co. of Tipperary on the W.

KILKENNY, W. lon. 7. 15. lat. 52. 30. a city of Ireland, cap. of the co. of Kilkenny, sit. on the river Neure, 54 m. S. W. of Dublin, and 25 m. N. of Waterford: one of the most elegant cities in the K. sends two members to parl.

K I

KILLALO, W. lon. 8. 28. lat. 52. 40. a town of Ireland in the co. of Clare and pr. of Connaught, sit. on the river Shannon, 10 m. N. E. of Limerick.

KILLEVAN, W. lon. 7. 22. lat. 54. 10. a town of Ireland in the co. of Monaghan, and pr. of Ulster, sit. 8 m. S. W. of Monaghan.

KILLOONY, W. lon. 8. 45. lat. 54. 8. a town of Ireland in the co. of Sligo and pr. of Connaught, sit. 6 m. S. of Sligo.

KILLYBEGS, a bor. in the co. of Donegal in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

KILLYLEA, a bor. in the co. of Down in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

KILLYNAULE, W. lon. 7. 36. lat. 52. 27. a town of Ireland in the co. of Tipperary and pr. of Munster, sit. 14 m. N. of Clonmel.

KILMACK THOMAS, W. lon. 7. 22. lat. 52. 7. a town of Ireland in the co. of Waterford, and pr. of Munster, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Waterford.

KILMALLOCK, a bor. in the co. of Limerick in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

KIMBOLTON, a market-town of Huntingdonshire, sit. 9 m. S. W. of Huntingdon; gives title of baron to the D. of Manchester.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a pr. of Swedish Lapland, bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the N. by Russian Lapland on the E. by the Bothnic gulph on the S. and by Torne Lapmark on the W.

KIMI TOWN, E. lon. 23. lat. 65. 30. capital of Kimi-lapmark, sit. on the river Kimi, 12 m. E. of Torne.

KINCARDIN, W. lon. 2. 22. lat. 57. 5. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mar, sit. on the river Dee, 18 m. W. of Aberdeen.

KINGHORNE, W. lon. 3. lat. 56. 5. a town of Scotland, on the sea coast of Fife, 9 m. N. of Edinburgh.

KINGSBRIDGE, a market-town of Devon, sit. 34 m. S. W. of Exeter, near the Start Point.

KINGSCLEAR, a market-town of

of Hampshire, sit. 9 m. N. of Basingstoke.

KING'S COUNTY, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by Westmeath on the N. by the co. of Kildare on the E. by Queen's co. and Tipperary on the S. and by the river Shannon, which separates it from Gallway on the W.

KING'S, or PEARL ISLAND, W. lon. 81. 30. lat. 7. sit. in the bay of Panama in America; sub. to Spain.

KINGSTON. See **HULL**, in Yorkshire.

KINGSTON, the co. town of Surrey, sit. on the river Thames, 12 m. W. of London.

KINGSTON, W. lon. 77. lat. 17. 32. a port-town of Jamaica, in America, sit. on the N. side of the bay of Port Royal; a town where most of the shipping of Jamaica load and unload their cargoes, consequently a place of good trade, and much resorted to by merchants and seamen.

KINROSS, W. lon. 3. 7. lat. 56. 15. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Fife, sit. on the lake of Loch Leven, 20 m. N. of Edinburgh.

KINSALE, W. lon. 8. 20. lat. 51. 32. a port town of Ireland, in the pr. of Munster and co. of Cork, sit. on the river Bandon, near the ocean, 14 m. S. of the city of Cork; being an excellent harbour, and a town of good trade; sends two members to parl. and gave title of baron to the family of Courcy.

KINVER, a market-town of Staffordshire, sit. 20 m. S. of Stafford.

KIOF, or KIOU, E. lon. 30. lat. 51. 30. the capital city of the Russian Ukrain, sit. on the river Nieper, on the frontiers of Poland.

KIOGE, or KOGE, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 55. 30. a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zeland, sit. on Copenhagen bay, 10 m. S. of Copenhagen.

KIRBYMOORSIDE, a market-town of the E. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 21 m. N. of York.

KIRBYSTEVEN, a market-town of Westmoreland, sit. 12 m. S. of Appleby.

KIRCHBURG, E. lon. 10. lat. 48. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Danube, 9 m. S. of Ulm, sub. to the house of Austria, with the adjacent co. of the same name.

KIRKALDY, W. lon. 3. lat. 56. 8. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Fife, sit. on the frith of Forth, 10 m. N. of Edinburgh.

KIRKHAM, a market-town of Lancashire, sit. 9 m. W. of Preston.

KIRK-OSWALD, a market-town of Cumberland, sit. 8 m. N. E. of Penrith.

KIRKUDERIGHT, W. lon. 4. 5. lat. 54. 38. a port-town of Scotland, in the co. of Galloway, sit. on a bay of the Irish sea, 60 m. W. of Carlisle, and 83 m. S. W. of Edinburgh.

KIRKWALL, W. lon. 25 min. lat. 59. 45. the capital of the island of Pomona, and of the isles of Orkney and Shetland, sit. 45 m. N. of Dungsby-Head, the most N. E. promontory of Scotland.

KIRTON, a market-town of Lincolnshire, sit. 18 m. N. of Lincoln.

KITS (ST.) See **CHRISTOPHERS**.
KLATTAU, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 49. 25. a town of Bohemia, sit. 46 m. S. W. of Prague.

KNARESBOROUGH, a borough-town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 18 m. W. of York; sends two members to parliament.

KNIGHTON, W. lon. 3. lat. 52. 25. a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, sit. 4 m. N. of Presteign.

KNOCKTOPHER, a bor. in the co. of Kilkenny in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

KOBAN Tartary, a part of Circassian Tartary, bounded by the river Don and the Palus Meotis, which divide it from Russia, on the N. W. by other parts of Circassia on the E. by the Black sea on the S. and by the straits of Kassa, which divide it from Crim Tartary on the W.

KOEDACK, or KUDACK, E. lon. 34. lat. 48. 25. a town of the Russian Ukrain, sit. on the river Nieper,
near

near the frontiers of Little Tartary, 250 m. S. E. of Kiof.

KOLA, E. lon. 34. lat. 69. the capital of Russian Lapland, sit. at the mouth of the river Kola, on a bay of the Northern ocean, 350 m. N. W. of Archangel, and 220 m. S. E. of the N. Cape, in Norwegian-Lapland.

KOLDING, or **COLDING**, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 55. 30. a port-town of Denmark, in the pr. of N. Jutland, sit. on a bay of the Little Belt, 32 m. E. of Rypen.

KOM. See **COM**.

KOMORRA, E. lon. 18. 32. lat. 48. 10. a city of Hungary, sit. on the river Danube, at the E. end of the island of Schut, 33 m. S. E. of Piesburg, sub. to the house of Austria.

KONGEL, E. lon. 11. lat. 58. 15. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of Gothland, sit. on the Cagate sea, 12 m. N. of Gottenburg.

KONIGSBERG, E. lon. 15. lat. 53. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. 32 m. S. of Stetin.

KONINGSBURG, E. lon. 20. lat. 54. 40. a city of Poland, cap. of Ducal Prussia, and of the K. of Prussia's Polish dominions, sit. on the river Pregel, near a bay of the Baltic sea, 70 m. N. E. of Dantzick, being one of the most considerable port-towns in the Baltic. The Russian army took possession of this city on the 22d of January, 1758.

KONINGSECK. See **CONINGSECK**.

KONINGSGRATZ, E. lon. 15. 25. lat. 50. 15. a city of Bohemia, sit. on the river Elbe, 52 m. E. of Prague, and 40. S. W. of Glatz.

KONINGSHOVEN, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 50. 26. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. 25 m. N. W. of Bamberg.

KONIGSTEIN, E. lon. 13. 46. lat. 50. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Misnia, sit. on the river Elbe, 14 m. S. of Dresden.

KOPPING, E. lon. 15. 30. lat.

59. 35. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of Westmania, sit. on the Meller lake, 54 m. of Stockholm.

KORSON, E. lon. 31. lat. 49. 40. a town of Russia, in the Ukrain, sit. on the river Rofs, 70 m. S. of Kiof.

KOTHEN, E. lon. 12. 25. lat. 51. 45. a city of Anhalt.

KOWNO, E. lon. 24. lat. 55. 5. a city of Poland, in the D. of Lithuania and pal. of Troki, sit. on the rivers Willa and Niemen, 40 m. W. of Wilna.

KRAINBURG, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 46. 22. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria and D. of Carniola, sit. on the river Save, 18 m. N. W. of Laubach.

KRAINBURG, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 48. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Inn, 35 m. E. of Munich.

KRAINSLAW, E. lon. 25. lat. 51. 15. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Red-Russia, and pal. of Chelm, sit. 110 m. S. E. of Warsaw.

KREMPEN, E. lon. 9. lat. 54. 25. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Hamburg, sub. to Denmark.

KREMS, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 48. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, sit. on the river Danube, 36 m. W. of Vienna, sub. to the house of Austria.

KRUMLAW, E. lon. 16. lat. 49. a town of Bohemia, in the mar. of Moravia, sit. 50 m. S. W. of Olmutz.

KUFFSTAIN, E. lon. 12. 12. lat. 47. 32. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and co. of Tirol, sit. on the river Inn, 40 m. N. E. of Inspruck.

KUR, the ancient Cyrus, a river of Persia, in Asia, rises in the mountains of Georgia, in Dagestan, and running S. E. by Teflis, passes on between Chirvan and Ganges, and uniting its streams with the river Arras, (the ancient Arraxes) falls into the Caspian sea, S. of Baku.

KUTTENBURG, E. lon. 15. lat. 49. 55. a town of Bohemia, sit. 30 m. E. of Prague, near which are silver and copper mines.

L A

LABIAU, E. lon. 22. 15. lat. 55. a port-town of Prussia, sit. on the Curishaff, a bay of the Baltic sea, 20 m. N. E. of Koningburg, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

LABRADOR, called also New Britain and Eskimaux, a country in N. America, sit. between 59 and 79 degrees of W. lon. and between 50 and 64 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Hudson's straits and the Atlantic ocean on the N. by the same ocean on the E. by the river of St. Lawrence and Canada on the S. and by Hudson's bay on the W. a country where the natives hunt for furs and skins, which they sell to the French and English; but neither of these nations have yet made any settlement there. By the treaty of Utrecht, the greatest part of this country was yielded by France to Great-Britain, with the coast of Hudson's-bay and the adjacent country.

LACEDEMON, now **MISITRA**, E. lon. 23. lat. 36. 45. a city of European Turkey, in the peninsula of the Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, sit. on the river Eurotas, 30 m. N. of the Sinus Laconicus, or gulph of Colochine, and 60 m. S. of Corinth. Here are still the ruins of several magnificent Grecian temples, and the Platon or grove of plane trees, where the Spartans performed their wrestlings, races, and other exercises.

LADENBURG, E. lon. 8. 26. lat. 49. 25. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the river Neckar, 8 m. N. W. of Heidelberg.

LADOGA LAKE, sit. in Russian Finland, has a communication with the gulph of Finland, by the river Nieva.

LADOGNA, or **LACEDOGNA**, E. lon. 16. 12. lat. 41. 16. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples and ter. of the Capitanate, sit. 55 m. E. of Naples. The see of a bishop.

LADRONE ISLANDS, called also

the **MARIAN ISLES**, E. lon. 144. and between 8 and 28 degrees of N. lat. these lie in the Pacific Ocean, about 8000 m. W. of Acapulco, in N. America, and about 1800 m. E. of Canton, in China. They were first discovered by Ferdinand Magellan, or Maglianes, a Portuguese gentleman, (employed by Charles V. Emperor of Germany and K. of Spain, to find a way to the E. Indies by the W.) on the 6th of March, 1520; he touched at the island of Guam, one of the most southerly of these islands, for water and fresh provisions, where the natives pilfering some of his goods, he gave them the name of the Ladrone, or Thievish islands. This island of Guam lying in the road to the Philippine islands and the E. Indies, is still most frequented by Europeans; and here the Spaniards have a little fort and garrison of 30 men. It is about 40 m. long, and 12 broad; the fruits are the same here as in the other countries within the tropics; one sort of fruit we meet with no where else, which Dampier calls bread-fruit, that grows on a tree like an apple-tree, as big as a foot-ball, within the rind is a white substance like the crumb of a penny-loaf, without stone or seed in it.

LAGOS, W. lon. 9. 27. lat. 36. 45. a port-town of Portugal, in the pr. of Algarva, sit. 25 m. W. of Faro; where the English fleets, bound for the straits, frequently take in fresh water.

LAHOLM, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 56. 45. a port-town of Sweden in the pr. of Gothland and ter. of Halland; sit. near the entrance of the Baltic Sea, 90 m. S. of Gottenburg, and 60 m. N. of Copenhagen.

LAHOR, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Cassimere and Bankish on the N. by Siba and Jamby on the E. by Jengapour and Delli on the S. and by Moulton and Attock on the W.

LAHOR, capital of the pr. of Lahor, E. lon. 75. lat. 33. is sit. on the

the river Ravione, one of the streams which form the river Indus, 300 m. N. W. of Delli, and 800 m. N. of Surat. It is a large beautiful city, once the seat of the Empire; but the palaces are running to ruin since the removal of the court. It is now the frontier of the Mogul's country against Persia, Kouli Khan, or the Shah Nadir, having added the pr. of Attock, and all the provinces of India, on the W. side of the Indus, to the Persian empire. At this city ends that magnificent walk of shady trees, which runs from the city of Agra to this place, being upwards of 600 m. a plantation of great use as well as grandeur in so hot a climate, as these trees screen travellers from the scorching sun.

LAND, E. lon. 12. lat. 55. an island of Denmark in the Baltic Sea, sit. S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, 40 m. S. E. of Copenhagen.

LANDELLA, W. lon. 2. 35. lat. 48. 30. a town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. 23 m. S. W. of St. Malo, and 43 N. W. of Rennes.

LANDESE, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 43. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. 9 m. N. of Aix.

LANEBO, W. lon. 8. 6. lat. 41. 15. a city of Portugal, in the pr. of Beira, sit. a little S. of the river Douro, 70 m. N. E. of Coimbra.

LANPACUS, E. lon. 28. lat. 40. 12. a port-town of the Lesser Asia, at the entrance of the Propontis, opposite to Gallipoli, in Europe, sit. 80 m. S. W. of Constantinople.

LANCASTER, the co. town of Lancashire, sit. on the river Lon. 233 m. N. W. of London, on the road to Carlisle; sends two members to parliament.

LANGCHANG, E. lon. 101. lat. 20. cap. of the kingdom of Laos, in the Further India, sit. 360 m. N. of Siam.

LANCIANO, E. lon. 15. 25. lat. 42. 20. a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Hither Abruzzo, sit. near the gulph of Venice, 75 m.

N. E. of Naples. The see of an archb.

LANDAFF, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 51. 33. a city of S. Wales, in the co. of Glamorgan, sit. near Bristol channel, 3 m. N. of Cardiff. The see of a bishop.

LANDAU, E. lon. 8. lat. 49. 12. a city of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine and lan. of Alsace, sit. on the river Queich, 15 m. S. W. of Spire, and 14 m. W. of Philippsburg, sub. to France.

LANDEN, E. lon. 5. lat. 50. 45. a little town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Becke, 20 m. N. of Namur, and 18 m. S. E. of Louvain. Here the French, commanded by Marshal Luxemburg, defeated the confederate army commanded by K. William III. the D. of Ormond being taken prisoner by the French, and the D. of Berwick made prisoner by the allies. It is computed that upwards of 20,000 men were killed in this battle, which was fought on the 19th of July, 1693.

LANDRECY, E. lon. 3. 25. lat. 50. 5. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. on the river Sambre, 18 m. E. of Cambray, and 17 m. S. E. of Valenciennes: Prince Eugene besieged this town, after his separating from the English forces, anno 1712; but the French defeating a part of his army at Denain, and making themselves masters of his magazines, he was forced to raise the siege.

LANDSCROON, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 55. 42. a port-town of Sweden in the pr. of S. Gothland, and ter. of Schonen, sit. on the Baltic Sea, within the Sound, 22 m. N. E. of Copenhagen.

LANDSHUT, E. lon. 12. 6. lat. 48. 30. a city of Germany, cap. of the Lower Bavaria, sit. 40 m. N. E. of Munich, and 55 m. S. W. of Passau.

LANDSPERG, E. lon. 15. 32. lat. 52. 46. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. on the river Warta,

Warta, 32 m. N. E. of Frankfort upon Oder.

LANDSPERG, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. near the river Lech, 23 m. S. of Augsbug, sub. to the D. of Bavaria.

LANERK, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 55. 40. a borough-town of Scotland, in the co. of Clydesdale, sit. on the river Clyde, 20 m. S. E. of Glasgou.

LANESBOROUGH, a bor. in the co. of Longford in Ireland, sends two members to parl. It formerly gave title of visc. to the family of Lane; and now gives the same title, and that of earl, to the family of Butler of Belturbet.

LANGEAC, E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 45. 6. a town of France, in the pr. of Lionois and ter. of Auvergne, sit. 40 m. S. of Clermont.

LANGLAND, E. lon. 11. lat. 55. an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, sit. in the strait called the Great Belt, between Zeland and Funen.

LANGRES, E. lon. 5. 22. lat. 48. a great city of France, in the pr. of Champaign, cap. of the co. of Basigny, sit. on the river Marne, 50 m. S. E. of Troyes. The bishop whereof is one of the twelve peers of France.

LANGUEDOC, a pr. of France, bounded by Lionois on the N. by the river Rhone, which divides it from Dauphine and Provence, on the E. by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees on the S. and by Guienne and Gascony on the W. The capital city whereof is Toulouse.

LANZO, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 45. 10. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Piedmont, sit. 15 m. N. of Turin, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

LAODICEA, an ancient city of the Lesser Asia, sit. E. of Ephesus, now in ruins.

LAON, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 49. 37. a great city of France, in the pr. of the isle of France, sit. 75 m. N. E. of Paris, and 25 N. W. of Rheims: The bishop whereof is a peer of France.

LAOS, a country of the Further

India, in Asia, bounded by China on the N. Tonquin on the E. Siam and Cambodia on the S. and by Ava and Pegu on the W.

LAOTUNG. See LEAOTUNG.

LAPLAND, the most northerly part of Europe, is furrounded by the frozen ocean on the N. E. and W. and lies between 10 and 35 degrees of E. lon. and between 65 and 72 degrees of N. lat. The N. E. part whereof is sub. to Russia, and called Russian Lapland; the N. W. part of it is sub. to Denmark, and called Norwegian Lapland; and that part of Lapland which lies S. of these is called Swedish Lapland. But the exact limits of these divisions is not known, the people generally leading a wandering life, and having very few towns, but live in huts under the snow two thirds of the year. Here are very few animals or vegetables. The rein deer is the most useful animal they have, which draws their sledges over the snow with surprising swiftness; his skin also serves them for cloathing, and his flesh for food. They hunt foxes, martens, ermins, and other animals proper to their climate, whose furs they sell to their southern neighbours. In Swedish Lapland, about Torne and the Bothnic Gulph, they have mines of copper and iron which the Swedes work, and boast they have made Christians of many of their Lapland subjects; but 'tis certain, they have not improved their morals, for furnishing them with heady, strong liquors, they are seldom sober when they can purchase them.

LAR, E. lon. 54. lat. 28. 15. city of Persia, in the pr. of Fars sit. 360 m. S. E. of Ispahan.

LAREDO, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 43. 30. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, sit. on the coast of Biscay 30 m. W. of Bilboa.

LARINA, E. lon. 15. 45. lat. 45. 50. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples and pr. of Molise, sit. 60 m. N. E. of Naples. The see of a bishop.

LARISSA, E. lon. 23. 30. lat.

39. a city of European Turkey, in the pr. of Thessaly, sit. on the river Peneus, 60 m. S. of Salonichi, and 80 N. of Athens or Setines. It is at present a large populous city, and is said to have been the place of Achilles's nativity.

LARTA, E. lon. 21. 15. lat. 39. a port town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Epirus or Janna, sit. at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, 65 m. N. of the gulph of Lepanto, and 40 m. S. of the island of Corsu.

LAVAMUND, E. lon. 15. lat. 47. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Carinthia, sit. 36 m. E. of Clagenfurt, at the confluence of the rivers Drave and Lavamund.

LAUBACH, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 46. 28. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, cap. of the D. of Carinthia, sit. 70 m. S. W. of Gratz, and 140 S. W. of Vienna. The see of a bish.

LAUDA, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 49. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, and bish. of Wurtzburg, sit. 18 m. S. W. of Wurtzburg.

LAUDAR, W. lon. 2. 35. lat. 55. 46. a borough town of Scotland, in the shire of Mers, sit. 22. m. S. E. of Edinburgh.

LAUFFEN, E. lon. 9. 5. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and D. of Wirtemberg, sit. on the river Neckar, 10 m. S. of Hailbron, sub. to the D. of Wirtemberg.

LAUFFENEURG, E. lon. 8. lat. 47. 36. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, sit. on the river Rhine, 26 m. S. of Friburg, one of the forest towns, sub. to the house of Austria.

LAUMELIA, or the LAUMELLIN, the S. W. division of the Milanese, in Italy, sit. 40 m. S. W. of Milan, ceded to the D. of Savoy (now K. of Sardinia) at the treaty of Utrecht, anno 1713; together with the ter. of the Laumellin.

LAUMELLO, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 45. 15. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, capital of Laumelia.

LAUNCESTON, the co. town of Cornwall, sit. 46 m. W. of Exeter, and 213 m. W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

LAURENCE, St. a river in N. America, on which stands the city of Quebec.

LAUSANNE, E. lon. 6. 37. lat. 46. 33. a city of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, sit. on the N. side of the lake of Geneva, 40 m. S. W. of Bern; a univ.

LAUTERBURG, E. lon. 8. lat. 48. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine and lan. of Alsace, sit. on the river Lauter, near the Rhine, 7 m. S. E. of Weissenburg. Here the Germans cast up lines to defend their frontiers against France, till Landau was taken, but now they are of no use to them.

LAUTERBURG, E. lon. 20. lat. 53. 30. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Royal Prussia, sit. 70 m. S. E. of Dantzick.

LAWENBURG Duchy, sit. in Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, is bounded by the D. of Holstein on the N. and W. by the D. of Mecklenburg on the E. and by the D. of Lunenburg, from which it is separated by the river Elbe on the W. being about 35 miles long, and 20 broad, sub. to the E. of Hanover, now K. of Great-Britain.

LAWENBURG CITY, E. lon. 10. 37. lat. 53. 45. a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, cap. of the D. of Lawenburg, sit. on the river Elbe, 35 m. N. E. of Hamburg, and 15 m. N. E. of Lunenburg.

LAWINGEN, E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 48. 38. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the Danube, 20 m. N. E. of Ulm, and 90 m. S. W. of Hockstet. Here the D. of Bavaria fortified his camp, in order to defend his country against the British forces and their allies, commanded by the D. of Marlborough, in the year 1704.

LAXEMBURG, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 48. 15. a town of Germany, in the

the cir. of Austria, sit. 10 m. S. of Vienna, where the Austrian family have a palace.

LEA RIVER, rises near Luton in Bedfordshire, runs S. E. by Wheatthorpe in Hertfordshire, then E. through Hertford and Ware, then S. dividing Essex from Hertfordshire, and afterwards Essex from Middlesex, falling into the Thames a little below Blackwall. By this river great quantities of corn and malt are brought to London, out of Hertfordshire.

LEAGUES of the Grisons, are a part of Switzerland, consisting of three sub-divisions, viz. 1. The upper league. 2. The league of the house of God. And 3. The league of the ten jurisdictions. Each of them forms a sovereign independent republic, but were united for their common defence, anno 1437, and have a general assembly composed of the deputies of every province, like that of the States-General of the United-Provinces; but more of their constitution will be found in the description of Switzerland.

LEAOTUNG, the most northerly pr. of China, in Asia, bounded by Chinese Tartary on the N. by the sea of Corea on the E. by the great wall, which separates it from the rest of China, on the S. by another part of Tartary on the W.

LEARMOUTH, a market town of Northumberland, sit. 55 m. N. W. of Newcastle, and 18 m. S. W. of Berwick.

LEBUS, E. lon. 15. lat. 52. 30. a town of Germany, in the mar. of Brandenburg, sit. on the river Oder, 43 m. E. of Berlin.

LECCIE, E. lon. 19. lat. 40. 32. a city of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and ter. of Otranto, sit. 16 m. N. of the city of Otranto.

LECCO, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 45. 45. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, sit. on the lake Como, 20 m. N. of Milan.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rising in Tirol, runs N. dividing Sva-

bia from Bavaria, and having passed by Landsprug and Augsburg, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LECH, a river of Holland, formed by the river Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through the provinces of Gelderland and Utrecht, and uniting with the waters of the Maas, falls into the German sea near the city of Briel.

LECHLADE, a market town of Gloucestershire, sit. on the river Isis, where the river Thames first begins to be navigable, 77 m. from London, on the Gloucester road.

LECHNICH, E. lon. 6. 35. lat. 50. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and Electorate of Cologne, sit. 10 m. S. W. of Cologne, and sub. to the Elector.

LECLUSE, E. lon. 3. lat. 50. 20. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 5 m. S. of Doway.

LECTOUR, E. lon. 52 min. lat. 44. a city of France, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Condom. The see of a bishop.

LEDBURY, a market town of Herefordshire, sit. 16 m. S. E. of Hereford, and 16 S. of Worcester.

LEDESMA, W. lon. 6. 35. lat. 41. 15. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, sit. on the river Tormes, 18 m. W. of Salamanca.

LEEDS, a town of Yorkshire, in the W. riding, sit. on the river Aire, 25 m. S. W. of York. Where there is one of the greatest markets for woollen cloth in the Km. Great quantities are bought up every week by the merchants, and sent into Russia, Germany, and other foreign countries. The town is very populous, and they employ all the villages in the neighbourhood in this manufacture.

LEEK, a market town of Staffordshire, sit. 13 m. N. E. of Newcastle under Line.

LEERDAM, E. lon. 5. lat. 51. 50. a town of the United-Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, 17 m. N. E. of Dort.

LEERWICK,

LEERWICK, W. lon. 30 min. lat. 61. 20. a town of Scotland, in main land, one of the islands of Shetland, in the co. of Orkney, sit. 130 m. N. E. of Cathness, in Scotland. These islands did belong to Denmark, but were ceded to Scotland, on the marriage of one of the Kings of Scotland with the K. of Denmark's daughter. Here the Dutch begin to fish for herrings annually, on the 24th of June, and continue fishing to the end of August, or beginning of September, employing, sometimes 2000 bufses in a season.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, in America. See CARIBBEES.

LEGHORN, or **LIVORNO**, a port-town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, E. lon. 11. lat. 43. 30. sit. on the Tuscan sea, 40 m. W. of Florence, and 150 N. W. of Rome. It has a commodious and secure harbour, but so liable to be choaked up with sands, that the Great Duke's slaves are continually employed in clearing it; and with the sand they take up, they fill up the marshes about the place; which has rendered this city more healthful than it was formerly. Leghorn is a free port, which has made it rich and populous; merchants resorting hither from all nations. But if foreign merchants pay no duties, the inland duties are very high, nothing going in or out of Leghorn, but the natives pay great taxes for it. We import from hence, silk, wine, and oil.

LEICESTER, the co. town of Leicestershire, sit. on the river Soire, 99 m. N. W. of London; sends two members to parliament. From hence the family of Coke take the title of Earl.

LEIGH, a market-town of Lancashire, 7 m. N. E. of Warrington.

LEIGHLIN, a borough in the co. of Catherlough in Ireland. The see of a bish. sends two members to parl.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a market-town of Bedfordshire, sit. 8 m. N. W. of Dunstable.

LEININGEN, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 49. 30. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 7 m. S. W. of Worms.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded by Ulster on the N. St. George's, or the Irish channel, on the E. and S. and by the provinces of Connaught and Munster on the W. the capital city of the pr. and of the kingdom is Dublin.

LEIPSIC, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 51. 20. a city of Germany in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and pr. of Misnia, or Meissen, sit. on the river Pleiss, 42 m. N. W. of Dresden. It is a rich, populous town, and has a very great trade, a celebrated univ. the High Dutch spoken in the greatest purity; sub. to the Elector of Saxony, king of Poland. This city was taken by the K. of Prussia in 1757.

LEITH, W. lon. 3. lat. 56. 2. a port-town of Scotland, in the co. of Midlothian, 2 m. N. of Edinburgh, and may be called the port-town of that capital.

LEMAN LAKE, sometimes called the lake of Geneva, that city standing at the W. end of it, is bounded by Switzerland on the N. and E. by Savoy on the S. and by France on the W. This lake is 60 m. long, and 12 broad, and in some places 400 fathom deep, as 'tis said, abounding in a variety of excellent fish. It resembles the sea in the colour of its waters, and the storms raised in it; and in summer has something like a tide, occasioned by the melted snow, which runs into it more plentifully from the Alps that surround it, at noon-day, than in the morning and evening. The river Rhone runs through it, and brings with it a vast quantity of water in summer, when the snows melt, and then both the lakes and rivers of Switzerland are much higher than in the winter.

LEMBURG LEOPOLIS, E. lon. 24. lat. 49. a city of Poland, capital

of the pr. of Red-Russia, 200 m. S. of Warsaw.

LEMGO, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 52. 5. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Lippe, sit. 20 m. N. of Paderborne, and as many S. of Minden.

LEMNOS, E. lon. 26. lat. 39. an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, sit. 40 m. S. W. of the entrance of the Hellespont, or Dardanells. It has a town of the same name, which is the capital of the island. This island produces both corn and wine, but wood and water are very scarce. Their greatest riches is a mineral, called Terra Lemnia, said to have a great many virtues; that it cures wounds, stops fluxes, expels poison, &c.

LEMSTER, a borough-town of Herefordshire, sit. 14 m. N. of Hereford, and 134 m. N. W. of London; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Pomfret.

LENA, a great river, which rises in Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, and running N. from the lat. of 55 to 72. falls into the frozen ocean; by which river the Russians seem to have some expectations of finding a way to Japan and China.

LENCICIA, or **LANCICIA**, E. lon. 19. lat. 52. 30. a city of Great Poland, capital of the pal. of Lancia, sit. 70 m. W. of Warsaw.

LENS, E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 50. 26. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Artois, sit. 8 m. N. of Arras.

LEO (ST.) E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 44. a town of Italy, in the D. of Urbino, and ter. of the Pope, sit. 20 m. N. W. of Urbino; the see of a bish.

LEOMINSTER. See **LEMSTER**.

LEON, W. lon. 6. 5. lat. 43. a city of Spain, capital of the pr. of Leon, sit. on the river Elsa, 165 m. N. W. of Madrid. It is a large city, the capital of the first Christian Kings of Spain, where seven of them lie interred. It is the see of a bish.

suffragan of Compostella, and the cathedral esteemed the most elegant building of its kind in Spain.

LEON, W. lon. 91. lat. 12. a city of Mexico, capital of the pr. of Nicaragua, sit. at the W. end of the lake of Nicaragua, and 20 m. E. of the South-sea, at the foot of a mountain, which is a vulcano, and occasions earthquakes. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has several monasteries in it, being the see of a bish. It was set on fire by the Buccaneers, anno 1684, for refusing to pay the contribution demanded of them. Dampier was among these Buccaneers, but had not the command of them.

LEONARD (ST.) E. lon. 1. 45. lat. 45. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Limosin, sit. on the river Vienne, 15 m. E. of Limoges.

LEONHART (ST.) E. lon. 15. lat. 47. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Carinthia, sit. 42 m. E. of Clagenfurt.

LEONTINI, E. lon. 14. 50. lat. 37. 40. a town of Sicily, in the pr. of Noto, sit. 20 m. N. W. of Syracuse.

LEOPOLSTAT, E. lon. 18. 6. lat. 48. 55. a city of the Upper Hungary, sit. 45 m. N. E. of Presburg; subject to the house of Austria.

LEPANTO, E. lon. 22. 20. lat. 38. a port-town of European Turkey, sit. on the N. side of the gulph of Lepanto, in the pr. of Achaia, or Livadia, sit. 40 m. W. of Delphos, 80 m. W. of the Isthmus of Corinth, 24 m. N. of the opposite shore of the Morea, and 10 m. E. of the strait or entrance of the gulph of Lepanto. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, leather, and tobacco; the wine esteemed equal to any in Greece. The ancient name of this town was Naupactus. Near this place the Venetians obtained a signal victory over the Turks, anno 1571. This city is inhabited by Grecian Christians.

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as well as Turks, and is the see of a bishop, but sub. to Turkey.

LERENA. See ELLERENA.

LERIA, or LEIRA, W. lon. 9. 15. lat. 13. 30. a city of Portugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. 60 m. N. of Lisbon, and 12 m. E. of the ocean; the see of a bishop.

LERIDA, E. lon. 5 min. lat. 41. 20. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the river Segra, 100 m. W. of Barcelona. This city declared for K. Charles, on the reduction of Barcelona, anno 1705, but was taken by storm by the D. of Orleans, after the battle of Almanza, anno 1707; the garrison, which consisted chiefly of English, retired into the castle, and surrendered upon honourable terms, on the 12th of November. It is a univ. and the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tarragona.

LERINS, two islands on the coast of Provence, in S. France, 5 or 6 m. S. of Antibes; the one called St. Margaret, and the other St. Honorat.

LESBOS, or METELIN, E. lon. 26. 30. lat. 38. 30. an island of the Archipelago, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 60 m. N. W. of Smyrna, in the Lesser Asia. It is 50 m. long, and 25 broad, and produces corn, wine, figs, and oil. Its wines were much admired by Aristotle, Horace, and Strabo. Arion, who charmed the dolphin with his music, is said to be a native of this island; Epicurus and Aristotle read lectures here; and Pittacus, one of the seven wise men, and Sappho the poetess, were natives of this island. Caffro, the ancient Metelin, is the chief town, where a Cadi, or Turkish ecclesiastic, has the administration of the civil government, and an Aga of the Janizaries commands the soldiers. There are upwards of 100 villages in the island, one of them called Erisso, supposed to be the Erisus of the ancients.

LESCAR, W. lon. 35 min. lat. 43. 26. a city of France, in the pr. of Gascony, and ter. of Bearn, sit.

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40 m. E. of Bayonne; the see of a bishop.

LESKARD, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 49 m. W. of Exeter; sends two members to parliament.

LESSINES, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 50. 53. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainalt, sit. on the river Dender, 14 m. N. of Mons.

LESTWITHIEL, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 38 m. W. of Exeter; sends two members to parliament.

LETRIM, a county of Ireland, in the pr. of Connaught.

LETTEN LAND, or LETTONIA, the S. division of Livonia, lying between the Baltic sea and the pr. of Novogorod in Russia; sub. to Russia.

LETTERE, E. lon. 15. lat. 40. 45. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and Hither Principate, sit. on the gulph of Naples, 16 m. S. of that city; the see of a bishop.

LEVANT, the E. part of the Mediterranean sea, so called, bounded by Natolia, or the Lesser Asia, on the N. by Syria and Palestine on the E. by Egypt and Barca on the S. and by the island of Candia and the other part of the Mediterranean on the W.

LEUCATE, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 43. 5. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean sea, 14 m. S. of Narbonne.

LEUCHTENBERG, E. lon. 12. 22. lat. 49. 38. a town of Germany, in the Bavarian pal. sit. 15 m. N. E. of Amberg.

LEUE, E. lon. 5. lat. 50. 55. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Gheet, near the confines of Liege, 16 m. E. of Louvain.

LEVERPOOL, a port-town of Lancashire, sit. on a bay of the Irish channel, 17 m. W. of Warrington; a good harbour, and a rich, populous trading town; sends two members to parliament.

LEUROUX, E. lon. 1. 35. lat. 47. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans,

jeanois, and ter. of Berry, sit. 35 m. S. W. of Bourges.

LEUSE, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 50. 40. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainalt, sit. on the river Dender, 14 m. N. W. of Mons.

LEUTKIRK, E. lon. 10. lat. 47. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 35 m. S. of Ulm.

LEUTMERITS, E. lon. 14. lat. 50. 28. a city of Bohemia, sit. on the river Elbe, 25 m. N. of Prague; the see of a bishop.

LEWARDEN, E. lon. 5. 35. lat. 53. 20. a city of the United Provinces, capital of the pr. of West-Friesland, sit. 66 m. N. E. of Amsterdam. It is an elegant city, was the usual residence of the Stadtholder the P. of Orange, and here the States of the province assemble. There are navigable canals from this city to the sea, and to almost every considerable town in the pr. whereby it has a brisk trade.

LEWES, a borough-town of Suffex, sit. on the river Ouse, 5 m. N. of the English channel, and 50 m. S. of London; sends two members to parliament.

LEWIS. See FORT LEWIS.

LEWISBOURG, W. lon. 61. 30. lat. 46. 50. capital of the island of Cape Breton, in N. America, sit. 160 m. N. E. of Annapolis in Acadie, and 240 m. S. W. of Placentia in Newfoundland, taken from the French by the English, in 1745, restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, and re-taken July 26, 1758, by the English, who demolished all the fortifications (except on the land side) in 1760.

LEWIS ISLAND, W. lon. 8 degrees odd min. and between 58 and 59 degrees odd min. N. lat. lying 70 m. W. of the main land of Scotland, and 20 m. N. W. of the isle of Sky, and is about 80 m. in length, and 41 in breadth. This island is exceedingly well sit. both for the herring and cod fishery.

LEWIS PORT. See PORT LEWIS.

LEYDEN, E. lon. 4. lat. 52. 12. a city of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. on the old channel of the Rhine, near the S. end of the lake called Harlem-meer, 4 m. E. of the ocean, and 20 m. S. of Amsterdam. It is one of the most elegant cities in Holland, and the largest next to Amsterdam and Rotterdam; but the air is bad, occasioned by the stagnation of the waters of the Rhine, part whereof form Harlem-meer, and the rest have found new channels, which go under the names of the Waal and the Lech. Those that have viewed this city nicely, observe, that there are in it 30 islands, 24 canals, 180 streets, and 95 bridges. There are several great hospitals, and a univ. consisting of 2000 students; but there are only two colleges, most of the lads boarding in the town, and wearing no distinguishing habits; and as they have no exhibitions while they are scholars, so neither do they expect fellowships when they have taken their degrees. The schools consist of a large pile of brick building, three stories high; in the uppermost whereof the ingenious Elzivir had his printing-room. Adjoining to the schools is a physic-garden, where the professor of botany reads lectures. Their professors never wear gowns but at lectures, and when they preside at public disputations. Their library is in great esteem for its MSS. and their anatomy theatre is said to exceed that of Padua and Surgeons-hall in London, having a greater variety of skeletons and mummies of all kinds. There is a considerable woollen manufacture in Leyden.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Hesse, and runs N. thro' the D. of Brunswick, passes by Gottingen, Calenberg, and Hanover, and discharges itself into the river Aller, at Batmar.

LEYTTE, E. lon. 123. lat. 11.

one of the Philippine islands, in Asia, separated from the island of Philippina by a narrow channel on the N. E. as it is from the islands of Bohol and Cebu by another channel on the S. W.

LEZINA, E. lon. 16. 16. lat. 41. 40. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of the capitanate, sit. on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 75 m. N. E. of Naples.

LHANVILLIN, a market town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, sit. 10 m. N. of Montgomery.

LHON RIVER, rises in the lan. of Hesse-Cassel, and runs S. W. passing by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, and falls into the Rhine, almost opposite to Coblenz.

LIBANUS MOUNTAINS, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. between Syria and Palestine, extending from Sidon on the Levant-sea, eastward beyond Damascus, much taken notice of for the fine cedars they produce.

LIBAW, E. lon. 21. lat. 56. 40. a port town of Poland, in the D. of Courland, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 80 m. E. of Mittau, sub. to the D. of Courland.

LIBOURN, W. lon. 25 min. lat. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, sit. on the river Dordonne, 20 m. N. E. of Bourdeaux.

LIBYA, a great part of Africa, S. W. of Egypt, so called by the ancients.

LICER, or **LEGAR (ST.)** E. lon. 55 min. lat. 43. 6. a city of France, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. 35 m. S. of Toulouse, and 17 m. E. of St. Bertrand; the see of a bish.

LICH, or **LICHA**, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 50. 28. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Hesse, and co. of Solms, sit. 18 m. N. of Francfort.

LICHTENBERG, E. lon. 12. lat. 50. 26. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, and mar. of Culmbach, sit. 20 m. N. of Cullerbach.

LICHTENFELS, E. lon. 11. 10. lat. 50. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, and bish. of

Bamberg, sit. on the river Main, 15 m. N. E. of Bamberg.

LIDD, a market town of Kent, sit. near the English channel, 5 m. S. W. of Romney, and 73 S. E. of London.

LIDDESDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded by Tiviotdale on the N. Cumberland on the S. E. and Annandale on the S. W.

LIDKOPING, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 58. 40. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of W. Gothland, sit. on the Wener lake, 64 m. N. E. of Gottenburg.

LIECHTENAU, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 49. 18. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, and mar. of Anspach, sit. 17 m. S. E. of Nuremberg, and subject to the city of Nuremberg.

LIEFKINSTOCK, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 51. 25. a fortress of Dutch Flanders, sit. on the W. side of the river Scheld, opposite to Lillo, 7 m. N. W. of Antwerp.

LIEGE bishopric, a ter. of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, (though by some reckoned a pr. of the Netherlands, being in a manner surrounded by the Netherlands) is bounded by Brabant on the N. and W. by the pr. of Limburg on the E. and by the pr. of Luxemburg and Namur on the S. The river Maes, or Mues, running along the S. E. confines of the bish. and dividing it from the pr. of Limburg. It is 70 m. in length from N. to S. and 25 in breadth from E. to W. and in some places 50 m. broad. A pleasant fruitful country, having extensive fields of corn, and a great deal of rich pasture and meadow ground. There are also some mines of lead and iron, and quarries of marble; but most considerable for the great quantities of brimstone and vitriol which the country produces, as well as mineral waters, particularly near the Spa, or Spaw.

LIEGE city, E. lon. 5. 36. lat. 50. 40. the capital of the bish. of Liege, in Germany, sit. on the river

ver Maes, 12 m. S. of Maefricht, 30 m. N. E. of Namur, and 50 m. E. of Brussels, being about 4 m. in circumference: A populous, wealthy city; two branches of the river Maes, and other rivulets or canals, running thro' several of the streets, and forming little islands. No city in Germany or France can equal it in fine churches and convents: there are not less than 100 churches of all sorts, and a very numerous clergy belonging to the churches and monasteries, which are so pleasantly sit. and have such endowments, that the city is sometimes called the paradise of the ecclesiastics; and among other religious houses, here is one of English nuns, and they have a univ. of great fame. The fortifications of the town are not very strong, being commanded by the neighbouring hills, but the citadel is capable of making a good defence. The late bishop, who was also Elector of Cologne, put it into the hands of the French at the beginning of Q. Anne's war, but the D. of Marlborough took it from them, anno 1702, and the French besieging it again, anno 1705, they were obliged to raise the siege by the same general, on his return from the Moselle. The magistrates of Liege pretend that it is an imperial city, or sovereign state; but they have suffered very severely for disputing the authority of their bishop, who is in fact absolute sovereign of the city, as well as the bishopric. He is chosen by the 60 major canons, who are most of them of noble extraction. This bishop is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical Princes of Germany, having within his diocese 52 baronies, 18 walled towns, and 400 villages full of people, with a revenue of 300,000 ducats, or nobles, per annum; and is able to maintain a body of 8000 men, without oppressing his subjects, who are generally Roman Catholics.

LIERE, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 51. 15. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on

the river Nethe, 9 m. N. of Mechlin or Malines, and 12 m. S. E. of Antwerp.

LIERS, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 50. 41. a village of the bish. of Liege, in the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, sit. 4 m. N. of Liege, and 10 m. S. of Maefricht, where the late battle was fought between the allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French commanded by Count Saxe, Oct. 1746.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which rises in the co. of Wicklow, runs W. through that co. into Kildare, and then turning N. E. runs through the co. of Dublin, and having passed by the city of Dublin, falls into the Irish channel a little below it.

LIFFORD, W. lon. 7. 45. lat. 54. 47. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Donnegal, and pr. of Ulster, sit. 24 m. N. E. of Donnegal; sends two members to parliament.

LIGNE, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 50. 45. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainalt, sit. on the river Dender, 12 m. N. W. of Mons.

LIGNITS, E. lon. 16. 18. lat. 51. 16. a city of Bohemia, in the pr. of Silesia, sit. 28 m. N. W. of Breslaw. This city was ceded to the Prussians in 1741. The Austrians seized it in 1757, but were driven out of it again the latter end of that year.

LIGNY, E. lon. 5. 12. lat. 48. 38. a town of Lorraine, in the ter. of Bar, 7 m. S. E. of Bar-le-duc, and 30 m. W. of Nancy.

LILLERS, E. lon. 2. 32. lat. 52. 38. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Artois, 18 m. N. W. of Arras.

LILLO, E. lon. 4. 7. lat. 51. 25. a fortress of the Netherlands in Dutch Brabant, sit. on the E. side of the river Scheld, 8 m. N. of Antwerp, and commands the navigation of that river.

LIMA, a pr. of Peru, in S. America, bounded by that of Quito on the N. by the country of the Amazons on the E. by the pr. of Los Charcas

Charcas on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. being about 800 m. in length from N. to S. but not 400 m. broad in any place.

LIMA city, or Los REYES, W. lon. 78. S. lat. 12. is the capital of the pr. of Lima, and of the whole empire of Peru; and is sit. on the banks of the river Lima, 6 m. E. of the Pacific ocean, and of the port town of Calao, in a fruitful plain, 350 m. W. of Cusco, which was the capital in the reigns of the Incas, or Indian sovereigns. The city is 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, exceeding rich, and plentifully supplied with all manner of provisions, and with European as well as Indian fruits. This being the only country, between the tropics, where grapes come to perfection, and make good wine; for here it never rains, but their vineyards and fields are watered by rivulets, which descend from the mountains of the Andes, and will ripen at any time of the year, if the waters are turned into them; whereas, in other countries between the tropics, the periodical rains happening at the time the grapes are ripe, they burst, and will not make good wine. The buildings of this city are very low, seldom more than one story, and extremely slight, scarce ever covered with any thing heavier than reeds or matting; for if they were more substantial, they would be in danger of being buried in the ruins of their houses by the frequent earthquakes that happen here; and they have no occasion to provide against rain or stormy weather, there being neither rain or storms to disturb them on this coast; but their earthquakes are very terrible; the city was almost overturned by them in the years 1586 and 1687, and almost destroyed again by an earthquake in Oct. 1746. They would be too happy if it were not for such shocks; for the adjacent country is a perfect paradise, producing plenty of corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, and fruits; and the heat

of the climate is constantly moderated by cool sea-breezes, or the land-winds from the mountains of the Andes. This city was founded by Pizarro, the Spanish general, who conquered Peru in the year 1534, giving it the name of Ciudad de les Reyes, or the city of the Kings, because he laid the foundation on that day of the year when the Kings of the East made their presents to our Saviour; but it has changed this name for that of the valley on which it stands, viz. LIMA.

LIMALE, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 45. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Dyle, 13 miles S. E. of Brussels.

LIMBURG DUCHY, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded by the D. of Juliers on the N. and E. by Luxemburg on the S. and by the bish. of Liege on the W. being about 30 m. long, and 25 broad; consisting of good arable and pasture land, with plenty of wood, and some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands.

LIMBURG, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 50. 37. the capital city of the D. of Limburg, sit. on the river Vese, 20 m. S. E. of Liege, and 18 m. S. of Aken, or Aix la Chapelle. It is strongly situated on a rock, almost inaccessible. This is sub. to the house of Austria; but the rest of the strong towns, viz. Dalem, Rolduc, and Fauquemont, or Fauconberg, are in the possession of the Dutch.

LIMERICK, W. long. 8. 30. lat. 52. 35. a city of Ireland, in the co. of Limeric, and pr. of Munster, sit. on the river Shannon, 52 m. N. of Cork, and 100 m. S. W. of Dublin; the strongest fortress in the kingdom. It was besieged by K. William III. in the year 1690, and tho' there was no army to relieve it, the garrison compelled the king to raise the siege. The English and Dutch forces invested Limeric again on the 21st of September, 1691, and lost abundance of men before it; and when the

the town capitulated on the 13th of October following, the garrison obtained very honourable and advantageous conditions, being permitted to retire wherever they saw fit; and all the Roman Catholics in the kingdom were tolerated in the free exercise of their religion by these articles; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to James Hamilton Earl of Clanbrazil.

LIMMINGTON, or LEMMINGTON, a borough town of Hampshire, sit. on a bay of the English channel, opposite to Yarmouth, in the isle of Wight, 12 m. S. W. of Southampton; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Portsmouth.

LIMNEVADY, W. lon. 7. 16. lat. 55. 5. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Londonderry, and pr. of Ulster, sit. 14 m. N. E. of Londonderry.

LIMOGES, E. lon. 1. 22. lat. 45. 52. a city of France, in the pr. of Guienne, capital of the ter. of the Limosin, sit. on the river Vienne, 100 m. N. E. of Bourdeaux, a large populous city, and the see of a bish.

LIMOUX, E. lon. 2. lat. 43. 12. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the river Aude, 35 m. W. of Narbonne.

LIMBURG, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 50. 26. a town of Germany, in the Electorate of Triers, sit. on the river Rhon, 20 m. N. of Mentz.

LINCH, or LINKE, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 50. 51. a town of French Flanders, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Dunkirk.

LINCOLN, W. lon. 27 min. lat. 53. 16. the capital city of the co. of Lincoln, sit. on the river Witham, 135 m. N. of London. It was anciently one of the greatest cities in England; but is not very considerable at present, tho' the diocese is still the largest in England. From this city the family of Clinton takes the title of Earl, and it sends two members to parliament. It is a co. of itself, and has a ter. about the city sub. to it.

LINDENFELS, or LINDELFELD, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 49. 37. a town of

Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 15 m. N. of Heidelberg.

LINDKOPING, E. lon. 15. lat. 58. 36. a town of Sweden, sit. in the pr. of E. Gothland, 93 m. S. W. of Stockholm.

LINDOW, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 47. 28. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and ter. of the Algow, sit. on a little island at the end of the lake of Constance, 30 m. S. E. of Constance.

LINDSEY, the North division of Lincolnshire, from whence the family of Bertie take the title of Marquis.

LINGEN, E. lon. 7. lat. 52. 46. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, capital of the co. of Lingen, sit. on the river Ems, 45 m. N. of Munster.

LINLITHGO, or LINLITGO, a town of Scotland, in the co. of Lothian, capital of the ter. of Linlithgo, sit. 16 miles W. of Edinburgh, from whence the noble family of Livingston take the title of Earl.

LINTON, a market town of Cambridgeshire, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Cambridge.

LINTS, E. lon. 14. lat. 48. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, capital of the Upper Austria, sit. on the river Danube, 105 m. W. of Vienna. It is a very elegant city, to which the Austrian family and the nobility usually retire in the summer season.

LINTS, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 50. 34. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and Electorate of Cologne, sit. on the river Rhine, 17 m. S. of Cologne, and sub. to that Elector.

LIONS, capital of the Lionois, in France, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Soane. See LYONS.

LIPARI islands, sit. in the Mediterranean, 40 m. N. of Sicily, between 13 and 16 degrees of E. lon. and in 39 degrees of N. lat. sub. to Naples. These islands were called by the ancients *Æoliæ* and *Vulcaniæ*, feigned by the poets to be the seats of Vulcan and *Æolus*; two of them, viz. *Stromboli* and *Hiera*, being volcanoes.

naoes, whose flames are seen a great way at sea.

LIPPA, E. lon. 22. lat. 46. 10. a town of the bannat of Temeswaer, in Hungary, sit. on the river Merish, 16 m. N. of Temeswaer, and 45 m. E. of Segedin.

LIPPE, or LIPSTAT, E. lon. 8. lat. 51. 40. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, capital of the co. of Lippe, sit. on the river Lippe, 30 m. S. of Munster.

LIQUE, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 42. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Artois, sit. 12 m. W. of St. Ome s.

LIS, a river of the Netherlands, which rises at Lisburg in Artois, and running N. E. into Flanders, passes by Aire, St. Venant, Menin, and Courtray, uniting its waters with the Scheld at Ghent.

LISBON, W. lon. 9. 25. lat. 38. 45. the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, sit. on the N. bank of the river Tagus, about 10 m. from the mouth of it, 80 m. W. of the frontiers of Spain, 300 m. W. of Madrid, and 850 m. S. W. of London. It is about 6 m. long, winding with the river from which it rises with an easy ascent. It is surrounded only by a single wall, on which are 77 antique towers, of no great strength. There are 26 gates on the river side, and 17 on the land side; and it is computed there are 30,000 houses, and 200,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow and steep, the town standing on seven hills, which makes it inconvenient for coaches, and therefore litters are much used. The houses of the citizens are very mean, with lattice windows; but those of the nobility are elegantly built with stone, and have large gardens belonging to them. There are 40 parish churches besides the cathedral, and 40 convents of both sexes. There are several handsome squares; the finest of them has the king's palace on one side, and on another side the river, from whence may be seen large fleets of ships at anchor, and

others perpetually going in and out of that spacious harbour. In this square they have their bull fights; and all people of distinction assemble to see the combats between the cavaliers and the brutes, their adversaries. And here also the officers of the inquisition perform those terrible executions of burning and roasting men alive, who happen to be of a different faith from those of the Roman church. At these executions, people of distinction (ladies as well as gentlemen) assemble, and are taught to rejoice and huzza at the murdering and torturing a helpless, innocent man, as if they had gained a victory over their enemies. The harbour of Lisbon will contain several thousand sail of ships, which ride in the greatest security; and the city being viewed from the river, or the southern shore, affords a fine prospect, the buildings rising gradually from the river up the hills, on which it stands. Nor is the prospect less entertaining if we look from the town, where we see a river 3 miles over, underneath, and ships of every nation of Europe almost riding in it; and beyond, a beautiful country, intermixed with towns and villages. The ships ride in 18 fathom water in the harbour; but the entrance is difficult, and can't be passed without a pilot, which is indeed the case of most great rivers. There is no port-town of Europe that has a more extensive foreign trade, except London and Amsterdam. (Such as above described was Lisbon. But it has been almost totally destroyed by an earthquake on Nov. 1, 1755, and is not yet rebuilt.

LISBURN, W. lon. 6. 20. lat. 54. 31. a town of Ireland, sit. on the river Laggan in the co. of Antrim and pr. of Ulster, 7 m. S. W. of Belfast; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the family of Vaughan.

LISIEUX, E. lon. 16 min. lat. 49. 14. a large city of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the river Tonque,

que 38 m. S. W. of Rouen, and 27 m. E. of Caen, the see of a bishop.

L'ISLE, or RYSSEIL, in the French Netherlands (called the island, from its standing in a kind of lake formerly; but the waters are now drained off) is sit. in E. lon. 3. lat. 50. 42. on the river Deule, 25 m. N. of Arras, and 12 m. W. of Tournay; a large populous city, capital of French Flanders, beautifully built, and strongly fortified, as the English and their confederates found when they took it in the year 1708. They lost a great many thousand men before it, and it was by great good fortune they took it at last after a siege of near three months. It was yielded to the French again at the peace of Utrecht, anno 1713, in consideration of their demolishing Dunkirk. The silk manufacture, and that of fine linen or cambric, are in great perfection here; and their camblets are much admired.

LISMORE, a borough in the co. of Waterford, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

LISSA, E. lon. 17. lat. 52. 15. a city of Great Poland, cap. of the pal. of Pofna, sit. 50 m. W. of Kalish.

LISSA, E. lon. 17. lat. 42. 50. an island in the gulph of Venice, sit. 70 m. W. of Ragusa in Dalmatia, and 35 S. W. of Spalatto.

LITCHFIELD, W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 52. 48. a city of Staffordshire, sit. 119 m. N. W. of London, on the Chester road. This city and Coventry have one bishop; it sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Lee.

LITHUANIA, a pr. of Poland, is bounded by Samogitia, Livonia, and part of Russia on the N. by another part of Russia on the E. by Volhinia and Polesia on the S. and by Prussia and Polachia on the W. being of a circular form, pretty near 250 m. over either way, and contains 8 palatinates or counties. It is called the Great Duchy of Lithuania, and may, in some respects, be looked upon as an independent state,

in alliance with Poland, being governed by its own peculiar laws and magistrates, though united under one sovereign, who is the titular head of both nations; for they are, in reality, both of them republics, and each of them sends their representatives to the diet, or general assembly of the states; and each of them has its distinct provincial diet, or assembly of the states; which enact laws for their respective subjects.

LIVADIA, a prov. of European Turkey, the ancient Achaia, is bounded by Thessaly on the N. by the Archipelago, or the Egean sea, on the E. by the Morea, or Peloponnesus, on the S. from which it is separated by the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia, and the isthmus of Corinth; and by Epirus, or Janna, on the W. the capital city Setines, or Athens.

LIVADIA city, E. lon. 23. 15. lat. 37. 30. sit. on the North side of the gulph of Lepanto, 20 m. W. of the isthmus of Corinth.

LIVERPOOL. See **LEVERPOOL**.

LIVONIA, anciently a pr. of Poland, since of Sweden, now of Russia, is bounded by the gulph of Finland on the N. by Ingria and great Novogorod on the E. by Lithuania and Courland on the S. and by the Baltic, or Livonian-sea, on the W. being about 160 m. long from N. to S. and 120 broad, and is usually subdivided into two parts; that on the N. called Eastonia, or Eastland; and that on the S. Lettenland, or Letticia; the chief towns whereof are Narva, Revel, and Riga, all of them good harbours. It is a country fruitful in corn, with which it supplies Sweden, Germany, and many other countries. And as it is extremely well situated for a foreign trade, and abounds with commodious harbours, it has been contended for many hundred years, by the neighbouring nations, and sometimes possessed by one, and sometimes by others; so that the inhabitants are a mixture of Germans, Danes, Poles, Swedes, and Russians. Terrible were the

the calamities which this country suffered in the beginning of this century; for, while the Russians and Swedes were contending for the dominion of it, the Czar Peter the Great, doubting whether he should be able to maintain the possession of that part of the country he had taken from the Swedes, permitted the Calmucks and other Tartars of his army to commit unheard-of barbarities. And at length, when the Czar had made an entire conquest of the country, observing the natives to be more inclined to their old masters the Swedes than to Russia, he compelled the natives to abandon their country, and drove multitudes of them in chains as far as the confines of the Caspian sea; though the Czarina Catharine prevailed on the Czar afterwards to recall them, she being a native of the country; but most of them perished before that edict was published. The Livonians also were afflicted by plague and famine, and their country miserably harassed and laid waste before they were driven from it, and other Russian nations being introduced here, the Czarina now remains in the quiet possession of all Livonia.

LIZARD, a cape or promontory of Cornwall, sit. 15 m. S. of Falmouth, and 10 m. S. of Helfstone, from whence ships bound to the westward usually take their departure.

LLANBEFER *, a market-town of the co. of Cardigan, in Wales, sit. 28 m. E. of Cardigan.

LLANDILOVAWR, a town of the co. of Carmarthen, in Wales, sit. on the river Towy, 10 m. E. of Carmarthen.

LLANIDDERY, a market-town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, sit. 26 m. N. E. of Carmarthen.

LLANROST, a town of Denbysire, in N. Wales, sit. 20 m. W. of Denbigh.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, sit. 10 m. W. of Llandaff.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryshire, sit. 12 m. N. of Montgomery.

LLANIDLOS, a market-town of Montgomeryshire, 19 m. S. W. of Montgomery.

LLAUGHARN, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, sit. 6 m. S. W. of Carmarthen.

LOANDO, E. lon. 14. S. lat. 7. the capital of all the Portuguese settlements in Angola, in Africa, sit. on a very small island near the coast of Angola.

LOANGO, E. lon. 11 S. lat. 3. capital of the pr. of Loango, in Africa, where the Negro King resides; but is subject to the Portuguese governor, with the rest of the inhabitants of that country.

LOBOS, or **LOBAO**, W. lon. 7. lat. 38. 48. a town of Spain in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Guadiana, 22 m. E. of Badajox.

LOCARNO, or **LUCARNO**, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 46. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, sit. on the W. side of the lake Maggiore, 12 m. W. of Lugano, sub. to Switzerland.

LOCHEM, E. lon. 6. 25. lat. 52. 17. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Zutphen, sit. on the river Borkel, 12 m. E. of Zutphen.

LOCHABAR. See **LOQUABYR**, a county of Scotland.

LOCHES, E. lon. 1. 5. lat. 47. 10. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Tourain, sit. 27 m. S. E. of Tours.

LOCHMABEN, W. lon. 3. lat. 54. 50. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Annandale, sit. 15 m. E. of Dumfries.

LOCHTA, E. lon. 22. lat. 65. a port-town of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, sit. on the Bothnic gulph, 90 m. S. of Torne.

LOCRIDA, E. lon. 21. lat. 41. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. 70 m. S. E. of Durazzo.

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LODEV,
B,

* The word **LLAN** signifies a church.

LODEVE, E. lon. 3. lat. 43. 45. a city of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. at the foot of the Cevennes mountains, 35 miles W. of Montpellier.

LODI, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 45. 22. a city of the Milanese, in Italy, sit. on the river Adda, 23 m. S. E. of Milan.

LODRONE, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 46. a town of Italy, in the bish. of Trent, sit. at the N. end of the lake Idra, 25 m. S. W. of Trent.

LOEMEL, E. lon. 5. 10. lat. 51. 20. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 30 m. S. of Boisleduc, and 35 m. E. of Antwerp.

LOGRONNO, W. lon. 2. 36. lat. 42. 38. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Old Castile, sit. on the river Ebro, near the confines of Navarre, 55 m. S. E. of Bilbao.

LOHN river. See **LHON**.

LOIRE, the finest river of France, rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, and running N. and N. W. through Lionnois and Orleanois, passes by Nevers and Orleans, after which, it runs due W. by Tours, Angers, and Nants in Britany, falling into the bay of Biscay 40 m. below Nants. The whole course of the river is computed to be about 500 miles.

LOMBARDY kingdom comprehended almost all the N. of Italy, viz. Piedmont, Milan, most of the ter. of Venice, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and some other provinces. It was erected by the Longobards, or Lombards, a German nation, on the decline of the Roman empire. Their first K. Albion began his reign anno 568, and was succeeded by 21 Princes of his family, who remained masters of it near 200 years; but Astulphus, the last king, being at war with the Pope, and laying siege to Rome, Pepin, king of France, came to the assistance of his holiness, and raised the siege; and Charlemain, the son of Pepin, put an end to the kingdom of the Lombards about the year 760, and laid the foundation of a new em-

pire, which comprehended Germany, France, Italy, and part of Spain.

LOMBRES, E. lon. 45 min. lat. 43. 30. a city of France, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. on the river Save, 20 m. S. E. of Auch, the see of a bishop.

LOMMOND, a lake of the co. of Lenox, in Scotland, which runs almost the whole length of the county, and has several islands in it.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, where the first meridian is fixed in the present maps, lies in 51 deg. 30 min. N. lat. 350 m. S. of Edinburgh, and 200 N. W. of Paris; 180 m. W. of Amsterdam, and 500 S. W. of Copenhagen; 600 N. W. of Vienna, 1360 N. W. of Constantinople, 800 N. E. of Madrid, 820 N. W. of Rome, 270 S. E. of Dublin. The form of London, including Westminster and Southwark, comes pretty near an oblong square, 5 m. long, if measured in a direct line from Hyde-park to the end of Lime-house, and 6 m. if we follow the winding of the streets; and the greatest breadth is 2 m. and a half. The circumference of the whole, 16 or 17 miles; but impracticable almost to measure it exactly, on account of its irregular form.

Much the greatest part of the town lies on the N. side of the river Thames; the body of it rising gradually from the river, and standing, for the most part, upon an eminence; but the S. E. and S. W. parts of the town, and that part of it which lies on the S. side of the river, lies low, and, at spring tides, is subject to floods. There are no hills in the town, except that we ascend from the river, that to Holborn, and that we ascend to the cathedral of St. Paul's from the bottom of Holborn and Fleet-street. The principal streets are generally level, exceedingly well built, and extended to a very great length. These are inhabited by tradesmen, whose houses and shops make a much better figure than those of any other tradesmen in Europe. People of distinction usually reside in large ele-

gant squares, of which there are great numbers at the W. end of the town, near the court. And here we find the royal palace, which makes no great figure, but is fit in a pleasant park, where we see great numbers of people of the first quality walking in fine weather; but what contributes most to the riches and glory of this town is the port, whither several thousand ships of burden annually resort from all countries; and where the greatest fleets never fail to meet with wealthy merchants ready to take off the richest cargoes. The numbers of people in the whole town are computed to be about one million. In the city of London, properly so called, which is about 3 m. in circumference, there are 12,000 houses. In the parishes without the walls, but within the liberties, 36,320. In the parishes which lie in Middlesex and Surrey, and are a part of the town, 46,300 houses. And in the city and liberties of Westminster, 28,330 houses. And as to the number of souls in each of these grand divisions, if we multiply the number of houses in the city of London by eight and a half, we shall find there are 102,000. By the same rule, there will be found 308,720 in the 16 parishes without the walls; 393,550 in the 20 out-parishes of Middlesex and Surrey; and 240,805 in the city and liberties of Westminster. All which added together, make 1,045,075 people in the whole town. Which calculation possibly may be something of the largest, but not much. London has scarce any wall about it which is visible. Its strength consists in the number of its inhabitants, which are computed to be one seventh of all the people of England.

LONDONDERRY, W. lon. 7. 40. lat. 54. 52. a city in Ireland, in the pr. of Ulster, and co. of Londonderry, sit. on the river Moura near its mouth, 5 m. S. of the lake or bay of Loughfoyle, 104 m. N. W. of Dublin, and 50 m. W. of Carrick-

fergus, the capital of the pr. of Ulster, and co. of Londonderry; rendered memorable by the long siege it sustained against the forces of K. James II. anno 1689, when he was in possession of almost all the rest of the kingdom. Sends two memb. to parliament, and gives title of earl to the English family of Pitt.

LONDON-NEW, a sea port town of considerable trade in the province of Connecticut, one of the four Provinces of New-England.

LONDON-TOWN, a small inconsiderable place near Annapolis in Maryland.

LONGFORD, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by the co. of Lettrim and Cavan on the N. by Meath on the E. and S. and by the co. of Roscommon on the W.

LONGFORD, the principal town in the co. of Longford, sends two members to parlt. and gives the title of baron to the family of Parkenham.

LONG-ISLAND, belonging to the pr. of New-York, in N. America, lying between 71 and 74 degrees of W. lon. and in 41 deg. 30 min. N. lat. is separated from the continent of New-York and Connecticut by a narrow channel, and is about 100 m. in length, and 12 in breadth, containing the 3 counties of Queens's-county, Suffolk-county, and Richmond-county. Here is a fine plain in the middle of this island to which they have given the name of Satisfury-plain; and having an excellent breed of horses, have races here, to which the gentlemen of New-England and the neighbouring colonies resort, as the gentlemen of Old England do to Newmarket. The produce of this island is chiefly provision, such as British and Indian corn, salted beef, pork, fish, and strong beer, which they send to the sugar colonies, and receive sugar, rum, cotton, and indigo in return. They have also a whale fishery, sending their oil and bone to England, and taking cloaths and furniture in return. And their other fisheries are very considerable.

LONGINICO, E. lon. 22. lat. 37. 30. a town of the Morea in European Turkey, sit. on the river Alpheus, 50 miles S. of Lepanto. This was the ancient Olympia, where Hercules instituted the Olympic games, held every four years; from whence the Greeks measured their time by Olympiads, which began A. M. 3228, Ante Chr. 776.

LONGUEVILLE, E. lon. 1. 10. lat. 49. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, 20. miles N. of Rouen.

LONGWY, E. lon. 5. 25. lat. 49. 38. a town of the D. of Lorrain sit. 30 m. S. W. of Luxemburg, sub. to France.

LONSDALE, or **KIRBY-LONSDALE**, a market town of Westmoreland, sit. 25 m. S. of Appleby, gave title of viscount to the family of Lowther, which title is extinct.

LOO, E. lon. 5. 50. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Guelderland, sit. 8 m. W. of Deventer. Here the Pr. of Orange has a fine palace.

LOOTS, or **BORCHLOEN**, E. lon. 5. 12. lat. 50. 52. a town of the bish. of Liege, in Germany, sit. 16 m. W. of Maastricht.

LOQUABYR, or **LOCHARAR**, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Inverness on the N. by Badenoch and Athol on the E. by Lorn on the S. and the Western ocean on the W.

LORA, W. lon. 40. 50. lat. 37. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. 15 m. N. of Malaga.

LORA, W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 37. 20. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the river Guadalquivir, 28 m. N. E. of Seville.

LORA, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 51. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and co. of Hoenstein, sit. 30. m. N. of Saxe-Gotha.

LORCA, W. lon. 1. 50 lat. 37. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Murcia, 33 m. W. of Carthagena.

LOREDO, E. lon. 12. 50. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the Polesine de Rovigo, and ter. of Venice, sit. on the river Adige, 20 m. E. of Rovigo.

LORETTO, E. lon. 15. lat. 43. 15. a city of Italy, in the mar. of Ancona, the Pope's ter. sit. 15 m. S. of Ancona, 3 m. W. of the gulph of Venice, and 145 E. of Rome. It is a small fortified town, consisting of one street within the gate, and another without, but the richest in the world; for according to catholic tradition, the chamber of the Blessed Virgin (in which she was born, and was saluted by the Angel, and brought up her son Jesus till he was 12 years of age) was brought by Angels into Dalmatia, on the East side of the gulph of Venice, in the year 1291, or thereabouts, but the people of that country not expressing a due veneration for it, it was, three or four years afterwards, transported over the gulph into Italy, and at length fixed at Loretto, and a magnificent church, the present cathedral built over it, in the middle whereof it now remains, under the cupola. They also erected four walls of white Parian marble to surround the holy chamber, half a foot distance from it. The chamber is 40 feet long, 20 broad, and 20 in height, without any roof or covering. In it is an image of the Blessed Virgin with a little Jesus in her arms, and a triple crown on her head, her whole person covered almost with diamonds and pearls, and round the statue is a kind of rainbow of precious stones, of various colours, all the ornaments, altars, and utensils in the place, being inexpressibly rich. The gallery, in which the treasures are lodged, is filled with gold, jewels, vessels and ornaments more precious than gold; the votive donations of Emperors, Kings, Popes, and Princes, for many hundred years past; silver works are not thought worthy to be admitted here. To this holy house some years there have resorted 500,000 pilgrims, between Easter and Whitsuntide, and during the space of two days in September, when they celebrate the feast of the Virgin's nativity, not less than 200,000 have been here, and none of these come empty.

empty-handed, but contribute something to increase the treasure. Pope Sixtus V. first made Loretto a city and bishopric, and it is esteemed the most sacred place under heaven, by all good Catholics.

LORN, the N. part of Argyleshire in Scotland, bounded by Lochabar on the N. by Broadalbin on the E. by the rest of Argyleshire on the S. and by the sea on the W.

LORRAIN DUCHY, which once made part of the cir. of the Upper Rhine in Germany, is bounded by the D. of Luxemburg on the N. by Alsatia, the D. of Deuxponts, and the pal. of the Rhine on the E. by the county of Burgundy or French Comte on the S. and by Champaign, a pr. of France, on the W. being of a round form almost, and upwards of 100 m. over either way. The E. and S. parts of it are mountainous; the mountains of Vauge separating it from Alsace and Burgundy; and on the N. W. are some uncultivated forests. The rest of the county has a fruitful soil, producing plenty of corn, wine, and excellent pasture. In their hills are mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron; and their salt springs are so numerous, that they yielded the Duke 200,000 l. per ann. The chief rivers are the Maes, the Moselle, and the Sarre, which rise in the S. of Lorraine, and run N. through this country. It is sub-divided into three parts, viz. 1. Lorraine Proper. 2. The D. of Bar, or Bar-le-duc. And, 3. French Lorraine, consisting of the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun; the last of which was confirmed to France by the treaty of Munster, anno 1648. The rest of Lorraine which the French had possessed themselves of, was restored to the Duke, and confirmed to him by the Pyrenean treaty, anno 1660; but the French reserved a liberty of garrisoning some towns, and marching through Lorraine into Alsace when they pleased. And in the year 1670, Lewis XIV. seized on all Lorraine again, and kept it to the peace of Ryfswic, anno 1698, when it was restored to the Duke except a few small towns. And

it was agreed, that the fortifications of Nancy, the capital city of Lorraine, should be demolished. The French king making himself master of Lorraine again, in the war with the confederates, anno 1702, was obliged to restore it to the Duke again by the treaty of Utrecht, or rather Rastat, anno 1714. In the last war between France and the Emperor Charles VI. which ended in a peace concluded in the year 1735, one of the articles was, that the D. of Lorraine should yield his country to France; at least that K. Stanislaus, father of the Qu. of France, should have the dominion of Lorraine, with the title of Duke during his life; and that after his decease, Lorraine should be united to the crown of France: and that the Duke of Lorraine, in consideration thereof, should be constituted grand Duke of Tuscany, in Italy, after the death of the then reigning Grand Duke; which happening anno 1737, the D. of Lorraine took possession of Tuscany, and yet remains sovereign of it, and is since elected Emperor.

LOTHIAN, a co. of Scotland, bounded by the Frith of Forth on the N. by the German sea on the E. by Clydesdale, Tweeddale, and Mers, on the S. and by Sterling on the W. the capital city of this shire, and of the kingdom, is Edinburgh.

LOUDAN, E. lon. 15 min. lat. 47. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Poictou, sit. 25 m. N. of Poictiers.

LOVENDEGEN, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 51. 20. a fortress in the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, 5 m. W. of Ghent.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a market town in Leicestershire, sit. 11 m. N. of Leicester, and 110 N. of London.

LOUISBOURG. See **LEWISBURG**.

LOUISIANA, OR NEW FRANCE, a country of N. America, to which the French have given these names, bounding it with the river and lake of Illinois, on the N. Carolina on the E. the gulph of Mexico on the

S. of which they have planted but a very small part, and indeed the W. part of this country belongs to the Spaniards, and the E. to the English, who by their patents from the crown are empowered to extend their plantations of Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, as far to the westward as they see fit; but they will be restrained within very narrow bounds, if the French are permitted to plant all this country of Louisiana, which lies W. of the English colonies.

LOUVITS, E. lon. 19. lat. 52. 25. a town of Great Poland, in the pal. of Rava, sit. 65 m. E. of Gnesna.

LOUREBRANDER, E. lon. 67. lat. 25. a port town of the Hither India, in Asia, at the mouth of the river Indus, sit. 40 miles S. of Tatta.

LOUTH, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by Monaghan and Armagh on the N. by the Irish channel on the E. by E. Meath on the S. and Cavan on the W. The chief towns Drogheda, Dundalk, and Carlingford.

LOUTH, a market town of Lincolnshire, sit. 24 m. N. E. of Lincoln.

LOUVAIN, E. lon. 4. 35. lat. 51. a city of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Dyle, 15 m. N. E. of Brussels, and 12 m. S. E. of Mechlin. The walls of this town are between 6 and 7 m. in circumference, but of no great strength, it being generally forced to submit to the army that is master of the field, without waiting to be besieged. It has been very considerable for its manufactures, and has still a good trade in fine linen. Its university is esteemed the most considerable in the Netherlands, having in it 43 colleges with ample privileges.

LOVESTEIN, E. lon. 5. lat. 51. 45. a fortress of the United Provinces, sit. in the pr. of Holland, at the confluences of the rivers Waal and Maes, 16 m. E. of Dort.

LOUVE, E. lon. 101. lat. 15. a city of Siam, in the Further India, in Asia, sit. 70 m. N. of the city of Siam.

LOUVRE, a magnificent palace of

the French King's in Paris, now running to ruin, the court having not resided there many years.

LOWNSCUTCH, E. lon. 14. lat. 50. 30. a village in Bohemia 50 m. N. W. of Prague, where the Austrians were defeated by the K. of Prussia, in Sept. 1756.

LOXA, W. lon. 77. S. lat. 5. a city of Peru, in America, sit. 200 m. E. of Payta.

LOYA, W. lon. 4. 6. lat. 37. 20. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. on the river Xenil, 25 m. W. of Granada.

LUBAN, E. lon. 27. 30. lat. 56. 45. a town of Livonia, sit. 70 m. E. of Riga; sub. to Russia.

LUBANSKER sea, a lake in the S. of Livonia, near the confines of Poland.

LUBEC, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 54. 20. a city and port town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, sit. on the river Trave, 10 m. S. W. of the Baltic sea, 40 m. N. E. of Hamburg, and 36 W. of Wismar. It was the chief of the Hans-towns, and is a rich populous city, pleasantly sit. and elegantly built, in which are 20 parochial churches, besides the cathedral. It is an imperial city, or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates. The bishopric, or rather the lands of the bishopric, has been enjoyed by Protestant Princes, ever since the year 1561, when the Lutheran religion was established here; and devolves as an appendage, or inheritance, on a younger son of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, who is styled Duke of Holstein-Eutin, from the place where he usually resides, 4 miles from this city. The present bishop is King of Sweden. The form of their government is aristocratical, none having any share in it but the nobility and persons of fortune, and their territories, which lie about the city, are about sixty miles in circumference, containing several towns and villages. During the flourishing state of the Hans-towns, the friendship of this city, their capital,

was

was much courted by the powers of Europe, for they were able to fit out 200 ships of war, and could turn the scale to which side they pleased, in the wars between the Northern Princes and States. They have still a great foreign trade, but ships of burden come up no higher than the town of Travemund, which lies at the mouth of the river Trave.

LUBEN, E. lon. 14. 25. lat. 52. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Lusatia, sit. on the river Spree, 37 m. S. of Berlin; sub. to the K. of Poland, as Elector of Saxony.

LUBEN, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 51. 24. a town of Bohemia, in the pr. of Silesia, sit. 22. m. N. W. of Breslaw, seized by the K. of Prussia.

LUBLIN, E. lon. 22. 15. lat. 51. 30. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Little Poland, capital of the pal. of Lublin, sit. 110 m. N. E. of Cracow. It is a trading town, much resorted to by foreign merchants; and two great courts of justice, for the whole K. of Poland, are annually held here.

LUBOW, E. lon. 20. 30. lat. 49. 30. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Little Poland, and pal. of Cracow, sit. 50 m. S. E. of Cracow.

LUC, E. lon. 6. 15. lat. 43. 23. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. 23 m. N. E. of Toulon.

LUC, E. lon. 5. 25. lat. 44. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, sit. on the river Drome, 32 m. S. of Grenoble.

LUCAR (ST.) W. lon. 6. 38. lat. 36. 42. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, 45 m. S. W. of Seville, and 24 m. N. of Cadiz. This is the port-town to Seville, great ships not going higher up the river, and was the greatest port in Spain, before the galleons unloaded their treasure at the port of Cadiz.

LUCAR (ST.) W. lon. 8. 12. lat. 37. 20. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the W. side of the river Guadiana, near the fron-

tiers of Portugal, 40 m. N. E. of Faro.

LUCAR (ST.) W. lon. 6. 30. lat. 37. 15. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the river Guadamer, 15 m. W. of Seville.

LUCARNO, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 45. 45. sit. on the lake Magior, 12 m. W. of Lugano, in the D. of Milan, but sub. to Switzerland.

LUCAYA. See BAHAMA ISLANDS.

LUCCA, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 43. 45. a city of Italy, capital of the republic of Lucca, sit. on the middle of a fruitful plain, about 15 miles wide, near the river Secchia, 10 m. N. of Pisa, and 12 E. of the Tuscan sea; it is about 3 m. in circumference, surrounded by a wall and other modern fortifications, and the town as elegantly built as other Italian cities. This republic has been established about 300 years. The legislative authority is lodged in a senate of 200 noblemen, or other merchants and tradesmen, of ample fortunes. The executive power is administered by the Gonfalonier, or Standard-bearer, the chief officer of the state, and a council of nine members, who are changed every two months. All elections of officers are made by balloting in the senate, from whence it appears, that this state is an aristocracy. The ordinary revenues of the state amount to 30,000l. per annum, and they can raise and pay 10,000 men on any exigency; but their greatest security was in the protection they received from the house of Austria, when they were insulted by the French and Spaniards for adhering to that house in the late wars in Italy. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword in the city. It is the see of a bishop, immediately subject to the Pope, and he officiates in the robes of an archbishop. By the diligence of the natives it has acquired the name of Lucca the Industrious. They have considerable manufactures

of

of silk and gold and silver stuffs. Their olive oil is in great esteem, and they have plenty of wine, but little corn. The common people usually eat chefnuts instead of bread, as they do in other parts of Italy. Their ter. is about 25. m. long, and 20 broad, bounded by Modena, on the N. Tuscany on the E. and S. and the Tuscan sea and the ter. of Genoa on the W.

LUCERA, E. lon. 16. 6. lat. 41. 20. a town of Italy in the K. of Naples, and ter. of the Capitanate, sit. 65 m. N. E. of Naples.

LUCERN, E. lon. 8. 12. lat. 47. capital of the can. of Lucern, in Switzerland, sit. on the lake Lucern, to which it gives its name, 20 m. S. W. of Zurich, and 40 m. E. of Bern. It is an elegant fortified town, and stands in a plain almost encompassed with mountains.

LUCERN CANTON, is bounded by Soleure on the N. by Zurich, Zug, and Underwald on the E. and by the can. of Bern on the S. and W. being about 50 m. long, and 30 broad. Its subjects Papists.

LUCERNA, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 44. 40. a town of Italy, in the territory of Piedmont, sit. 15 m. S. of Turin; subject to the King of Sardinia.

LUCHEN, W. lon. 30 min. lat. 39. a town of Spain in the pr. of Valencia, 30 miles S. of Valencia city.

LUCIA ISLAND, W. lon. 61. lat. 13. 30. one of the Caribbee islands, in America, sit. 70 m. N. W. of Barbadoes, and 21 S. of Martinico, being 22 m. long, and 11 broad, some part of it hilly, but greatest part of it a rich soil, well watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber, and hath several good bays and commodious harbours. To this island the English of Barbadoes have constantly resorted to cut timber, and furnish themselves with other necessities they wanted; and the English looking upon themselves as

proprietors of it, the crown of Great-Britain have constantly included it in the commission of the Governor of Barbadoes; and in the year 1722, K. George the first made a grant of it to the D. of Montague, to plant it, and send colonies thither, who thereupon sent several ships provided to make a settlement there under the convoy of one of the King's men of war; but the French raised a superior force in the island of Martinico, invaded the island of St. Lucia, and drove the English planters from thence, who were thereby ruined, and the D. of Montague lost all the expence he had been at in this expedition, amounting to 40,000 l. at least. However the court of England did not think fit to resent the injury; or indeed take any notice of it, tho' this island, 'tis acknowledged on all hands, would have been of great advantage to England; if it had been planted and fortified, no armament could have been carried on by the French at Martinico, against Barbadoes, or any of the English Caribbee islands, but must have been known immediately at St. Lucia, and time given them to prepare for their defence, or a diversion made by the islands of Barbadoes and St. Lucia in their favour. The French, since the peace of Aix, have planted and fortified this island.

LUCIA (ST.) W. lon. 25. lat. 16. 30. one of the Cape Verde islands in Africa, sit. 400 m. N. W. of Cape Verd.

LUCIGNANO, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 43. 10. a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. 10 m. S. of Sienna.

LUCON, W. lon. 1. 6. lat. 46. 25. a town of France, in the tr. of Poitou, sit. 15 m. N. of Rochelle. The see of a bishop.

LUCONIA, or **MANILLA**, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, sit. in the Pacific Ocean, between 117 and 123 degrees of E. lon. and between 12 and 19 degrees of N.

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N. lat. 300 m. S. E. of China, and 160 m. S. of Formosa, being 400 m. and upwards, in length, but of an unequal breadth, in some places 200 m. and in others not 100 broad. The country is not so hot as might be expected in this climate, being well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which lay all the plains under water. There are several volcanoes in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes, and variety of hot baths. The inhabitants of the island are a mixture of Chinese, Malays, and Blacks, the last inhabiting the mountains and inland places, and supposed to be the original inhabitants. Besides these, there are great numbers of Spaniards, Portuguese, and Mestees, and a mingled breed, being compounded of all these. But the Blacks of these islands have long hair, and good features, and do not at all resemble the Negroes of Africa; and there is one class of the inhabitants, that so little admire their native complexion, that they paint their skins; from whence they have obtained the name of Pintadoes or Picts. Luconia, or Manilla, lies so happily between the rich kingdoms of the E. and W. that it has been esteemed the best situation in the world for a foreign traffic. For thither silver is brought from New Spain, or Mexico and Peru, diamonds from Golconda, and formerly fine spices from the Spice-islands in their neighbourhood, which the Dutch monopolize at present, silks, tea, Japan, and China-ware, and gold-dust from China and Japan, and two large ships sail annually to Acapulco, in Mexico, returning loaded with silver, by which they make 400 per cent. profit. And no soil in the world produces greater plenty of all things necessary for food, as appears by the multitude of inhabitants that subsist in the mountains, on what the earth produces spontaneously, or what they take in hunting; and in the sands

of their rivulets they meet with plenty of gold dust. The fruits of America, particularly the cacao, or chocolate-nut, thrive as well here, as in their native soil. The Spaniards have the dominion of Luconia, and almost all the rest of the Philippine Islands; and their Viceroy acts as arbitrarily here, as in any of their settlements, being at so great a distance from Spain, and it is one of the most profitable posts belonging to the Spanish monarchy. The ecclesiastical government is lodged in the archb. of Manilla, who has a great many suffragans under him; and the officers of the inquisition exercise their authority here, as in other Popish countries, only they suffer the natives, the Chinese, and Mahometans, to profess their respective religions. It was near this island of Luconia, that Mr. Anson took the rich Acapulco ship, the treasure whereof he brought to England, anno 1744.

LUDLOW, a borough-town of Shropshire, sit. on the river Corve, 138 m. N. W. of London, in the road to Montgomery, and 26 m. N. W. of Worcester; sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Viscount to the earl of Powis.

LUG, a river of Wales, which rises in Radnorshire, and running S. thro' Herefordshire, passes by Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at Chepstow.

LUGANO, E. lon. 9. lat. 46. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, sit. on the lake Lugano, 20 m. N. W. of Como, sub. to Switzerland, and now deemed a part of that country, having been ceded to that republic.

LUGGERSHALL, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. 15 m. N. of Salisbury; sends two members to parliament.

LUGO, W. lon. 7. 50. lat. 43. 5. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia; sit. on the river Minho, 60 m. E. of Compostella. The see of a bish.

LULA,

LULA, E. lon. 21. lat. 64. 30. a town of Swedish Lapland, sit. at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W. side of the Bothnic gulph, 42 m. S. W. of Torne.

LULA-LAPMARK, a pr. of Sweden, is bounded by that of Torne on the N. the Bothnic gulph on the E. Pithia-lapmark on the S. and Norway on the W.

LUND, or **LUNDEN**, E. lon. 14. lat. 55. 32. a city of Sweden, in the pr. of S. Gothland, capital of the ter. of Schonen, sit. 30 m. E. of Copenhagen.

LUNDEN, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 54. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, sit. on the river Eyder, 32 m. N. of Gluckstat, sub. to the D. of Holstein.

LUNDY ISLE, W. lon. 4. 50. lat. 51. 25. a little island in the mouth of Bristol channel, in the midway between Devonshire and Pembrokeshire in Wales.

LUNEL, E. lon. 4. 6. lat. 43. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. 16 m. E. of Montpellier.

LUNENBURG DUCHY, a pr. of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, including Zell, is bounded by the river Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lawenburg on the N. by the mar. of Brandenburg on the E. by the D. of Brunswick on the S. and by the D. of Bremen and Westphalia on the W. being 100 m. long, and 70 broad; part of it a barren sandy desert, another part of it is covered with woods and forests; but it has some fruitful lands near the banks of their rivers: however, it is generally a cold, uncomfortable country; and the people esteemed the greatest churls in Germany; but as it abounds in wild hogs, deer, and other venison, the German nobility frequently resort thither to hunt in the season. The duchies of Lunenburg and Zell, on the death of George-William, the last Duke, anno 1705, devolved on the Electo-

refs of Hanover, his only daughter and heiress, and are now descended to his present majesty King George III. as heir of the said Princess, and King George the First Elector of Hanover, consort to that Princess.

LUNENBURG, E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 53. 35. capital of the D. of Lunenburg, sit. on the river Iimenow, 45 m. N. of Zell, and 30 m. S. E. of Hamburg. The figure of the town is an oblong, and the circumference about 2 m. the streets broad, and tolerably well built. At the salt-springs, near this city, great quantities of salt are made, which is the principal employment of the inhabitants, and brings a good revenue to the sovereign.

LUNEVILLE, E. lon. 6. 26. lat. 48. 36. a town of Lorraine, sit. 17 m. S. E. of Nancy, lately ceded to France with the Duchy.

LURE, E. lon. 6. 22. lat. 47. 46. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Longnon, 35 m. N. E. of Besançon.

LUSATIA, was once a part of Bohemia, but is at present subject to the Elector of Saxony, King of Poland.

LUSIGNAN, under the meridian of London, lat. 46. 30. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and D. of Poictou, sit. 15 m. S. W. of Poitiers.

LUSITANIA, the ancient name of Portugal.

LUSSON. See **LUCON**.

LUSWC, or **LUCKO**, E. lon. 25. lat. 51. 5. a city of Poland, in the pr. of the Upper Volhinia, capital of the pal. of Lucko, sit. on the river Stur, 180 m. S. E. of Warlaw. The see of a bishop.

LUTENBURG, E. lon. 16. 30. lat. 47. 6. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Stiria, sit. on the river Muer, 40 m. S. E. of Gratz.

LUTON, a market-town of Bedfordshire, sit. 30 m. N. of London, and 17 S. of Bedford.

LUTTER,

LUTTER, E. lon. 10. 7. lat. 52. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and bish. of Hildesheim, sit. 15 m. S. of Hildesheim.

LUTTERWORTH, a market-town of Leicestershire, sit. 11 m. N. W. of Harborough, of which parish the celebrated Dr. John Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, as well as professor of divinity in the univ. of Oxford. He died in the year 1385; but was dug up, and burnt for an heretic, 40 years after, in the reign of Henry IV.

LUTZEILSTEIN, E. lon. 7. 22. lat. 48. 55. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Alsatia, 17 m. N. of Straßburg.

LUTZEN, E. lon. 12. 30. lat. 51. 22. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, sit. 8 m. W. of Leipzig, and 3 S. E. of Merseburg. Here the Swedes obtained a victory over the Germans, anno 1632; but lost their King, the heroic Gustavus Adolphus, who being wounded reconnoitering, was basely dispatched by a servant of his own.

LUXEMBURG, a pr. of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded by the bish. of Liege, and D. of Limburg on the N. by the river Moselle, which divides it from the archb. of Triers, on the E. by the D. of Lorraine on the S. and by the river Maes, which separates it from the counties of Champagne, Hainault, and Namur, on the W. being about 70 m. long, and 60 broad. The N. part of it has a fruitful soil; but the S. is innumbered with mountains, and the forest of Ardonne; and in their mountains are some iron mines. The states, whose concurrence is necessary to the making laws and raising money, consist of the prelates, nobility, gentry, and the representatives of the towns, which are assembled annually by the governor of the Austrian Netherlands at Brussels. The French were possessed of this pr. many years; but were compelled to restore it to the house of

Austria, at the peace of Utrecht, anno 1713, except the city of Montmedy, and a little of the southern territory.

LUXEMBURG, E. lon. 6. 8. lat. 49. 45. the capital of the D. of Luxembourg, is sit. 20 m. S. W. of Triers, and 100 m. S. E. of Brussels, on the river Elbe, or Alsat. It is a small, but strong fortress, much improved in the fortifications while it was in the hands of the French.

LUYCK. See **LIEGE**.

LUZZARA, E. lon. 11. 10. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Mantua, sit. 12 m. S. of Mantua, sub. to the house of Austria. Here an obstinate battle was fought between the Germans on one side, and the French and Spaniards on the other, on the 4th of August 1702, wherein several thousand men were killed, and both sides claimed the victory.

LYBIA was a name anciently given to all the coast of Barbary by some; but the proper Lybia was that part of Africa which lies W. of the K. of Egypt.

LYCAONIA, an ancient name of a pr. in the Lesser Asia, of which Iconium, now Cogni, is the capital.

LYCHAM, or **LITCHAM**, a market-town of Norfolk, sit. 24 m. W. of Norwich.

LYCIA, the ancient name of a pr. in the Lesser Asia, sit. on the Mediterranean, between Caria and Pamphilia.

LYDIA, the ancient name of a pr. in the Lesser Asia, N. of Caria, in which was the city of Philadelphia.

LYESSE, E. lon. 4. lat. 50. 14. a town of the French Netherlands in Hainault, sit. 22 m. S. of Mons, and 15 m. E. of Landrecy.

LYME, a borough and port-town of Dorsetshire, sit. on the E. channel 24 m. W. of Dorchester; sends two members to parliament. Here the D. of Monmouth landed with no more than 100 followers, in the year 1685; but, being joined by 5 or

6000 of the country people, caused himself to be proclaimed K. and attacked K. James's army at Sedgmore, near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, where he was defeated, and afterwards made prisoner and beheaded.

LYNN REGIS, a port-town of Norfolk, sit. at the mouth of the river Ouse, on a bay of the German sea, 42 m. W. of Norwich, and 106 N. E. of London; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of baron to the lord viscount Townshend.

LYONNOIS, a pr. of France, bounded by Orleanois and Burgundy on the N. by la Bresse and Dauphiné on the E. by Languedoc and part of Guienne on the S. and by another part of Guienne and Orleanois on the W.

LYONS, **LUGDUNUM**, E. lon. 4. 55. lat. 45. 50. the capital of the Lyonois, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Soane, 225 m. S. E. of Paris, and 45 m. W. of Chambery in Savoy. Lyons consists of 11 parishes, and contains about 90,000 souls. Next to Paris, it is esteemed a place of the greatest trade in the kingdom, being advantageously situated on the rivers Rhone and Soane, and in the neighbourhood of Switzerland, Italy, and Germany; tho' some are of opinion, that Rouen has a more extensive foreign trade. It is a town of great antiquity, having been the seat of the Roman government in Gaul; and here are still visible ruins of some Roman palaces.

M A

MACAO, or **MAKAW**, E. lon. 112. lat. 23. an island of China, in Asia, in the pr. of Canton, sit. at the mouth of the Ta,

50 m. South of Canton. The Portuguese took possession of this island, and left a colony here, when they first visited this coast; and they have still a large town at Macao, but are obliged to submit to the Chinese, tho' the Emperor of China permits them to be governed by their own laws and magistrates.

MACASSAR, a large island, which lies E. of Borneo, in the E. Indies. See **CELEBES**.

MACCLESFIELD, a market-town in Cheshire, sit. 35 m. E. of Chester, from whence the family of Parker take the title of Earl.

MACEDONIA, a pr. of European Turkey, is bounded by Servia and Romania on the N. and E. by the gulphs of Salonichi, Contessa, and Thessaly, on the S. and by Albania and Epirus on the W.

MACERATA, E. lon. 15. lat. 43. 15. a city of Italy, in the mar. of Ancona, in the Pope's territories, sit. 14 m. S. W. of Loretto.

MACHIAN, E. lon. 125. (being under the equator) a small island of the Moluccas, sit. 40 m. S. of the town of Gilolo, and 200 m. N. of Amboyna. It produces the best cloves; but the Dutch have usurped the dominion of this and the rest of the Clove-islands which lie near it, and have three forts here, built upon inaccessible rocks, to defend their possession.

MACHINLETH, a market-town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, sit. 23 m. W. of Montgomery.

MACKERAN, or **MACKAN**, a pr. of Persia, bounded by the pr. of Sigistan on the N. the pr. of Tata in India on the E. the Indian ocean on the S. and the pr. of Kherman on the W.

MACKERAN, E. lon. 66. lat. 26. capital of the pr. of Mackeran, sit. 100 m. N. W. of Tata.

MACRO, or **MACRONISSA**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Achaia, sit. 20 m. E. of Athens.

MADA-

MADAGASCAR, or **ST. LAURENCE**, is an island of Africa, sit. between 43 and 51 degrees of E. lon. and between 12 and 26 degrees of S. lat. 300 m. S. E. of the continent of Africa, and is about 1000 m. in length from N. to S. and generally between 2 and 300 m. broad. It abounds in corn, cattle, fish, fowl, and all manner of animals and vegetables that are to be found on the continent of Africa. Here are a great variety of hills, valleys, woods, and champaign, and it is well-watered with springs and rivers; nor does there want good harbours; and yet, not any European nation has thought it worth while to plant colonies here, it producing no merchandise that will bear the expence of so long a voyage, except Negroes, which are purchased here as well as on the continent by trading ships. But, besides Negroes, there are white men, and a tawny generation, upon the coast, who are descended from the Arabs, as is evident from their language, and their religious rites, having a mixture of Mahometanism, Judaism, and Paganism; but they have no mosques or temples, or any stated worship.

The country is divided amongst a great many petty sovereigns, to whom the seamen that touch there give the title of Kings and Princes, who making war on each other, as they do on the continent, sell their prisoners for slaves to the shipping which call here; taking cloathing, utensils, and other necessaries in return. European pirates frequently have their stations in the harbours of this island; among whom was Every, or Avery, so much talked of about 60 years ago, and to suppress whom five English men of war were sent thither. But these pirates seem to be as powerful as any of the Princes of Madagascar, and bid defiance to their enemies, who come to attack them, either by sea or land. It was conjectured, the pirates would have formed a petty state in this island,

having 6 or 7 sail of ships with them, on the N. E. part of Madagascar, whither they used to carry in the prizes they made in the Indian seas, and fortified the avenues to the harbour where they secure them; but what is become of them (whether they remain there, or have left the island) is uncertain.

MADERA's are islands that lie in 18 deg. of W. lon. and between 32 and 33 deg. of N. lat. sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 300 m. N. of the Canary islands, and 300 W. of Salée in the empire of Morocco, in Africa; the largest of them called Madera, or rather Mattera, by the Portuguese, from its being covered with wood. It is about 120 m. in circumference. The woods being burnt down, and the island made fruitful by the ashes, it was planted with vines by the Portuguese, and produces incredible quantities of wine, which has that peculiar good quality, that it keeps best in the hottest weather, and in the hottest climates, where other wines turn sour: and this is the reason they drink scarce any other wine in Jamaica and the Caribbee islands. The other islands are exceeding small, and produce little wine. They were planted by the Portuguese, anno 1425, and are still subject to that crown.

MADRAS A PATAN. See **GEORGE FORT.**

MADRE DE POPA, W. lon. 76. lat. 11. a town and convent of the Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. on the river Grande, 50 m. E. of Cartagena; almost as much resorted to by the Catholic pilgrims of America, as the chapel of Loretto is by the pilgrims of Europe; and numberless miracles are said to have been wrought too by the Blessed Virgin, in favour of the Spanish fleets, and sea-faring men, which makes them very bountiful in their offerings at her shrine.

MADRID, W. lon. 4. 15. lat. 40. 30. capital of the pr. of New-Castile, and of the kingdom of Spain, sit. almost in the middle of a large, sandy plain, surrounded with high mountains,

tains, 800 m. S. W. of London, 680 S. W. of Paris, and 300 E. of Lisbon; being about 7 miles in circumference, without walls or fortifications, containing several grand streets and spacious squares; the largest and most magnificent is that of the Place Mayor, surrounded by stately, uniform houses, five stories high, with balconies to every story; the whole supported by a cloister or colonnade with arches: here their chief market is held, and here they celebrate their victories and successes by bull-fights; but their finest houses have only lattice windows. The nobility have no courts or yards before their houses, but they stand even with the street. There are three royal-palaces at Madrid, called the Palace Royal, the Casa del Campo, and the Buen Retiro.

MADRID also is the name of a ruinous royal palace in France, not far from Paris.

MADRIGAL, W. lon. 75. 30. N. lat. 30 min. a city of S. America, in the pr. of Popayan, 120 m. S. of the city of Popayan; sub. to Spain.

MADURA, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, bounded by Tanjour on the N. E. by the Indian sea, which separates it from the island of Ceylon, on the S. E. and by the mountains of Balagat, which divide it from Malabar, on the W. The Prince of this country is subject, or at least tributary, to the Mogul.

MADURA city, cap. of the pr. of Madura, E. lon. 77. lat. 10. fit. 100 m. N. of Cape-Comorin, the most southern promontory of the Hither India, 300 m. S. W. of Fort St. George, and 150 m. S. E. of Calicut. The natives most of them Blacks.

MAELA, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 41. 16. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Arragon, on the confines of Catalonia, sit. 50 m. S. E. of Saragossa.

MAES river, rises in Burgundy, and runs N. through Lorrain and Champain into the Netherlands, having passed by Toul, Verdun, Sedan, and Dinant, and receives the Sambre

at Namur; after which it runs N. E. by Liege, Maestricht, Venlo, and Grave, then W. to Gorcum, and having joined the Waal, runs W. to Dort, discharging itself into the German-sea a little below the Briel.

MAESLAND SLUCE, E. lon. 4. lat. 52. a town of Holland, in the ter. of Delfland, sit. 5 miles South of Delft.

MAESTRICHT, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 50. 55. sit. on the river Maes, 13 m. N. of Liege, and 35 E. of Louvain. The town, which lies on the W. side of the river, is in Liege, but the wycke or suburb, which is on the E. side of the river, is in Limburg; the whole is garrison'd by the Dutch, who have also the civil government of that part of Maestricht called the town, which is about 4 miles in circumference, and strongly fortified. There are 3 Dutch churches, but more of the Roman Catholics, who are most numerous. The Dutch took this town from the Spaniards, anno 1632, but it was taken from them by the French K. in person, anno 1673, who restored it again to the Dutch by the treaty of Nimeguen, anno 1679, in whose possession it remains.

MAESYCH, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 51. 10. a town of Germany, in the bish. of Liege, sit. on the river Maes, 16 m. N. E. of Maestricht.

MAGADOXA, E. lon. 44. N. lat. 2. capital of the ter. of Magadoxa, sit. at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the coast of Anian in Africa, 220 m. S. of Adea.

MAGDEBURG DUCHY, in the cir. of Lower Saxony in Germany, is bounded by Brandenburg on the N. and E. by Anhalt and Halberstat on the S. and by the D. of Brunswick on the N. W. being 60 m. long, and 30 broad. It is divided by the river Elbe; the East side whereof is great part of it forest, the W. a fruitful country.

MAGDEBURG, E. lon. 12. lat. 52. 15. the capital of the D. of Magdeburg, is sit. on the river Elbe,

70 m. W. of Berlin. This D. was an archb. till the year 1648, when it was assigned to the Elector of Brandenburg, and converted into a duchy, the revenue whereof is 100,000 l. per annum. In this univ. Luther the reformer was educated.

MAGDELENA, a great river of S. America, which rising near the equator, runs N. thro' the Terra Firma, and joining its waters with the river Cance, obtains the name of the river Grande, and falls into the N. sea below the town of Madre de Popa.

MAGELLAN STRAITS, sit. between 66 and 74 degrees of W. lon. and between 52 and 54 degrees of S. lat. being upwards of 300 m. in length from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, but of a very unequal breadth, being in some places several leagues over, and in others not half a league; the land on both sides mountainous. These were discovered and passed by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, anno 1520, in his attempt to find a way to the East-Indies by the W. which he effected; but being killed in the Molucca islands, his ship returned by the Cape of Good Hope, round Africa, and was the first that ever surrounded the globe. Admiral Drake passed them also in his voyage round the world; but ships that have gone to the S. sea of late years, have passed round Cape Horn, in which they find fewer inconveniences than in passing the straits.

MAGGIORE LAKE, sit. partly in the D. of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 m. long, and 6 broad, the river Tessin running through it.

MAGNA VACCA, E. lon. 13. lat. 44. 50. a port town of Italy, in the D. of Ferrara, and tc.. of the Pope, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 16 m. N. of Ravenna.

MAGNELONE, a lake in the S. part of Languedoc, in France, near the Mediterranean sea, and which runs parallel to it from the city of Agde to Aigue Mortes, being 40 m. long, and 1 broad.

MAGNI, E. lon. 1. 50. lat. 49. 12. a town of France, in the pr. of the isle of France, sit. 27 m. N. W. of Paris.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, a market town in Wiltshire, 104 m. W. of London, in the road to Bridgewater.

MAIDENHEAD, a market town in Berkshire, 26 m. from London, on the Bath road.

MAIDSTONE, the county town of Kent, sit. on the Medway, 36 m. S. E. of London, and 9 E. of Rochester; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Winchelsea.

MAILAZAIS, W. lon. 45 min. lat. 46. 29. a city of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Poitou, sit. 20 m. N. of Rochelle.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rising on the E. side of the cir. of Franconia, runs from E. to W. through that cir. passing by the cities of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort, and discharges itself into the Rhine at Mentz.

MAINE, the N. W. part of the pr. of Orleans in France; the cap. Mans.

MAINE, a British pr. of New-England, in America, bounded by Nova Scotia on the N. E. by the Massachuset bay on the S. and by the pr. of New-Hampshire on the S. W. and N. W.

MAINLAND, the chief of the islands of Shetland, in the co. of the Orcades in Scotland.

MAJORCA, a Spanish island in the Mediterranean sea, sit. about 80 m. S. of the coast of Catalonia, and 100 m. E. of Valencia, and is about 60 m. long, and 45 broad. It is a mountainous country, but produces corn, wine, oil, and fruit, and has several good harbours. This was the chief of those islands called by the ancients, Baleares, famous for their slingers.

MAJORCA CITY, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 39. 30. the capital of the isle of Majorca, sit. at the bottom of a large bay

bay on the S. W. part of the island, and contains about 6000 houses, surrounded by a wall and other modern fortifications. It is the see of a bishop, and contains 22 churches besides the cathedral.

MAIRE STRAIT, sit. between Terra del Fuego in S. America, and Staten island, a passage to Cape Horn, which being discovered by Le Maire, obtained his name. It is little used at present, ships going round Staten island as well as Cape Horn into the South-sea.

MALABAR COAST, sit. on the S. W. part of the peninsula in the Hither India in Asia, is bounded by Visapour on the N. by the mountains of Baligate on the E. and by the Indian ocean on the W. and S. being about 400 m. long, and 100 broad, divided among a great many petty princes and states, but tributary to the Mogul. There are several European powers that have colonies and settlements on this coast, from whence they import chiefly pepper.

MALACCA, the most southerly part of the further peninsula of India in Asia, is bounded by Siam (of which kingdom it is sometimes reckoned a part) on the N. by the bay of Siam and the Indian ocean on the E. and by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from the island of Sumatra, on the S. W. being about 600 m. long, and generally about 200 broad, but in many places much less. The people of Malacca are more subject to the Dutch, who possess all the strong places on the coast, than to the K. of Siam, or any other power. The Dutch compel the people of Malacca to traffic with them on such terms as they prescribe, excluding all the rest of the nations of Europe from all commerce with the natives.

MALACCA CITY, capital of the country, is sit. in 100 degrees of E. lon. and 2 degrees 30 min. N. lat. in a flat country close to the sea. The walls and fortifications are founded on a solid rock, and carried up to a great height; the lower part

of them washed by the sea at every tide, and on the land-side is a wide canal or ditch, cut from the sea to the river, which makes it an island. The inhabitants consist of Dutch, Portuguese, Chinese, Moors, Malayans, and some Armenian merchants; but it is not a place of great trade at this day. It was taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, anno 1640, when it enjoyed a flourishing trade, and was more frequented than any other town in India, except Goa; for here was the rendezvous of their shipping from China, Japan, and the Spice islands, but the Dutch have removed the trade to Batavia, and make use of this fortress chiefly to command the straits, and keep the natives in subjection. The tawny people, who inhabit this part of the country, and the neighbouring islands, are usually called Malays.

MALAGA, W. lon. 4. 45. lat. 36. 40. a city and port town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. on the Mediterranean sea, 66 m. N. E. of Gibraltar. It stands at the foot of a steep mountain, close to the sea, and is neither very large nor well built, but is considerable on account of its trade; its harbours, and the strength of its fortifications. Near this city the English, and their confederates the Dutch, commanded by Sir George Rook, obtained a victory over the French fleet, anno 1704; since which the French have never attempted to dispute the empire of the sea with them: tho' the victory had been more complete, if the English had not spent most of their ammunition in taking Gibraltar, and the Dutch had not sent away part of their squadron to convoy their merchant-ships home.

MALAMOCCO, a little island and port town in the Lagunes of Venice, in Italy, sit. 5 m. S. of that city.

MALDA, E. lon. 87. 30. lat. 24. 30. a town of India, in the pr. of Bengal, in Asia, sit. on the river Ganges. Here some European nations

tions have their factors; sit. about 100 m. N. of Huegly.

MALDIVIA ISLANDS, (sit. in the Indian ocean, 500 m. S. W. of the continent of the Hither India, and the island of Ceylon) are a great number of small islands, not less than 1000, extending themselves from the second degree of S. lat. to the seventh degree of N. lat. They are generally flat, low land, surrounded by rocks and sands, and probably were planted by the Arabians, the people being of the same complexion, and of the Mahometan religion, governed by one sovereign. The channels between the islands are very narrow, and some of them fordable. They do not produce either rice, corn, or herbage; but the natives live upon coco-nuts, and other fruits, roots, and fish; they have little or nothing to barter with other nations, unless those shells called cowries, or blackmoors teeth, with which they abound; and these serve instead of small coin in many parts of India.

MALDON, a port town of Essex, sit. at the mouth of the river Chelmer, near a bay of the sea, 10 m. E. of Chelmsford; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Essex.

MALETROIT, W. lon. 2. 16. lat. 47. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. on the river Ouse, 37 m. E. of Port-Lewis.

MALINES. See MECHLIN.

MALLING, a market town of Kent, sit. 5 m. W. of Maidstone.

MALLOW, W. lon. 8. 35. lat. 52. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, and pr. of Munster, sit. on the river Blackwater, 17 m. N. of Cork city; sends two members to parliament.

MALMEDY, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 50. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and bish. of Liege, sit. 9 m. S. of Limburg.

MALMÖ, E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 55. 20. a port town of Sweden, in the pr. of Gothland, and ter. of

Schonen, sit. on the Baltic sea, 20 m. S. E. of Copenhagen.

MALMSBURY, a borough town of Wiltshire, sit. 16 m. E. of Bristol; sends two members to parliament.

MALO (ST.) W. lon. 2. lat. 48. 40. a city and port town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. on a rock, in the English channel, surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a causeway, 38 m. N. W. of Rennes, and 10 m. N. of Dinant. The harbour is one of the best on the coast, but of difficult access, and will not admit of large vessels. It is but an ill-built town, inhabited chiefly by sea-faring men, and in time of war by privateers, who made abundance of prizes in the war with England in the reign of K. William, which drew on them a bombardment, that did not, however, do them much harm. In June 1758, the English forces under the Duke of Marlborough, landed at Cancalle-bay near St. Malo's, and burnt and destroyed upwards of 100 ships under the canon of St. Malo's.

MALORIA, or **MELORA**, a little island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 m. W. of Leghorn, E. lon. 11. lat. 43. 20.

MALPARTIDO, W. lon. 6. lat. 39. 20. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. 14 m. S. of Placentia.

MALPAS, a market town of Cheshire, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Chester; gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Cholmondeley.

MALPLAQUET BATTLE, anno 1709. See BLAREGNIES.

MALTA, E. lon. 15. lat. 36. an island in the Mediterranean, sit. 60. m. S. of Cape Passaro, in Sicily, and 200 m. E. of Tunis, in Africa. It is of an oval figure, 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It is a white, soft rock, covered a foot deep with earth; producing indigo, cotton, grapes, olives, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruits; but they have not corn enough for their use, nor make

any wine, but import both from Sicily; however, it produces plenty of pease, beans, and other pulse, melons and garden stuff; and they have very good springs, but no wood, except their fruit-trees. This island was successively subject to the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and the Romans; and the Emperor Charles V. gave it to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, after they had lost the island of Rhodes, which they defended 200 years against all the power of Turkey. They were attacked in the island of Malta by Solymán, the Turkish Emperor, anno 1566, but he was forced to abandon the island, after he had lost above 20,000 men in the attempt. The Knights formerly consisted of 8 several nations, but now only of 7, the English having withdrawn themselves on account of their superstitious rites. All the Knights are to be of ancient, noble families, and legitimate; the Grand Crosses, or Heads of each nation, are stiled Grand Priors, having each of them their convents of Knights, and estates in every Popish nation appropriated to their maintenance, which are stiled Commanderies. The Priors chuse a Grand Master, and are all subject to the Pope in spirituals, and depend also pretty much on those Princes where their lands or commanderies lie. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are engaged in a perpetual war with the Turks, Algerines, and other Mahometans. The Knights take vows of celibacy, chastity, &c. and as to matrimony, they generally keep their vow, but introduce, however, great numbers of Grecian girls, who serve them in the quality of concubines.

MALTA CITY, E. lon. 15. lat. 35. 15. capital of the island, consists of three towns, separated by channels, which form so many peninsulas of solid rock, rising a great height above the sea, and have secure harbours within them, capable of receiving whole fleets; and as the situation is strong, so no art is wanting

in the fortifications, to render it impregnable. The streets are spacious, and the houses built of white stone, hewn out of their rocks. Besides the city, there are in the island 26 parishes, and between 30 and 40 villages, containing 50,000 souls, of which one half are military men, and unmarried. Malta is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Palermo, in Sicily.

MALTON, a borough town of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Derwent, 20 m. N. E. of York; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the Marquis of Rockingham.

MALVA, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. in the middle of India, under the tropic of Cancer; sub. to the Mogul.

MALVASIA, or **NAPOLI DE MALVASIA**, a city and port town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Morea, sit. on the Archipelago, 30 m. E. of Mistra, or Lacedemon, and 70 m. S. W. of Setines, or Athens.

MAN ISLAND, sit. in the Irish sea, in 4 degrees 30 min. W. lon. and between 53, 50, and 54, 25 N. lat. 35 m. W. of the coast of Cumberland, and 28 m. N. of Anglesey, in Wales, 10 m. S. of the coast of Galloway in Scotland, and 40 E. of the coast of Down in Ireland, from whence the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, may be easily seen at once. It is near 30 m. long, and 8 or 9 broad, containing 17 parishes; the chief towns Ruthin, Douglas, and Peel. The soil is good, consisting of arable and pasture, more than is sufficient for the subsistence of the natives; and the air is esteemed healthful, the people living to a great age. They are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish, and have a King or Prince of their own, who is the D. of Athol, at present. Their staple commodities are wool, hides, and tallow; and they lie very advantageously for foreign traffic, but more so for the running of goods, which, I presume, was the reason of bringing them

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under the same laws as England, in relation to the customs. There is a bish. suffragan to York, stiled bish. of Sodor and Man, but he has no seat or voice in the British house of peers, but performs every other part of a bish. by ordaining priests and deacons. The present bishop is the Rev. Dr. Hildersley.

MANAR, E. lon. 79. lat. 9, an island in the Indian sea, in Asia, between the island of Ceylon and the continent.

MANCHA, a ter. of Spain, in the pr. of New-Castile, a mountainous country, sit. between the heads of the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquivir, the feigned scene of some of Don Quixote's adventures.

MANCHE, the French name for the E. channel.

MANCHESTER, a town of Lancashire, sit. on the river Mersey, 182 m. N. of London. Here is one of the most considerable manufactures of haberdashery-wares in England.

MANDERSCHUIT, E. lon. 6. 32. lat. 50. 20. a city of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and Electorate of Triers, sit. 20 m. N. of Triers. It is the capital of the co. of Manderscheit.

MANFREDONIA, E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 41. 20. a city and port town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and ter. of the Capitanate, sit. on the bay of Manfredonia, in the gulph of Venice, 90 m. E. of Naples.

MANGALOR, or MANGUELOR, E. lon. 74. lat. 13. a port town of the hither India, in Asia, sit. on the Malabar coast, 150 m. N. of Calicut, and 340 m. W. of Fort St. George. Here the Portuguese and the Dutch have factories.

MANHEIM, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 49. 30. a city of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Neckar, 14 m. N. W. of Heidelberg, the usual residence of the Elector Palatine.

MANILA. See LUCONIA, or PHILIPPINE.

MANINGTREE, a market town of Essex, sit. on the river Stour, 9 miles N. E. of Colchester.

MANOSQUE, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 43. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. on the river Durance, 20 m. N. E. of Aix.

MANRESA, E. lon. 1. 33. lat. 41. 30. a city of Spain, in the pr. or Catalonia, sit. on the river Lobregat, 28 m. N. W. of Barcelona.

MANS, E. lon. 5 min. lat. 48. 6. a city of France, in the pr. of Orleans, capital of the ter. of Maine, sit. on the river Sarthe, 45 m. N. E. of Angers. It contains 3200 houses, in which, 'tis computed, there are 15,000 souls, and is the see of a bish.

MANSFIELD, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 51. 36. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, capital of the co. of Mansfield, sit. 40 m. N. W. of Leipzig.

MANSFIELD, a market town of Nottinghamshire, sit. 14 m. N. of Nottingham; gives title of Baron to the family of Murray.

MANTE, E. lon. 1. 45. lat. 49. a town of France, in the pr. of the ile of France, sit. on the river Seyne, 25 m. N. W. of Paris.

MANTUA DUCHY, in Italy, bounded by the Brescian and Veronese on the N. by another part of the Venetian territories and the Ferrarese on the E. by the Duchies of Modena and Mirandola on the S. and by the Cremonese on the W. being about 50 m. long, and from 10 to 50 broad; a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, silk, flax, pasture, and excellent fruit. The revenues of the sovereign computed to be 300,000 crowns per annum. This Duchy was enjoyed by the family of Gonzaga, till the reign of the late Queen Anne, when the last Duke adhering to the French and Spaniards, the Emperor Charles VI. seized on the Duchy as a forfeited see, and the Duke dying, anno 1708, the house of Austria still keep possession of it.

MANTUA CITY, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 45. 20. capital of the D. is sit.

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in the middle of a lake formed by the river Mincio, 80 m. S. W. of Venice, and 70 m. W. of Milan. It has a communication with the continent by three causeways, defended by forts on them, and is about 5 miles in circumference, containing 500,000 inhabitants. The streets and squares are spacious, and elegantly built; and there are in it 18 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, and 40 convents. They have an excellent manufacture of silk, from thence called Mantua silk. Tasso the poet was born here, and the poet Virgil at the village of Andes, about 2 miles from it. This bishopric is immediately subject to the Pope, and has no other superior.

MAON, or MAHON PORT, E. lon. 4. 6. lat. 39. 56. a port town of the island of Minorca, sit. in the Mediterranean, on a fine bay, at the E. end of the island; being a commodious harbour, where the largest fleets may ride secure from tempests or enemies, the entrance being defended by platforms of guns, and forts strongly fortified. The English made a conquest of it, in the year 1708; and the late Emperor and King of Spain, Charles, as well as Philip the last King, ceded and confirmed it to Great Britain, at the peace of Utrecht, and the harbour has been of infinite service to the English of late, for here they repair their ships, and here the merchant-ships lie in safety, till they can meet with convoy. St. Philip's Castle surrendered to the French on June 29, 1756, after a siege of two months, having been bravely defended by General (late Lord) Blakeney, the Lieutenant-governor.

MARACAIBO, W. lon. 70. lat. 10. 45. a city and port town of S. America, in the pr. of Terra-Firma, and ter. of Venezuela, sit. on the W. side of the lake of Maracaibo, 130 m. E. of Rio de la Hacha.

MARACAIBO LAKE, on which the town stands, is near 200 m. long, and 100 broad, and runs from S. to N. discharging itself into the N. sea, the entrance whereof is well defend-

ed by strong forts; and yet Sir Henry Morgan made his way by them, and plundered several Spanish towns upon the coast, and defeated a squadron sent to intercept him.

MARANA, or MAROGNA, E. lon. 26. lat. 40. 36. a city of European Turkey, in the pr. of Romania, sit. on the Archipelago, 42 m. N. W. of the Dardanelles, or Hellespont.

MARANO, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 46. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, and pr. of Friuli, sit. at the bottom of the gulph of Venice, 30 m. N. E. of that capital.

MARANS, W. lon. 55. min. lat. 45. 20. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Anis, sit. 12 m. N. E. of Rochelle.

MARCHE, a ter. of Lyons's, in France, having Berry on the N. Bourbonnois and Auvergne on the E. Limosin on the S. and Poitou on the W.

MARCHE, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 48. 10. a town of Lorraine, sit. 28 m. N. E. of Langres; sub. to France.

MARCHIENNES, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 50. 26. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. on the river Sambre, on the confines of Namur, 3 miles W. of Charleroy.

MARCHFURG, E. lon. 15. 59. lat. 47. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Stiria, sit. on the river Drave, 25 m. S. of Gratz.

MARDIKE, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 51. a port town of French Flanders, sit. 4 miles W. of Dunkirk, which the French were about to fortify after the demolition of Dunkirk, but desisted, on some remonstrances made on that head by the British court.

MARDIKERS, or TOPASSES, a mixed breed, of Dutch, Portuguese, Indians, and other nations, incorporated with the Dutch at Batavia, in the E. Indies.

MARGARETTA ISLAND, sit. in 65 degrees of W. lon. and 11 degrees, 30 min. N. lat. 60 m. W. of the continent of Paria, or New Andalusia, in S. America, one of the largest

largest of the Leeward-islands, in the N. sea, 200 m. W. of the island of Trinidad. It is about 50 m. long, and 24 broad, and affords Indian corn, and the usual tropical fruits; but there is very little wood or water to be found upon it. It is sub. to Spain.

MARGATE, a port town of Kent, in the isle of Thanet, sit. a little W. of the N. Foreland, 16 m. N. E. of Canterbury, and 72 from London.

MARGENTHEIM, or MARGENTHEIM, E. lon. 9. 46. lat. 49. 32. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the river Tauber, 20 m. S. W. of Wurtzburg, the capital of the ter. sub. to the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, now the Elector of Cologne.

MARIAN ISLES. See LADRONES.

MARIANO, or MARANO, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 45. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, sit. 15 m. N. of Milan.

MARIENBURG, E. lon. 4. 25. lat. 50. 10. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainalt, sit. 10 m. W. of Charlemont, and 7 S. of Philipville.

MARIENBURG, a town sit. in the southern part of Livonia, 70 m. S. of Plesko.

MARIENBURG, E. lon. 19. lat. 54. a town of Polish Prussia, sit. on the river Weisel, 20 m. S. E. of Dartzic.

MARIENSTAT, E. lon. 14. lat. 58. 50. a city of Sweden, sit. on the S. side of the Wener lake, in the pr. of W. Wothland, 40 m. S. of Carolstat.

MARIEUGE, E. lon. 3. lat. 44. 32. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, and ter. of Gevaudan, 16 m. N. W. of Mende.

MARIGALANTE, W. lon. 61. lat. 16. 20. one of the least of the Caribbee Islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, near that of Guadalupe, now sub. to England.

MARIGNAN, W. lon. 44. S. lat. 2. 15. a city and port town of Brazil, in S. America, cap. of the captainship of Marignan, sit. at the mouth of the river St. Mary, on the

Atlantic ocean, 500 m. N. W. of cape St. Roque, sub. to Portugal.

MARIGNANO, E. lon. 9. 55. lat. 44. a town. of Italy, in the D. of Milan, 15 m. S. of Milan; sub. to the house of Austria.

MARINO (ST.) E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 44. a city of Italy, in the D. of Urbino, cap. of the ter. of Marino, sit. on a mountain, 20 m. N. of Urbino. This is a little state or commonwealth, in the middle of the Pope's territories, and was independent of him, till some disaffected subjects agreed to put themselves under the Pope's dominion; but I think his Holiness has lately restored the republic to their ancient liberties.

MARINO, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 41. 45. a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, 8 m. E. of Rome.

MARYBOROUGH, in Queen's co. in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

MARK, a co. of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

MARKET JEW, or MARKJU, a market town of Cornwall, sit. on Mount's-bay, 285 m. W. of London, and 13 E. of the Land's-end.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of Wiltshire, sit. 27 m. N. of Salisbury, and 74 W. of London, on the Bath road; sends two members to parliament; from whence the family of Churchill did, and now the family of Spencer, take their title of Duke.

MARLERO FORT, E. lon. 101. S. lat. 4. 15. an English factory on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, in Asia. sit. 3 miles E. of the town of Bencoolen, and 300 m. N. W. of Batavia.

MARLI, E. lon. 2. 10. lat. 48. 55. a town of France, sit. on the river Seyne, 10 m. N. W. of Paris, where the French K. has a palace.

MARLOW GREAT, a borough town of Bucks, sit. 6 m. N. W. of Maidenhead, and 30 m. N. W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

MARMANDE, under the meridian of

of London, lat. 44. 25. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, sit. on the river Garonne, 40 m. S. E. of Bourdeaux.

MARMORA, E. lon. 28. lat. 41. a little island of Turkey, sit. in the sea of Marmora, between Asia and Europe, to which it communicates its name; lying 60 miles S. W. of Constantinople.

MARMORA SEA, formerly called the Propontis, is sit. between the Hellespont and Bosphorus, or between the Dardanells and the sea of Constantinople; having a communication with the Black-sea on the N. E. and with the Archipelago on the S. W. This sea of Marmora is about 120 m. long, and 50 broad, thro' which all European ships sail in their way to Constantinople.

MARNE, a river of France, which rising in the S. E. of Champaign near Langres, runs N. W. thro' Champaign to Chalons, and then W. passing by Meaux, and falls into the river Seyne at Paris.

MARO, E. lon. 8. lat. 44. 10. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, 20 m. N. W. of Oneglia.

MAROSCH, or **MERISH**, a great river, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and running from N. to S. through Transilvania, afterwards turns W. and running into Hungary, falls into the river Teyse at Segedin.

MARPURG, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 50. 40. a city of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and lan. of Hesse, sit. on the river Lohn, 40 m. N. of Frankfort, sub. to the lan. of Hesse-Cassel.

MARR, a county of Scotland, bounded by Buchan and Bamf on the N. by the German-sea on the E. by Merns and Gowry on the S. and by Badenoch and Athol on the W. the chief town is Aberdeen.

MARSAL, E. lon. 6. 34. lat. 48. 50. a town of Germany, in the D. of Lorraine, sit. 20 m. E. of Nancy, sub. to France.

MARSALA, E. lon. 12. 6. lat. 37. 50. a port town of Sicily, in the

pr. of Mazara, sit. at the W. end of the island, 40 m. S. W. of Palermo.

MARSALQUIVER, a port town of Algiers, on the coast of Barbary, in Africa, sit. on a bay of the sea, opposite to Oran, and taken with that city by the Spaniards, anno 1732.

MARSEILLES, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 43. 45. a city and port town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, 360 m. S. E. of Paris, and 25 m. N. W. of Toulon. The town is large and populous, said to contain 100,000 inhabitants; well fortified, and has a secure spacious harbour, being the station of the French galleys, but will not admit of large men of war. It has a brisk foreign trade, and a good silk manufacture; and the warlike magazines are said to equal any in Europe.

MARSHFIELD, a market town of Wiltshire, sit. 104 m. W. of London, on the road to Bristol, and 13 m. E. of that city.

MARSHLAND, the W. division of Norfolk.

MARSICO, E. lon. 16. 30. lat. 40. 36. a city of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of the Hither Principate, sit. 70 m. S. E. of Naples.

MARTA, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 42. 20. a town of Italy, in the D. of Castro, in the Pope's ter. sit. at the mouth of the river Marta, on the lake of Bolsenna, 35 m. N. of Rome.

MARTABAN, E. lon. 97. a city and port town of the Further India, in Asia, sit. on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, 80 m. S. of Pegu.

MARTEL, E. lon. 1. 20. lat. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Quercy, sit. on the river Dordonne, 18 miles E. of Sarlat.

MARTHA (ST.) W. lon. 74. 30. lat. 11. 45. a city and port town of Terra-Firma, in S. America, sit. on the N. sea, at the mouth of the river Guayra, 120 m. N. E. of Cartagena,

genay, cap. of the ter. of St. Martha.

MARTHA (ST.) the pr. is bounded by the N. sea on the N. by Rio de la Hacha on the E. by New Granada on the S. and by the ter. of Cartagena on the W. being 300 m. long, and 200 broad; a mountainous country, supposed to be the highest land in the world; and from these mountains run a chain of hills to the southward, the whole length of S. America, of which the Andes or Cordelera are part.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, W. lon. 70. lat. 41. an island in America, near the coast of New England, 80 miles S. of Boston; the inhabitants whereof, as well as the neighbouring island of Nantucket, apply themselves, chiefly, to the fisheries, in which they have great success.

MARTIGUES, E. lon. 5. lat. 43. 20. a port town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean, 16 miles W. of Marseilles.

MARTIN CAPE, under the meridian of London, lat. 38. 50. a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, on the Mediterranean sea, 40 m. S. E. of Valencia city.

MARTINICO, sit. in 61 degrees W. lon. and between 14 and 15 degrees N. lat. 120 m. N. W. of Barbadoes; being 60 miles long, but scarce 20 broad in any place. The inland part is mountainous, from whence fall numerous rivulets into the sea; and there are several safe and commodious harbours on the coast, so well fortified, that the English were not able to reduce any of them, when they made a descent on the island in the late wars. The island produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, cacao, aloes, pimento, cocos, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and as it is much larger and better peopled than Barbadoes, it produces a great deal more sugar; it is now the chief of all the French Caribbee islands, and the seat of their Governor-general.

MARTINS (ST.) W. lon. 8. 22. lat. 45. 15. a fortress in the isle of Rhe, on the coast of France, in the pr. of Aunis, 10 m. W. of Rochelle.

MARTINS (ST.) one of the Caribbee islands in America.

MARTIRANO, E. lon. 16. 34. lat. 39. 15. a city of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and hither Calabria, sit. 12 m. S. of Cosenza.

MARTOREL, E. lon. 1. 45. lat. 41. 20. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the river Lobregat, 12 m. N. W. of Barcelona.

MARYLAND, one of the British plantations in N. America, is sit. between 74 and 78 degrees of W. lon. and between 38 and 40 degrees of N. lat. The N. end of the bay of Chesepeak, divides Maryland in two parts, called the eastern and western shores. It is bounded by Pensilvania on the N. by another part of Pensilvania and the Atlantic ocean on the E. by Virginia on the S. and by the Apalachian mountains on the W. It being about 140 m. long, and as many broad. The lands next the sea are low, but they rise gradually, till they terminate in the Apalachian mountains: they were covered with wood, till cleared by the planters; intermixed, however, with savannahs and meadow ground, and watered with many fine rivulets and springs. Their chief produce at present is tobacco, as in Virginia. And the planters live in farms, dispersed about the country, and not in towns; and they have the like convenience of shipping coming up almost to their doors, by the bay of Chesepeak, and navigable rivers: it is a proprietary government. The Lord Baltimore, both governor and proprietor; the council appointed by him, and the house of representatives chosen by the freeholders. But while this noble family were Catholics, the crown took the government into its hands after the revolution, and it was then a royal government. There are more Roman Catholics here, than in any of the plantations; their

their first proprietors and governors having been such.

MASANDERAN, a pr. of Persia, usually comprehended in Gilan, the ancient Hyrcania, sit. on the South-coast of the Caspian sea.

MASBATE, E. lon. 120. lat. 13. one of the Philippine islands, in Asia, almost in the center of the rest.

MASCON, or MACON, E. lon. 4. 55. lat. 46. 22. a city of France, in the D. of Burgundy, sit. on the river Saone, 35 m. N. of Lyons.

MASHAM, a market town of Yorkshire, sit. 10 m. N. of Rippon.

MASIER, or MESIERS, East lon. 4. 45. lat. 49. 48. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Maes, 35 m. N. E. of Rheims.

MASSA, E. lon. 11. 50. lat. 43. 5. a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. 35 m. S. W. of Sienna.

MASSA, E. lon. 15. lat. 40. 50. a city of Italy, in the K. of Naples, sit. on the S. side of the gulph of Naples, 20 m. S. of that capital.

MASSA, E. lon. 10. 40. lat. 43. 55. capital of the D. of Massa Carara, in Italy, sit. between the territories of Lucca and Genoa, 27 m. N. W. of Lucca, 65 m. S. E. of the city of Genoa, and 3 miles W. of the Tuscan-sea.

MASSA, or MAZZI, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 45. 15. a town of Italy, in the pr. of the Veronese, sit. on the N. side of the Po, 35 m. E. of Mantua.

MASSACHUSET COLONY, the principal sub-division of New-England, is bounded by New-Hampshire on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. and by Connecticut and New-York on the W. being about 100 m. long, and 40 broad. This country produces plenty of Indian wheat, but they have little other grain; they have also plenty of mutton, beef, pork, fish, and fowl; the country also produces flax and hemp, and they have manufactures of leather, linen, and woollen.

They build a great many ships, having timber and other materials for that purpose, and sell them both to the English and foreigners. They have mines both of copper and iron, and manufacture some of their iron, but their manufactures of wool, iron, and leather, as well as that of hats, are discouraged by old England. They traffic with the sugar islands, furnishing them with salt meat, fish, and other provisions, and take sugar and molosses in return, and have set up still-houses for making rum; there are also some sugar-bakers amongst them. Their government has a mixture of the royal and the charter government; for though the King appoints a governor, the assembly of representatives appoint the council, or upper house, nor will they fix a salary on their governor, that they may have the greater influence on him. This is much the most powerful colony we have, both by sea and land; they have mariners enough to man a large fleet, and can raise 20,000 landmen, in case of necessity. As to their religion, the bulk of the people are independents, but abundance of them come over to the church of England of late.

MASSERAN, E. lon. 8. lat. 45. 15. a town of Piedmont, in Italy, sit. 45 m. N. E. of Turin; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

MASSOVIA. See WARSOVIA, a pr. of Poland.

MASULIPATAN, E. lon. 81. lat. 16. 18. a city and port town of the hither India, in the pr. of Golconda, sit. on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, 200 m. N. of Fort St. George. Here both the English and Dutch have their factors, who import from hence the most beautiful calicoes.

MATAGORDA, a fortress at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz in Spain.

MATAMAN, a country in the S. W. of Africa, bounded by Benguela on the N. by Monomotapa on the E.

M A

M E

E. by Caffraria on the S. and the Atlantic ocean on the W. a desert country, with which the Europeans have very little commerce.

MATAPAN CAPE, in the Morea, the most southern promontory of Europe, E. lon. 22. lat. 36.

MATARO, E. lon. 2. 25. lat. 41. 20. a town of Spain, sit. on the coast of Catalonia, 12 m. E. of Barcelona.

MATERA, E. lon. 17. 10. lat. 40. 45. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and ter. of Otranto, sit. 30 m. S.W. of Barri. The see of a bish.

MATERAN, E. lon. 110. S. lat. 6. 45. the capital of the K. of the same name, sit. on the S. coast of the island of Java, whose Prince lying at a great distance from Batavia, has not been subdued by the Dutch, as we can learn, but seems to have very little commerce with any other people.

MATTHEW (ST.) W. lon. 9. S. lat. 2. 30. a little island in the Atlantic ocean, sit. 700 m. S. of Cape Palmas, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, planted by the Portuguese, but deserted.

MAUREUGE, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 50. 20. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainalt, sit. on the river Sambre, 11 m. S. of Mons.

MAULEON, W. lon. 1. 5. lat. 43. 20. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, and ter. of Soule, sit. 17 m. S.E. of Bayonne.

MAURA (ST.) E. lon. 21. lat. 38. 30. an island of the Mediterranean, sit. between the continent of Epirus and the island of Cephalonia; sub. to Venice.

MAURICE, or **MORITUS** island, E. lon. 56. S. lat. 20. sit. in the Indian ocean, in Asia, 400 m. E. of Madagascar; sub. to the Dutch formerly, but now to the French.

MAURIENNE, (**ST. JOHN**) E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 45. 18. capital of the ter. of Maurienne, or Morienne, in Savoy, sit. on the river Arc, 30 m. S.E. of Chamberry.

MAURITANIA, the ancient name of the coast of Barbary, in Africa, from the city of Tangier to that of

Algiers, the W. part of it in which Tangier stands, called Mauritania-Tingitana, and that further E. Mauritania-Cæsariensis.

MAWES (ST.) a port and borough town of Cornwall, sit. on the East-channel, on the E. side of Falmouth harbour; and sends two members to parliament.

MAY, a little island at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, in Scotland.

MAYENNE, W. lon. 45 min. lat. 48. 20. a city of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Maine, sit. on the river Mayenne, 32 m. N.W. of Mans.

MAYO, W. lon. 23. lat. 15. one of the Cape-Verd islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 400 m. W. of Cape-Verd, in Africa. Here Ships frequently take in salt, in their way to the W. Indies.

MAYO, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Connaught, having Slego on the N. and Roscommon on the S.

MAZAGAN, W. lon. 10. lat. 33. a port-town of Morocco, in Africa, sit. 100 m. N. of Morocco city.

MAZARA, the S.W. division of the Island of Sicily.

MAZARA, E. lon. 12. 30. lat. 37. 42. cap. of the pr. of Mazara, in Sicily, a port town, sit. on the S. W. coast, 42 m. S.W. of Palermo.

MEACO, E. lon. 135. lat. 35. 20. a city of the island of Nippon, or Japan, in Asia, sit. 300 m. W. of Jeddo.

MEADIA, E. lon. 22. lat. 45. a town of Hungary, in the Bannat of Temeswaer, sit. on the N. side of the Danube, 15 m. E. of Belgrade.

MEATH EAST, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by the counties of Cavan and Louth on the N. by the Irish channel on the E. by Kildare and Dublin on the S. and by W. Meath and Langford on the W. gives title of Earl to the family of Brabazon.

MEATH WEST, bounded by Longford on the N. by E. Meath on the E. by King's co. on the S. by
Y Roscommon

Roscommon on the W. gives title of Earl to the family of Nugent.

MEAUX, E. lon. 3. lat. 49. a city of France, in Champaign, sit. on the river Marne, 24 m. N. E. of Paris.

MECCA, E. lon. 41. lat. 21. the capital of the ter. of Mecca, and of all Arabia-Felix, in Asia, and the place of Mahomet's nativity, sit. 30 m. E. of Sidin, the port-town to it, on the Red-sea, 200 m. S. E. of Medina. It is a large, well-built city, in the middle whereof stands the kaaba, or house of God, which the Arabs believe was built by Abraham, and to which Mahomet obliged all his disciples to go in pilgrimage, once in their lives. This temple is but 15 feet long, and 12 broad, and 30 feet high; and there is a large court about it, encompassed with a piazza, in which the pilgrims perform their devotions, seldom entering the kaaba, which is too small to admit many.

MECHLIN, or **MALINES**. a pr. of the Austrian Netherlands, surrounded by that of Brabant, being about 10 m. long, and 5 broad, and called the Lordship of Mechlin.

MECHLIN, or **MALINES CITY**, E. lon. 4. 22. lat. 51. 10. capital of the Lordship of Mechlin, sit. on the rivers Dyle and Demer, which unite before they reach this city, which stands 12 m. N. E. of Brussels, 11 m. N. W. of Louvain, and 13 m. S. E. of Antwerp. It is a large, well-built city, consisting of several islands, made by the branches of the Dyle, or artificial canals, over which they have built a great many bridges. It is a fortified town, but of no great strength; the see of an archb. who is Primate of the Netherlands; and the concurrence of this little state is necessary to the making laws and raising money, tho' sub. to the house of Austria. The principal manufacture at present, is that of lace, the finest in Europe. They are remarkable also in the Low-Countries for their old strong-beer, with which they serve the other provinces.

MECHOACAN, a pr. of Mexico,

in America, bounded by Panuco on the N. by Mexico Proper on the E. by the Pacific ocean on the S. and by Guadalajara, or New Galicia, on the W. In this pr. are mines of silver and copper, and it produces the cacao, or chocolate-nut; and being well watered with springs and rivers, affords both corn and pasture, being one of the pleasantest and most fruitful provinces of Mexico.

MECKLENBURG DUCHY, a pr. of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, is bounded by the Baltic-sea on the N. by Pomerania on the E. by Brandenburg on the S. and by the Duchies of Holstein, Lunenburg, and Lawenburgh, on the W. being about 100 m. long, and 60 broad. It is a fruitful country, well watered with lakes and rivers, and extremely well sit. on the Baltic for a foreign trade, some of the principal Hans-towns lying in this pr. viz. Rostock, Wismar, Swerin, &c. The Duchy is sub. to the D. of Mecklenburgh, who assuming an arbitrary power of taxing his subjects, they appealed to the Aulic-Council, which determined, that according to the constitution of that country, the nobility and gentry could not be taxed above a certain sum; and decreed that the D. should restore what he had unjustly taken away from them; for refusing which, he was expelled his dominions, and the administration of the gov. given to his brother by a decree of the Aulic-Council for a time. He was restored about ten years after, and on his death his son, Prince Frederic, the reigning Prince, succeeded him.

MECON, a great river, which rises in the N. of further India, in Asia, runs S. thro' the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, falling into the Indian ocean, in 10 degrees N. lat. opposite to the island of Pulo Condor.

MEDELIN, W. lon. 6. lat. 38. 45. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Guadiana, 20 m. E. of Merida.

MEDELPADIA, a small pr. of Swedeland, bounded by Jempterland

on the N. by the Bothnic-gulph on the E. and Helſingia on the S. and W.

MEDENBLICK, E. lon. 5. lat. 52. 50. a port-town of the Netherlands, ſit. on the Zuyder-ſea, in the pr. of Holland, 10 m. N. of Hoorn.

MEDIA, the N. E. part of the modern Perſia, in which the pr. of Aderbeitzan, and ſome of Gilan and Eyrac Agem, were comprehended; the capital city whereof was Ecba-tana, the preſent Tauris.

MEDINA TALMABI, E. lon. 40. lat. 24. 30. a city of Arabia Deſerta, ſit. 200 m. N. W. of Mecca, called the city of the Prophet. For here Mahomet was received and protected by the inhabitants, when he was driven from Mecca, and here he was firſt inveſted with regal power, and here is a magnificent moſque or temple, in which is Mahomet's tomb, ſurrounded by a ſilver grate or palifade; but the ſtory of his coffin being hung up to the roof by a loadſtone is a vulgar error. On Mahomet's flight from Mecca to this city, the Mahometan era commences, viz. 16 July, A.D. 622.

MEDINA CELI, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 41. 20. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Old Caſtile, and ter. of Siguenca, ſit. 23 m. N. E. of Siguenca.

MEDINA SIDONIA, W. lon. 6. 10. lat. 36. 25. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Andaluſia, 20 m. E. of Cadiz.

MEDINA DEL RIO SECCO, W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 42. 6. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, ſit. 52 m. S. E. of Leon.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, W. lon. 5. 15. lat. 41. 10. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, 50 m. N. E. of Salamanca.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, extends from the ſtraits of Gibraltar to the coaſts of Syria and Paleſtine, being upwards of 2000 m. in length, but of a very unequal breadth. The W. part of it ſeparating Europe from Africa, and the Levant, or Eaſt part of it dividing Aſia from Africa, Spain, France, Italy, Turkey in Europe, and Natolia, or the Leſſer

Aſia, bounding it on the N. and the Empire of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, and Egypt, bounding it on the S. The ſtrait of Gibraltar, between Europe and Aſia, being about 16 miles over, a ſtrong current ſits through it, out of the Atlantic ocean into the Mediterranean conſtantly, which requires a good gale of wind to ſtem it; but whither theſe waters run, or whether there be any ſubterraneous paſſage to carry them off, is uncertain; ſome imagine they evaporate, or are attracted by the ſun, which is the reaſon they never riſe higher at one time than another; for they don't obſerve a tide, but in ſome few places of the Mediterranean, viz. at Tunis, Meſſina, Venice, and Negropont; and they are the moſt irregular in the world at Negropont, flowing at ſome times of the moon, 6 or 7 times in 24 hours.

MEDNICK, E. lon. 22. 15. lat. 56. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Samogitia, ſit. 40 m. E. of Memel.

MEDWAY RIVER, riſes in Aſh-down foreſt, in Suſſex, and taking its courſe generally N. E. paſſes by Penſhurſt, Tunbridge, Maidſtone, and Rochefter, in Kent, beyond which, it is divided into two branches by the iſle of Sheppy, the one called the E. Swale, and the other the W. Swale. The W. Swale, the chief entrance into this river, is defended by the fort of Sheerneſs. The E. Swale leads to Milton and Feversham, where there are the fineſt oyster-fiſheries in the world; but what this river is moſt conſiderable for, is its being the ſtation for the royal navy, moſt of the firſt and ſecond rate men of war being built and laid up at the town of Chatham.

MEER, a market-town in Wiltſhire, 6 m. S. of Maiden-Bradley.

MEGEN, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 51. 55. a town of Dutch Brabant, ſit. on the river Maes, 10 m. S. W. of Nimeguen.

MEGIERS, E. lon. 24. 45. lat. 47. 5. a town of Tranſilvania, ſit.

30 m. N. of Hermanstat; sub. to the house of Austria.

MEHAIGN, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in the W. of the pr. of Namur, runs E. thro' that country and falls into the Maes, a little W. of Huy.

MEISSEN, or **MISNIA MARQUISATÉ**, in Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, is bounded by the D. of Saxony on the N. by Lusatia on the E. by Bohemia on the S. and by Thuringia on the W. being about 100 m. long, and 80 broad, and subject to the K. of Poland, as Elector of Saxony. It is a fruitful country, producing corn and wine, well supplied with wood and water; and in their hills are rich mines: the people said to be the most hospitable in Germany. The capital city Dresden, at present.

MEISSEN CITY, E. lon. 13. 35. lat. 51. 15. once the capital of Misnia, is sit. on the river Elbe, 10 m. N. of Dresden; in which the Elector has a palace, and it is the see of a bish.

MELAZZO, E. lon. 28. lat. 37. 20. a town of Turkey, in the Lesser Asia, sit. on the bay of the Archipelago, 55 m. S. of Smyrna.

MELX, E. lon. 15. 12. lat. 48. 20. a town of Germany, in the Lower Austria, sit. on the Danube, 47 m. W. of Vienna.

MELCOMBE REGIS, a borough-town of Dorsetshire, sit. on a bay of the E. channel, 8 m. S. of Dorchester, on the river Wey, opposite to Weymouth, and jointly with that borough sends four members to parliament.

MELDERT, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 50. 55. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 8 m. S. of Louvain.

MELDORP, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 54. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, sit. near the German ocean, 20 m. N. of Gluckstat; sub. to Denmark.

MELIAPOUR, a city on the coast of Coromandel, in India. See **ST. THOMAS**.

MELIDA, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 42.

30. an island in the gulph of Venice, sit. on the coast of Dalmatia, a little S. of Ragusa, to which repub. it is subject.

MELINDA, E. lon. 40. S. lat. 3. a port-town of Zanguebar, in Africa, sit. on the Indian ocean, 70 m. N. of Mombaze. It is the capital of the pr. of Melinda, and of all the Portuguese settlements on that coast. It is a large populous city, in which the Portuguese have 17 churches, and 9 convents, and warehouses stored with European goods, which they exchange with the natives for gold, elephants-teeth, slaves, ostrich-feathers, wax, Guinea-grain, civet, amber-grease, aloes, fenna, and other drugs. The country also produces plenty of rice, sugar, cocoes, plantains, and other tropical fruits. Here is a good harbour, defended by a citadel, and 'tis said, the city, and the little island on which it stands, contains 200,000 inhabitants, great part whereof are Christians, the rest Negroes, who have a king, as well as a religion, of their own, but all in some subjection to the Portuguese.

MELLE, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 52. 25. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and bish. of Osnabrug, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Osnabrug city; sub. to the Elector of Cologne, the present bish.

MELLER, a lake of Sweden, surrounded by the provinces of Upland, Sudermania, and Westmania, and has a communication with the Baltic sea, being 80 m. long, and 30 broad; on the N. side whereof stands the capital city of Stockholm.

MELLILA, W. lon. 3. lat. 35. 50. a port-town of the coast of Barbary, in the pr. of Fez, sit. 120 m. S. W. of Oran; sub. to Spain.

MELNICK, E. lon. 14. 5. lat. 50. 20. sit. at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Muldaw, in the K. of Bohemia, 20 m. N. of Prague; sub. to the house of Austria.

MELREY, or **MELROS**, W. lon. 2. 33. lat. 55. 32. a town of Scotland, in the county of Mers, and confines of Tweedale, sit. on the S. side

side of the river Tweed, 27 m. S. E. of Edinburgh.

MELTON-MAWBRAY, a market-town of Leicestershire, sit. 104 m. N. of London.

MELUN, E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 48. 30. a town of France in the isle of France, sit. on the river Seyne, 25 m. S. E. of Paris.

MEMBRILLO, W. lon. 7. lat. 39. 12. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. 14 m. S. of Alcantara.

MEMEL, E. lon. 21. 30. lat. 56. a port-town of Poland, in the pr. of Ducal Prussia, sit. on the Baltic sea, 70 m. N. of Koningsburg.

MEMMINGEN, E. lon. 10. 5. lat. 48. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Soabia, sit. on the river Iler, 25 m. S. of Ulm.

MEMPHIS, once the capital of Egypt, in Africa, stood on the W. side of the river Nile, almost opposite to Grand Cairo.

MENAN, a great river of the further India, in Asia, which rising N. of the K. of Siam, runs thro' that K. from N. to S. passes by the city of Siam, and falls into a bay of the Indian ocean, below Bancoek.

MENCOU, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 49. 5. a town of France, in the pr. of Champagne, sit. 16 m. N. E. of Chalons.

MENDELISHAM, a market-town of Suffolk, sit. 16 m. E. of Bury.

MENDIP HILLS, in the co. of Somerset, near the city of Wells, in which are lead mines.

MENGRELIA, a pr. of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the N. E. part of the Euxine sea, between Georgia and Circassia, where the Turks purchase boys and virgins to fill their seraglios.

MENIN, E. lon. 3. 8. lat. 50. 50. a little fortified town, sit. on the river Lys, in the pr. of Flanders, and taken and retaken several times in the late wars, but last in the year 1744, by the French, after four days open trenches. It stands 8 m. N. of Lille; restored to Austria at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

MENTZ ELECTORATE, in the

cir. of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, is bounded by Wetteravia and Hesse on the N. by Franconia and the pal. of the Rhine on the S. and by the Electorate of Triers on the W. sub. to the Elector of Mentz, being 50 m. long, and 20 broad; but there are several other territories in Germany, which belong to this Electorate.

MENTZ CITY, E. lon. 8. lat. 50. the capital city of the Electorate of Mentz, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Maine, 20 m. W. of Francfort, and 25 m. N. of Worms. It is a large populous city, the public buildings magnificent, but the private houses mean, and the fortifications of no great strength.

MEOTIS-PALUS, is a sea of Turkey, which divides Europe from Asia, extending from Crim Tartary to the mouth of the river Don, or Tanais, being about 200 m. long, and 100 broad, to which there is no other passage than thro' the straits of Kassa, from the Black-sea; of both which seas the Turks have the sole navigation, since the demolition of the fortifications of Afoph, at the mouth of the river Don.

MEPPEN, E. lon. 7. lat. 52. 55. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and bish. of Munster, sit. 50 m. N. of Munster city.

MEQUENENCA, 5 min. W. lon. lat. 41. 20. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Arragon, sit. near the confluence of the rivers Ebro and Segra, 50 m. S. E. of Saragossa.

MEQUINEZ, W. lon. 6. lat. 34. a city of Fex, in the empire of Morocco, sit. 60 m. S. W. of the city of Fez, sometimes the residence of the Emperor.

MERAN, or MORAN, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 46. 40. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and co. of Tyrol, sit. on the river Adige, 35 m. N. of Trent.

MERE, a market-town of Wiltshire, 20 m. W. of Salisbury.

MEREC, E. lon. 24. lat. 54. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Lithuania, sit. at the confluence of the rivers

rivers Berezhina and Merec, 30 m. N. of Grodno.

MERGENTHEIM. See MARGENTHEIM.

MERIDA, W. lon. 6. 32. lat. 38. 55. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Guadiana, 47 m. S. E. of Alcantara.

MERIDA, W. lon. 90. 32. lat. 21. 35. a city of Mexico, in North America, in the pr. of Yucatan, sit. 40 m. S. of the ocean, and 130 m. N. E. of Campeachy city.

MERIDA, a city in Terra-Firma, W. lon. 71. lat. 6.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a co. of N. Wales, bounded by Carnarvon and Denbighshire on the N. by Montgomeryshire on the S. E. and by the Irish-sea on the W.

MERK, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in the pr. of Brabant, and running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W. and falls into the sea, opposite to the island of Overflackee, in Holland.

MERNS, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Mar on the N. by the German ocean on the E. by Angus on the S. and by Gowry on the W.

MERO, E. lon. 94. lat. 17. a town of the Further India, in Asia, sit. in the K. of Pegu, 180 m. W. of Pegu city.

MERS, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Lothian on the N. by the German ocean on the E. by Northumberland and Tiviotdale on the S. and by Tweeddale on the W.

MERSBURG, E. lon. 12. 14. lat. 51. 25. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Misnia, sit. on the river Sala, 16 m. N. W. of Leipzig; sub. to a Prince of the house of Saxony.

MERSBURG, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 47. 45. a city of Germany in the cir. of Suabia, and bish. of Constance, sit. on the N. side of the lake of Constance. 8 m. N. E. of that city; the ordinary residence of the bish. of Constance.

MERTOLA, W. lon. 8. 15. lat. 37-35. a town of Portugal, in the

pr. of Alentejo, sit. on the E. side of the river Guadiana, 55 m. S. of Eborá, or Evora.

MERUE, the N. branch of the river Maes, near its mouth, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland, is situated.

MERVILLE, E. lon. 2. 36. lat. 50. 40. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, near the confines of Artois, sit. on the river Lys, 24 m. S. W. of Menin.

MESCHED, or THUS, E. lon. 57. 30. lat. 36. a city of Persia, in Asia, in the pr. of Chorassan, sit. 120 m. S. E. of the Caspian sea, and 600 m. S. W. of Bochara; lately the residence of Kouli-Khan and the court of Persia.

MESSEN, E. lon. 46. lat. 66. cap. of the pr. of Mesen, in Russia, a port-town, sit. on the E. coast of the White sea, 150 m. N. E. of Archangel.

MESOPOTAMIA, the ancient name of the pr. of Diarbeck, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, called in scripture Padan-Aram.

MESSASIPPI, or MESCHASIPPI, a country of N. America, bounded by Canada on the N. the British plantations on the E. the gulph of Mexico on the S. and the pr. of New-Mexico on the W.

MESSASIPPI RIVER, which gives the name to the country, rises in Canada, and runs to the Southward, till it falls into the gulph of Mexico. It is a large navigable river, said to run above 2000 m. to which, as well as the adjacent country, the French lay claim, and have possessed themselves of part of the country, ever since the year 1712, giving the river the name of St. Louis, and the country the name of Louisiana, and have made great efforts towards planting it, as it is a most fruitful and desirable country, of vast extent; tho' the E. part of it, in reality, belongs to Great-Britain, and the W. to the Spaniards, who have planted part of these coun-

tries long since, and are every day extending their settlements into it. The French raised the expectations of their people so high, in relation to the immense riches that were to be acquired by planting it, in the year 1719, that every one was ready to throw his money into the stocks; which the company sold at upwards of 2000 per cent. but the government seized most of the money, and the adventurers were ruined; which put a stop to the planting this country, at that time, but it has been encouraged since; and if the English don't oppose their encroachments, before they are grown too powerful on that side, they are like to be very troublesome neighbours to the British plantations.

MESSINA, E. lon. 15. 40. lat. 38. 30. a city and port town of Sicily, in the pr. of Valdemona, sit. on the strait, or fano of Messina, 13 m. W. of Reggio, in Calabria, and 13 S. of Cape Faro, the N. E. point, or promontory of Sicily. It has a secure and commodious harbour, the city lying between the harbour and the mountains. It is defended by a strong castle, and other forts, but the town itself is not strong; however it is large and populous, and the greatest town of trade in the island. The merchandize brought from thence, being chiefly silk, oil, and fruit; and it furnishes Italy with corn, of which they have great plenty, as well as excellent wine.

MESTRE, E. lon. 12. 50. lat. 45. 35. a town of Italy, in the Dogado of Venice, sit. 16 m. N. E. of Padua.

METELIN. See **LESBOS**.

METHWOLD, a market town of Norfolk, sit. 6 m. N. W. of Brandon.

METLING, E. lon. 16. lat. 46. 5. a city of the D. of Carniola, in the cir. of Austria, sit. on the river Culph, 55 m. S. E. of Laubach, being the capital of Windischmark.

METZ, E. lon. 6. lat. 49. 16. a city of Germany, in the D. of Lor-

rain, capital of the B. of Metz, sit. 30 m. N. of Nancy; sub. to France.

MEVAT, a pr. of India, in Asia, North of Bengal, having the river Ganges on the W.

MEULUN, E. lon. 2. lat. 49. a town of France. sit. on the river Seine, 15 m. N. W. of Paris.

MEURS, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 51. 22. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Cleve, sit. on the river Rhine, 15 m. N. of Dusseldorp; sub. to Prussia.

MEUSE RIVER. See **MAESE**.

MEXICO, which 280 years ago was a potent and extensive empire in America, is now a province of Spain, and has obtained the name of **NEW SPAIN**.

It is divided into **OLD** and **NEW-MEXICO**.

OLD MEXICO is situate between 83 and 116 degrees of W. lon. and between 8 and 28 degrees of N. lat. bounded by New-Mexico, or Granada on the N. by the gulph of Mexico on the N. E. by Terra-Firma on the S. E. and by the Pacific ocean on the S. W. being upwards of 2000 m. long, and from 60 to 600 broad.

It is generally a mountainous country, high hills running through it from the S. E. to the N. W. The highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific ocean, many of them Vulcano's. The eastern shore is a flat level country, abounding in bogs and morasses, and overflowed in the rainy season, but so covered with thickets of bamboucane, mangroves, and bushes, that the logwood cutters are forced to make their way through it with their hatchets. The hills between the mountains and the flat country are best inhabited, and there the air is most temperate. Within the tropic of Cancer they have their annual periodical rains, and when the sun is vertical, is their coolest season, the sun being obscured by clouds, and the flat country under water; their fair weather is when the sun is

in

In the southern signs, at the greatest distance from them.

The time of planting Indian-corn and rice, is in May and June, when the rains begin, and they reap in October or November, when the fair season commences: The springs and rivers are very low in March and April, and the beginning of May; the country then affords neither grass or herbage, unless it is watered, but the trees are always green, and their fruit-trees blossom, and bear almost all the year round.

Their fruit-trees are the Cabbage-tree, the cacao, or chocolate-nut, venella's, plantains, pine-apples, coconoes, sapadilloes, avagato pears, mammee trees, guava's, prickly pears, oranges and lemons, &c. with a great variety of gums and drugs. Their forest-trees are cedar, logwood, manchineal, bamboe, mangroves, mahoe, white-wood, &c.

There were neither horses, neat-cattle, camels, elephants, sheep, hogs, goats, asses, or dogs, except some little dumb dogs, until the Europeans imported them; but they had lions, tigers, bears, elks-deer, moose, pecaree, warree, beavers, opossums, armadillos, guanoes, and flying squirrels, racoons, crocodiles, manatee-monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and a variety of snakes, scorpions, and insects, among which the cochineal is the most valuable.

The present inhabitants of Mexico are 1. native Indians, 2. Spaniards, 3. Crioli, the descendants of Spaniards, 4. Mestees, 5. Negroes, and 6. Mulattoes.

Mexico is governed by a Spanish viceroy, who acts as despotically as any Prince in Europe. It is divided into three audiences, where their supreme courts of judicature are held, viz. 1. The audience of Guadalajara, or New Galicia, the most northern division. 2. The audience of Mexico Proper, which is the middle division; and, 3. The audience of Guatemala, the most southern

division: and each of these audiences is again subdivided into several provinces, which will be found under their respective heads. Their forces by sea or land are not formidable, and they have but few fortified towns; their best sea-ports have been taken and plundered by an inconsiderable number of Buccaneers, and their territories are too extensive to be defended in every part.

The revenues of the crown are vastly great, arising from the king's fifth of gold and silver, from the excise and other duties, and customs, and from the rents and services, by which all the lands are held of the crown.

The ancient Mexicans worshipped one supreme God, the planets, and departed heroes, and, according to the Spaniards, sacrificed men.

The present inhabitants are obliged to profess popery on pain of the inquisition, and the Spanish clergy are very numerous, as well as monks and nuns; but the chief dignities in church and state are conferred on native Spaniards, and not given to the Crioli, descended from them. These are hardly used by the Spaniards, and very little trusted, and would scarce oppose any European power that should invade their country.

MEXICO CITY, W. lon. 103. lat. 20. the metropolis of New-Spain, at present, and anciently of the empire of Mexico, is situate in the middle of a spacious lake, and cannot be approached but by causeys of a great length; it is of a square figure, about six miles in circumference, and vastly populous, admired for its spacious streets and squares, the beauty of its buildings, the coolness of the situation in this hot climate, and its natural strength. It is an archbishopric, and contains 29 monasteries, 22 nunneries, and a great number of parochial churches; but the Spaniards and Crioli do not make a tenth part of the inhabitants, the other nine are either Negroes or Mulattoes that have ob-

tained

ained their freedom, or a mixed breed of Spaniards and Indians.

MEXICO NEW, including California, is situate between 100 and 140 degrees of W. lon. and between the tropic of Cancer and 48 degrees of N. lat. bounded by unknown lands on the N. by Florida on the E. by Old Mexico on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. a temperate fruitful country, and abounds in rich silver mines, of which the chief are those of St. Barbe; the capital city Santa Fe, W. lon. 110. lat. 36.

MEZIERES, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 49. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Maes, 70 m. N. W. of Sedan.

MICHEL (St.) or MIDSHIL, a mean borough, 15 m. W. of Truro, in Cornwall; sends two members to parliament.

MIDDLEBURG, E. lon. 3. 18. lat. 51. 17. a castle of Austrian Flanders, sit. 8 m. N. E. of Bruges.

MIDDLEBURG, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 51. 33. the capital city of the island of Walcherin, and of the pr. of Zeland, in the United Provinces, sit. 26 m. N. E. of Bruges. It is a large well-built city, and having a communication with the sea, by a navigable canal, has a great foreign trade.

MIDDLEHAM, or MIDHAM, a market town of the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 252 m. N. of London, and 10 m. S. of Richmond.

MIDDLESEX, a co. of England, in which London, the metropolis, stands, is bounded by Hertfordshire on the N. by the river Lea, which divides it from Essex, on the E. by the river Thames, which separates it from Surry on the N. and by the brook Coln, which divides it from Bucks, on the W. being 24 m. long, and 14 broad, one of the least counties, but the richest, and pays more taxes than any ten counties of England, if we comprehend London.

MIDDLEWICH, a market town of Cheshire, sit. 9 m. N. of Nantwich,

MIDHURST, a borough town of Suffex, sit. 53 m. S. W. of London, and 11 m. N. of Chichester; sends two members to parliament.

MIDDLETON, a borough in the co. of Cork in Ireland; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the family of Broderick.

MILAN DUCHY, in Italy, bounded by Switzerland on the N. by the ter. of Venice and the Duchies of Mantua and Parma on the E. by the Appenine mountains, which separate it from Genoa, on the S. and by Piedmont on the W. being about 80 m. in length, and 60 in breadth, well watered with lakes and rivers, a temperate air, and the whole country one fruitful plain, almost, abounding with corn, wine, and delicious fruits, intermixed with great numbers of fine towns and villages, and sub. to the house of Austria.

MILAN CITY, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 45. 25. the capital of the Milanese, in Italy, sit. on the rivers Olana and Lombro, 250 m. N. W. of Rome, and 100 m. N. E. of Turin. The city is of a round form, 10 m. in circumference, containing 300,000 inhabitants; it is surrounded by a wall, and other modern fortifications, which would require an army to defend them; but the citadel is one of the strongest fortresses in Italy, and the town contains a great many spacious streets and squares, elegantly built. Their manufactures are chiefly silk, brocade, and other rich stuffs; their works of steel and crystal much admired, and their artificers such excellent artists, that they seem to have monopolized the trade of that part of Italy, and are accordingly esteemed a rich and thriving people. The Milanese is sub. to the house of Austria, who have a Vicar-General, or Viceroy, in this city; and the revenues of this Duchy are computed to amount to 300,000 l. per annum. The civil government is lodged in a senate, but subject to the control of the Viceroy; and the several cities and districts

districts of Milan are governed by their own magistrates, sub. to the like control. Milan is the see of an archbishop. Some territories of the Milanese were ceded by the Empress to the K. of Sardinia for his services in the late wars. See Moll's maps.

MILLAZZO, or **MELAZZO**, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 38. 36. a port town of Sicily, in the pr. of Val Demona, sit. on a promontory of the Mediterranean sea, 30 m. N. W. of Messina.

MILBORN PORT, a borough town of Somersetshire, sit. 114 m. from London, on the road to Exeter; sends two members to parliament.

MILDENHALL, a market town of Suffolk, sit. near Barton-mills, 70 miles from London, and in the road to Lynn.

MILFORD-HAVEN, the most secure and commodious harbour in Great-Britain, sit. on a bay of the Irish-sea, in the S. W. part of Pembroke-shire, in Wales, at the north entrance of Bristol-channel; for the fortification whereof 10,000 l. was voted by parliament in 1757.

MILLAND, or **MILHAND**, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 44. 5. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Rovergne, sit. on the river Tarn, 60 m. N. W. of Montpelier.

MILLO, or **MELO**, E. lon. 25. lat. 36. 30. one of the islands of the Archipelago, sit. 60 m. N. of Candia.

MILTENBERG, E. lon. 9. lat. 49. 46. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the S. side of the river Maine, 18 m. S. of Aschaffenberg.

MILTON, a market town of Dorsetshire, sit. 12 m. N. E. of Dorchester.

MILTON, a market town of Kent, sit. on the eastern branch of the Medway, opposite to the isle of Sheppy, a little E. of Settingbourn.

MINCIO, or **MENZO**, a river of Italy, rising in the lake de la Garda, runs S. through the D. of Mantua, discharging itself into the Po at Borgo-forte.

MINDANAO, the largest of the Philippine islands, in the Pacific-ocean, except Luconia, is sit. between 117 and 124 degrees of E. lon. and between 5 and 10 degrees of N. lat. having the rest of the Philippine islands on the N. and Celebes, or Macasser, and the Molucca islands on the S. This island is not sub. to the Spaniards, as the rest of the Philippines are, but most of the people are Mahometans, and sub. to a Mahometan Prince, called the Sultan of Mindanao. Those who inhabit the middle of the country are Pagans, and under another government, being called Hilanons. And there is a third nation on the N. W. part of the island, called Sologues. There are good harbours in the island, and the natives build ships, and trade to Borneo and Manilla with the Dutch, exchanging their gold, rice, sago, bees-wax, and tobacco, for calicoes, muslin, and China silks. The sago is the pith of a tree, which the natives eat instead of bread; they have also plantains, cocones, and other tropical fruits: and Dampier assures us he saw nutmegs and cloves grow in the island; which would be worth the while of the English to inquire after.

MINDELHEIM, E. lon. 10. 32. lat. 48. a city of Germany, capital of the pr. of Mindelheim, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 33 m. S. E. of Ulm.

MINDELHEIM PRINCIP. is sit. in Suabia, between the bishopric of Augsburg and the abbacy of Kempten, being 18 m. long, and 15 broad, and was conferred on the D. of Marlborough by the Emperor, for delivering the Empire from their enemies the French and Bavarians, by the victory obtained over them at Hochstet, anno 1704.

MINDEN, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 52. 25. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, capital of the D. of Minden, sit. 40 m. W. of Hanover, which, with the ter. about it, is sub. to the K. of Prussia. It was taken by the French in 1757, who garrisoned

oned it, but the garrison were taken prisoners of war on the 14th of March 1758.

MINDORA, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, lies S. W. of the Island of Luconia, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, and is sub. to Spain.

MINEHEAD, a borough and port town of Somersetshire, sit. on Bristol channel, 24 miles W. of Bridgewater, sends two members to parliament.

MINGRELIA. See **MENGRELIA**.

MINHO, a great river of Spain, rises in the N. E. of the pr. of Galicia, and running S. W. through that pr. passes by Lugo, Ortense, and Tey; then dividing Galicia from Portugal, falls into the Atlantic-ocean at Caminha, to the northward of Viana.

MINIATO, E. lon. 11. 40. lat. 43. 50. a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. on the river Arno, 15 m. W. of Florence.

MINORCA, an island in the Mediterranean sea, sit. almost 100 m. S. of the coast of Catalonia in Spain, and about 20 m. E. of the island of Majorca, and is 30 m. long, and 12 broad, incumbered with barren hills, and only valuable for its secure and capacious harbour of Port Mahon. The only town of any consequence is that of Citadella, at the W. end of the island, and Port Mahon at the E. It was reduced by the English, during their war with Spain, anno 1708; and confirmed to them by the peace of Utrecht, anno 1713. In April 1756, the island was invaded by 13000 French under the Duke de Richelieu, who became masters of the whole by the surrender of St. Philip's castle, June 29 following. See **PORT-MAON**, or **MAHON**.

MINSKI, E. lon. 27. 30. lat. 54. 30. a city of Poland, in the D. of Lithuania, capital of the pal. of Minski, sit. 70 m. S. E. of Wilna.

MIRANDA DE DOURO, W. lon. 6. 45. lat. 41. 30. a city of Portu-

gal, in the pr. of Tralos Montes, sit. on the river Douro, near the confines of Leon, 20 m. S. of Braganza.

MIRANDA DE EBRO, W. lon. 3. 30. lat. 43. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Old-Castile, sit. on the river Ebro, 42 m. N. E. of Bourgos.

MIRANDOLA, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 45. a city of Italy, in the D. of Modena, sit. 16 m. N. of Modena city.

MIRECOUR, E. lon. 6. lat. 48. 28. a town of Lorrain, sit. 22 m. S. of Nancy, sub. to France.

MIREPOIX, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 43. 15. a city of Languedoc, in France, capital of the ter. of Mirepoix, sit. on the river Lers, 32 m. S. E. of Toulouse; the see of a bishop.

MISITHRA. See **LACEDEMON**.

MISNIA. See **MEISSEN**.

MITTAU, E. lon. 24. lat. 56. 40. the capital of the D. of Courland, in the K. of Poland, sub. to the D. of Courland.

MOCO, or **MOXA**, E. lon. 45. lat. 13. a great city and port town of Arabia Felix, in Asia, sit. near the straits of Babmandel, at the entrance of the Red-sea, 500 m. S. of Mecca. It is the capital of a kingdom, and tolerably well built. Hither merchants resort from all parts of the world, to purchase their coffee; it is of late planted in several other countries.

MODBURY, a market town of Devon, sit. 34 m. S. W. of Exeter.

MODENA DUCHY, sit. in Italy, being bounded by Mantua on the N. by Romania on the E. by Tuscany and Lucca on the S. and by Parma and the ter. of Genoa on the W. It is a pleasant fruitful country, abounding in silk, corn, wine, rich pastures, and delicious fruits; and sub. to the D. of Modena; but the contending armies frequently take possession of his towns, when they are superior in the field. His revenues are computed to amount to 100,000 l. per ann. James Duke of York,

York, afterwards K. of England, married the Princess Mary, sister of the Duke of Modena, anno 1673; to which match the misfortunes of that monarch are frequently ascribed. The Chevalier is her son.

MODENA CITY, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 44. 45. the capital of the D. of Modena, sit. 40 m. S. of Mantua, and 20 N. W. of Bologna, sit. in a pleasant fruitful country, but not well built, or very populous; but the P. resides in a most magnificent palace, and lives in as great state ('tis said) as any monarch in Europe.

MODICA, E. lon. 15. lat. 37. a town of Sicily, in the pr. of Noto, 25 m. S. of Syracuse.

MODON, E. lon. 21. 30. lat. 37. a city and port town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Morea, sit. 20 m. W. of Coron.

MOGULS, or **MONGULS**, hords or tribes of vagrant Tartars, on the N. of India, in Asia, from whom the Moguls of India are descended, as well as the Usbec Tartars.

MOGULSTAN. See **INDIA** and **INDOSTAN**.

MOHATS, E. lon. 20. lat. 46. 16. a town of the Lower Hungary, sit. on the river Danube, 17 m. N. W. of Essek; sub. to the house of Austria.

MOHAWK COUNTRY, one of the five nations of the Iroquois, in alliance with the English, is sit. in N. America, between the pr. of New-York and the lake Ontario, or Frontignac.

MOHILA, E. lon. 43. 30. S. lat. 12. one of the Comora islands in the Indian ocean, sit. between the continent of Africa and Madagascar, where ships (bound for Bombay and the coast of Malabar) touch for refreshments in their voyage to the E. Indies.

MOHILOW, or **MOGILOF**, a city of Poland, in the pr. of Lithuania, and pal. of Miciſlaw, sit. on the river Nieper, 50 m. S. of Orſa.

MOLA, E. lon. 17. 50. lat. 41. 5. a town of Italy, in the K. of

Naples, and ter. de Barri, sit. the gulph of Venice, 7 m. E. of the city of Barri.

MOLDAVIA, a pr. of European Turkey, bounded by the river Neist which divides it from Poland, on the N. E. by Bessarabia on the E. the Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria, on the S. and by Walachia and Transilvania on the W. being 240 m. long, and 150 broad; sit. a good air and fruitful soil, producing corn, wine, rich pastures, a good breed of horses, oxen and sheep, plenty of venison, game, fish and fowl, and European fruits; and is well watered with the rivers Danube, Pruth, Neister, &c. the capital city Jassi. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and have been tributary to the Turk ever since the year 1574. The Turk appoints them a Prince, who is a native of the country, but has no regard to any particular line or family; but very often chuses some worthless creature, whom he makes his tool, to squeeze and oppress the people. Besides the yearly tribute, which is very large, he obliges them to raise a great body of troops, at their own expence, whenever he takes the field.

MOLE, a river in Sorry, which obtained its name from running under ground.

MOLINA, W. lon. 2. 22. lat. 41. a city of Spain, in the pr. of New-Castile, sit. on the river Molina, 83 m. N. E. of Madrid.

MOLISE, E. lon. 15. 35. lat. 41. 40. a city of Italy, in the K. of Naples, capital of the ter. of Molise, sit. 50 m. N. E. of Naples city.

MOLLEN, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 54. a town of the D. of Lawenburg, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, in Germany, sit. 16 m. N. of Lawenburg city.

MOLUCCA ISLANDS, consist of Bachian, Machian, Motyr, Ternate, and Tydor; and are sit. in the Indian ocean, in Asia, in 125 degrees of E. lon. and between 50 min. S. and 2 degrees N. lat. The largest

of them scarce 30 m. in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, or cattle, except goats. They have, however, sago bread, oranges, lemons, and some other fruits: but what is peculiar to these islands, and in return for which they are furnished with the produce of every other country, is their cloves, which grow upon trees resembling bay-trees, the fruit growing in clusters, like bunches of grapes. The Portuguese and Spaniards were the first Europeans that found the way to these islands; the Portuguese by the E. and the Spaniards by the W. The English and Dutch afterwards traded with the Natives; but the Dutch, in the reign of K. James I. drove every other nation from thence, erected fortresses upon them, and eradicated the cloves there, planting them in the adjacent island of Amboyna, where they have made themselves too strong to be attacked by any power with success. But, if the Dutch could transplant the cloves to other islands, it is amazing that the English, or some other nation, do not imitate them, but suffer the Dutch to monopolize that invaluable spice.

MOLWITZ, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 50. 26. a town of Silesia, in the K. of Bohemia, and pr. of Grotzka, sit. 40 m. S. of Breslau, where the Prussians obtained a victory over the Austrians, March 30, 1741.

MOMBAZA, or MONBASA, E. lon. 40. lat. 4. a city and island on the E. coast of Africa, opposite to the country of Mombaza in Zanguebar, 70 m. S. of Melinda, sub. to Portugal.

MOMBABA, a sub-division of Zanguebar, a country sub. to the Portuguese, which furnishes them with slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply their plantations in Brazil, &c.

MONA, E. lon. 12. 30. lat. 55. 20. an island in the Baltic sea, sit. S. W. of the island of Zealand, from whence it is separated by a narrow channel, sub. to Denmark.

MONACO, E. lon. 7. 18. lat. 43. 53. a port-town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. 10 m. E. of Nice, sub. to the Prince of Monaco, who is a sub. to France.

MONAGHAN, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Ulster, bounded by Tyrone on the N. Armagh on the E. by Cavan and Louth on the S. and by the co. of Fermanagh on the W.

MONAGHAN, a borough in the co. of Monaghan, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

MONERISON, or MONTERISON, E. lon. 4. lat. 45. 38. a town of France, in the pr. of Lionois, and ter. of Forez, sit. 37 m. S. W. of Lyons.

MONCALIER, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Po, 5 m. S. of Turin, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

MONCON, under the meridian of London, lat. 41. 44. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Arragon, sit. on the river Cinca, 50 m. N. E. of Saragossa.

MONCONTOUR, W. lon. 2. 36. lat. 48. 22. a town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. 30 m. S. W. of St. Malo.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which runs from E. to W. thro' the pr. of Beira; and having passed by the city of Coimbra, falls into the Atlantic ocean, 30 m. below that city.

MONDONNEDO, W. lon. 8. lat. 43. 30. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia, sit. 70 m. N. E. of Compostella.

MONDIDIER, E. lon. 2. 38. lat. 49. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, 18 m. S. of Amiens.

MONDOVI, E. lon. 7. 55. lat. 44. 35. a city of Italy, in the ter. of Piedmont, sit. 33 m. S. E. of Turin, 25 m. N. E. of Coni, and 35 m. N. W. of Oneglia.

MONEMUGI, a country in the S. of Africa, sit. between Angola and Zanguebar, of which we have little knowledge.

MONFORTE, W. lon. 8. lat. 39.

a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. 13 m. S. of Portalegre.

MONFORTE, W. lon. 7. 38. lat. 39. 20. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Beira, sit. 33 m. N. E. of Portalegre.

MONGATS. See **MUNGATS**.

MONGUL, or **MOGUL**, a part of Tartary, lies N. of India and Persia. Tamerlaine, one of the Mogul Pr. conquered India and Persia, and from him the present Great Mogul, or Emperor of India, is descended. Samercand, in Usbec Tartary, was the ancient seat of their empire.

MONIKEDAM, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 52. 30. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Holland, sit. on the Zuyder-sea, 8 m. N. E. of Amsterdam.

MONJUICH, or **MONTJOY**, a castle which stands a mile W. of Barcelona, in the pr. of Catalonia, in Spain, taken by the English, anno 1705.

MONLUSON, or **MOULUCON**, E. lon. 2. 32. lat. 46. 22. a town of France, in the pr. of Lyons, and D. of Bourbon, sit. 45 m. S. of Bourges.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by Herefordshire on the N. E. by the river Severn, which separates it from Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, on the S. E. and by Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the W.

MONMOUTH, capital of Monmouthshire, sit. on the river Wye, 129 m. W. of London, and 25 m. W. of Gloucester; sends one member to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Mordaunt; also Earls of Peterborough, as it formerly did that of Duke to a natural son of K. Charles II. Here Hen. V. King of England was born.

MONOMOTOPA, a country of Africa, bounded by Monemugi on the N. and by Cafraria, or the country of the Hottentots, on the E. S. and W. an inland country, little known.

MONOPOLI, E. lon. 18. lat. 41. 5. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and ter. of Barri, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 17 m. E. of Barri.

Mons, E. lon. 3. 33. lat. 50. 34. a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the pr. of Hainaut, sit. 26 m. S. W. of Brussels, and 22 m. S. E. of Tournay. It stands on a hill, near the confluence of the rivers Haine and Trouille; and the country about it may be so overflowed, as to render the approach of an enemy very difficult; and the fortifications are very fine; however, it has been frequently taken and retaken, particularly by the English and their confederates, after the victory of Malplaquet, anno 1709; and it was confirmed to the house of Austria at the peace of Utrecht, anno 1713, and made part of the Dutch barrier. This city was taken by the French in the late war, but restored by the peace of Aix la Chapelle, 1748, after the fortifications were demolished.

MONSARAZ, W. lon. 8. lat. 38. 30. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. 25 m. S. W. of Elvas.

MONSTIERS, or **MOUSTIERS**, E. lon. 6. 36. lat. 45. 30. a city of Savoy, sit. on the river Isere, 30 m. S. E. of Chambery. The see of an archb. sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

MONT ALTO, E. lon. 15. lat. 43. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and mar. of Ancona, sit. 23 m. S. of Loretto.

MONT ALTO, E. lon. 12. 28. lat. 43. 15. a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. 18 m. S. of Sienna.

MONT ST. ANDRE, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 43. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 2 m. N. of Ramilies, and 11 m. of Namur.

MONTARGIS, E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 48. a city of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Gatenois, sit. on the river Loins, 50 m. S. of Paris.

MONTAUBON, E. lon. 1. 5. lat. 44. a city of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Quercy, sit. on the river Agout, 18 m. N. of Toulouse.

MONT-

MONTBELIARD, E. lon. 6. 43. lat. 47. 35. a city of France in the pr. of Franche-comte, sit. on the river Doux, 35 m. N. E. of Besançon.

MONTBLANK, E. lon. 1. 5. lat. 41. 10. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. 15 m. N. of Tarragona.

MONT FIASCONE, E. lon. 12. 30. lat. 42. 20. a city of Italy, in the ter. of the Pope, and pr. of St. Peter's patrimony, sit. on the E. side of the lake Bolsenna, 35 m. N. of Rome.

MONTPELOSO, E. lon. 17. lat. 40. 50. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and ter. of the Basilicate, sit. 36 m. S.W. of Barri.

MONT PULSIANO, E. lon. 13. lat. 43. a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, and pr. of Sienna, sit. 22 m. S. E. of Sienna.

MONTREAU FAUT YONNE, E. lon. 3. lat. 48. 23. a town of the K. of France, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Sienna and Yonne, 40 m. S. E. of Paris.

MONT SANCTO, or **MOUNT ATHOS**, E. lon. 25. lat. 40. 12. sit. in European Turkey, in the pr. of Macedon, on the gulph of Contessa, 70 m. S. of Salonichi or Thessalonica, called Monte Sancto, or the Holy Mount, from the 22 monasteries situate thereon, in which are 4000 monks or friars, who never suffer a woman to come within sight of their convents.

MONT VERDE, E. lon. 16. 12. lat. 41. 5. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, in the further Principate, sit. 60 m. E. of Naples city.

MONTFALCONE, E. lon. 13. 50. lat. 46. 15. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, and pr. of Friuli, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Aquileia.

MONTFERRAT DUCHY, in Italy, is bounded by the lordship of Verceil on the N. by the Alexandrin on the E. by the ter. of Genoa on the S. and by the co. of Asti on the W. the chief town Casal. It is a pleasant fruitful country, abounding in silk, corn, wine, and oil. This

Duchy was formerly divided between the Duke of Savoy and the Duke of Mantua; but, upon the death of the Duke of Mantua without issue, anno 1708, the house of Austria ceded the Duke of Mantua's part to the then Duke of Savoy, and it is now sub. to the K. of Sardinia his son.

MONTFORT, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 47. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the confines of Tirol, 18 m. S. of Lindau and the lake of Constance, capital of the co. of Montfort, sub. to the Earl of Montfort.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a co. of Wales, bounded by Merionethshire and Denbigh on the N. by Shropshire on the E. by Radnor and Cardigan on the S. and by another part of Merionethshire on the W.

MONTGOMERY, the capital of the co. sit. on the river Severn, 20 m. S. W. of Shrewsbury, and 161 m. N. W. of London; gives title of Earl to the family of Herbert, also Earls of Pembroke, and sends one member to parliament.

MONTMARIANO, E. lon. 15. 35. lat. 41. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and further Principate, sit. 35 m. E. of Naples. The see of a bishop.

MONTMEDY, E. lon. 5. 10. lat. 49. 37. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. 20 m. W. of Luxemburg, sub. to France.

MONTMELIAN, E. lon. 6. lat. 45. 50. a fortress in the D. of Savoy, sit. on the frontiers of Dauphiné, 10 m. S. of Chamberry.

MONTPELIER, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 43. 37. a city of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, and co. of Nîmes, sit. on the little river Lez, 50 m. N. E. of Narbonne, and 45 S.W. of Avignon, near the bay of Maguelon and the Mediterranean sea, and 350 m. S. of Paris; a little city, in which it is computed there are between 2 and 3000 inhabitants, among whom are a great number of physicians, and 200 apothecaries, who get a good livelihood by their numerous compositions, viz. Hungary-water, oil

of Spike, Capillary syrups, effences, perfumes, &c. which they distribute all over Europe. The delightfulness of the situation, and serenity of the air, draws a great many people of distinction hither; and the reputation of enjoying a healthful air, that will restore broken constitutions, occasions foreigners to resort hither from all parts of Europe. People do not only practise physic here, but study it, this being a university designed chiefly for students in that science.

MONTREAL, E. lon. 13. lat. 38. 20. a city of Sicily, in the pr. of Mazara, sit. near the sea, 5 m. E. of Palermo. The see of an archb.

MONTREAL, W. lon. 75. lat. 46. a town of Canada, in N. America, sit. on the river of St. Lawrence, 100 m. S. of Quebec, sub. to France.

MONTREVIL, E. lon. 1. 45. lat. 50. 30. a town of France in the pr. of Picardy, sit. on the river Canche, 30 m. S. of Calais.

MONTROSE, W. lon. 2. 10. lat. 56. 34. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, sit. at the mouth of the river Esk, on the German ocean, 46 m. N. E. of Edinburgh.

MONTROYAL, or **MONREAL**, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 50. 22. a fortress of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and Electorate of Triers, sit. near the Moselle, 20 m. N. E. of Triers.

MONTSERAT, E. lon. 1. 45. lat. 41. 30. a mountain of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, 21 m. N. W. of Barcelona, where there is a monastery and chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which is an image of the Virgin, said to perform abundance of miracles, and to which almost as many pilgrims resort as to Loretto. The convent is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come thither, out of devotion or curiosity, 3 days gratis. Above the convent are the cells of 13 hermits, hewn out of the rock,

who are persons of distinction, that being weary of the world, have retired thither to spend their time in solitude and devotion.

MONTSERAT, W. lon. 62. lat. 17. one of the smallest of the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantic ocean, in America, sit. 30 m. S. W. of Antego, sub. to England.

MORA, W. lon. 4. lat. 39. 35. a town of Spain, in the prov. of New-Castile, sit. 18 m. S. E. of Toledo.

MORANT POINT, W. lon. 76. 30. lat. 18. the most easterly point or promontory of the island of Jamaica, in America.

MORAT, or **MURTEN**, E. lon. 6. 55. lat. 47. a town of Switzerland, in the can. of Bern, situate on the lake Morat, 15 miles W. of Bern.

MORAVIA, a river of European Turkey, that rises in the mountain of Rhodope or Argentum, and running N. through Servia by Nissa, falls into the Danube at Semendria, to the eastward of Belgrade.

MORAVIA MARQUISATE, a pr. of the K. of Bohemia, bounded by Silesia on the N. E. by Hungary and Austria on the S. and by Bohemia on the N. W. sub. to the house of Austria.

MORAW, a river that rises in the N. of Moravia, and running S. through that pr. by Olmutz, afterwards divides Austria from Hungary, and falls into the river Danube to the westward of Presburg.

MOREBACH, or **MUREBACH**, E. lon. 7. lat. 48. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and lan. of Alsatia, sit. 40 miles S. of Straßburg, sub. to France.

MOREA, the ancient Peloponnesus, a pr. of European Turkey, being a peninsula, bounded by the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia, on the North, by the Egean sea, or Archipelago, on the E. and by the Mediterranean on the S. and W. being about 180 m. long, and 130 broad.

MORET, E. lon. 2. 55. lat. 48. 22.

22. a town of the isle of France, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Seine and Yonne, 35 m. S. E. of Paris.

MORETON, a market-town of Devon, sit. 12 m. S.W. of Exeter.

MORETON, in Marsh, a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. 82 m. N.W. of London, and 30 m. S. E. of Worcester.

MORLACHIR, a pr. of Venice, lying between the gulph of Venice and the provinces of Croatia and Bosnia, having Dalmatia on the S.

MORLAIX, W. lon. 4. lat. 48. 37. a port-town of France, in the province of Britany, situate on a bay of the English channel, 25 m. N. E. of Brest.

MOROCCO EMPIRE, in Africa, comprehending the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, is bounded by the Mediterranean sea on the N. by the river Mulvia, which divides it from Algiers, on the E. by Bidulgerid on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. being about 500 m. long, and 200 broad. It is a fine country, consisting of mountains and vast extended plains, none of them unfruitful; of the mountains those of Atlas are the chief, extending from Algiers in the E. to the ocean in the W. which from them has obtained the name of the Atlantic ocean. Their animals of most use here, are camels, and they have a very fine breed of horses; and in their desarts are found lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of a prodigious size, if travellers don't deceive us. Their soil produces wine, good wheat, rice, and barley, and would yield a great deal more, if well cultivated; but only the Jews plant the vine: the olive also thrives here, and yields excellent oil. They have also dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and a variety of other fruits; nor do they want flax or hemp; but wood, especially timber, is scarce here. They have no ships of war, only some small piratical vessels, which they crowd with men

and take great prizes sometimes, especially the Sallee rovers; but as for merchant-ships or a foreign trade, they carry on none on their own bottoms. Their trade by land is either with Arabia or Negroland; to Mecca they send caravans, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules, twice every year, partly for traffic, and partly on a religious account, great numbers of pilgrims taking this opportunity of visiting Mecca. They carry thither fine woollen manufactures, Morocco-skins, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers, bringing back silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. By the caravans which go to Negroland, they send salt, silk, and woollen manufactures, taking gold, ivory, and Negro slaves in return; and with these Negroes the Emperor recruits his cavalry.

The Emperor is absolute in his dominions, and the crown is said to be hereditary; but if there be more sons than one, they usually fight it out on the decease of their father, till there is but one left. This nation is disturbed by civil wars on every change, but the Prince who is most in favour with the soldiers usually succeeds; for there is always a very numerous army kept up. It is computed that the black cavalry and infantry alone, amount to 40,000 men, and the Moorish horse and foot (which are white, or tawny rather) amount to near as many, but the Blacks are esteemed their best horse, and these they chiefly rely on, both in their domestic and foreign wars. The revenues of the Emperor arise from the tenth of all corn, and of all captives and prizes taken, and duties on goods imported and exported, the whole amounting to 500 quintals of silver, each quintal 330 l. sterling. As to their religion it is Mahometanism, and I think of the Persian sect; and there are great numbers of Santos and Marabouts, that pretend, like other hermits,

to a more than ordinary sanctity, and have a great influence over this people.

MOROCCO CITY, capital of the kingdom of Morocco, in Africa, W. lon. 9. lat. 31. sit. 200 m. S. W. of Fez. Both the city and the Fortifications are now in a declining state, the seat of the empire being removed from thence; and it is much to be doubted if ever it was that elegant city which some old writers make it.

MORON, W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 37. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. 30 m. S. E. of Seville.

MORPETH, a borough-town of Northumberland, sit. on the river Wanspech, 16 m. N. of Newcastle; sends two Members to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Carlisle.

MORTAIGN, E. lon. 50 min. lat. 48. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Perche, sit. 40 m. N. of Mans.

MORTAIN, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 48. 49. a town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. 20 m. E. of Avranches.

MORTARO, or **MONTARA**, a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, and ter. of Laumelin, sit. 35 m. S. W. of Milan, and 20 m. N. E. of Casal; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

MORVIEDRO, or **MURVIEDRO**, W. lon. 35 min. lat. 39. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. on the river Palantia, 18 m. N. of Valencia city, supposed to be the ancient Saguntum.

MOSAMBIQUE, a pr. of Zanguebar, in Africa, is bounded by the pr. of Quiloa on the N. by the Indian ocean, which divides it from Madagascar, on the E. by the river Zambeze on the S. and Monemugi on the W.

MOSAMBIQUE CITY, E. lon. 40. S. lat. 15. the capital of the pr. of Mosambique, sit. on an island at the mouth of the river Mosambique, which forms a commodious harbour, defended by a citadel, and the town itself is regularly fortified.

This island is 30 m. round, and very populous; the Portuguese, having the dominion of this, and the adjacent country, have built several churches and monasteries in it, and the friars assure us they make great numbers of profelytes in this part of Africa. Here also they barter their merchandise with the natives, whom they have taught to clothe themselves, for gold, ivory, and slaves; and here their shipping takes in refreshment, in their voyages to the E. Indies, and the country producing great herds of cattle, they salt up beef here, to send to their other plantations, or sell it to European shipping.

MOSBACH, or **MORSACH**, E. lon. 9. lat. 49. 25. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the river Neckar, 16 m. E. of Heidelberg.

MOSCOWY EMPIRE. See RUSSIA.

Moscow, a pr. of Moscow, or Russia, is bounded by the pr. of Tweer on the N. by Little, or Nise Novogorod, on the E. by Rezan on the S. and by Smolensko on the W.

Moscow CITY, E. lon. 39. lat. 55. 45. the capital of the pr. of Moscow, sit. on the river Moscowa, 460 m. S. E. of Petersburg, 800 E. of Stockholm, 1000 N. E. of Constantinople, 900 N. E. of Vienna, and 1400 N. E. of London.

MOSCOWA RIVER, rises in the W. of the pr. of Moscow, and running E. thro' that province, passes by the city of Moscow, and falls into the river Ocka at Kolomna.

MOSELLE, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains of Vauge, in Lorraine, runs N. thro' that D. passing by Toul, Mentz, and Thionville, to Treves, or Triers, and then running N. E. through the Electorate of Triers, falls into the Rhine at Coblentz.

MOSKITO COUNTRY, is sit. in N. America, between 85 and 88 degrees of W. lon. and between 13 and 15 degrees of N. lat. having the North

North sea on the N. and E. Nicaragua on the S. and Honduras on the W. and indeed the Spaniards esteem it a part of the pr. of Honduras, tho' they have no colonies in the Moskito country. When the Spaniards first invaded this part of Mexico, they massacred the greatest part of the natives, which gave those that escaped into the inaccessible part of the country, an insuperable aversion to them; and they have always appeared ready to join any Europeans that come upon their coast against the Spaniards, and particularly the English, who frequently come hither, and the Moskito men being excellent marksmen, the English employ them in striking the manatee-fish, and many of the Moskito Indians come to Jamaica, and sail with the English in their voyages: and some officers have been lately sent into that country to see if it may not be an advantage to Britain to fix some colonies amongst them.

MOSPURG, or MOSBURG, E. lon. 12. lat. 48. 28. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Iser and Amburg, 30 m. N. E. of Munich, and 10 m. S. W. of Landshut.

MOSUL. See **MOVSUL.**

MOTIR (not **MONTIL**, as in the maps) E. lon. 125. N. lat. 30 min. one of the Molucca, or Clove islands, very small but valuable on account of its spice; sub. to the Dutch.

MOTOLA, E. lon. 18. lat. 42. 40. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and ter. of Otranto, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Taranto.

MOTRIL, W. lon. 3. 30. lat. 36. 50. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. on the Mediterranean, 40 m. S. of Granada.

MOULINS, E. lon. 3. 16. lat. 46. 33. a city of France, in the pr. of Lenois, and D. of Bourbon, sit. 47 m. S. E. of Bourges.

MOUNT CASSEL, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 50. 50. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 15 m. S. W. of Ipres.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL, a rock standing in Mountsbay, near Penzance, in Cornwall, which bay is a safe harbour for shipping.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL, W. lon. 1. 32. lat. 48. 38. a fortress of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on a rock in the E. channel, near the confines of Britany, 20 m. E. of St. Malo.

MOUNT SORREL, a market-town of Leicestershire, sit. 6 m. N. of Leicester.

MOUREMANSKOY, the N. W. part of Russian-Lapland, in Europe.

MOUSON, E. lon. 5. lat. 49. 33. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Maes, 30 m. W. of Luxemburg.

MOUSTIER, or MONTIER, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 45. 30. a city of Savoy, sit. on the river Iser, 30 m. S. E. of Chamberry, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

MOVSUL, or MOSUL, E. lon. 43. lat. 36. a city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Diarbec, or Mesopotamia, sit. on the W. bank of the river Tigris, opposite to the place where Nineveh stood, 90 m. S. E. of Diarbec.

MISCYSLAW, E. lon. 31. 30. lat. 54. 34. capital of the pal. of Miskyaw, in Poland, sit. on the frontiers of Muscovy, 58 m. S. of Smolensko.

MUER, E. lon. 15. 22. lat. 47. 36. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Stiria, sit. on the river Muer, 25 m. N. W. of Gratz.

MUER, a river of Germany, which rises in Bavaria, and running E. thro' the D. of Stiria, by Muer, and Gratz, unites with the river Drave at Legrad, near Kanisfa, in Hungary.

MUL of CANTIRE, the S. cape or promontory of the co. of Cantire, or Mul, in the frith of Clyde, on the W. of Scotland.

MUL of GALLOWAY, the S. cape or promontory of all Scotland, in the co. of Galloway, on the Irish sea.

MULDAW,

M U

MULDAU, a river of Bohemia, that rises on the confines of Austria, and running N. thro' Bohemia, visits Budeweis and Prague, uniting with the Elbe at Melnick.

MULDORF, E. lon. 12. 25. lat. 48. 16. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Inn, 40 m. E. of Munich.

MUDHAUSEN, E. lon. 7. 25. lat. 47. 45. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Alsace, sit. on the river Ill, 49 m. S. of Strasburg; an ally of the Switzers.

MULHAUSEN, E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 51. 16. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, sit. 16 m. N. W. of Saxgotha.

MULLERAS, E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 52. 14. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. 38 m. S. E. of Berlin.

MULLINGAR, a manor, in the co. of Westmeath, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

MULTAN, or **MOULTAN**, E. lon. 72. 15. lat. 30. a city of the Hither India, in Asia, capital of the pr. of Multan, sit. on the river Indus, 400 m. W. of Delli.

MULVIA, a river of Barbary, in Africa, which rising in the mountains of Atlas, runs N. dividing the Empire of Morocco from the Kingdom of Algiers, falling into the Mediterranean, W. of Marsalquiver.

MUNGATS, or **MUNKATS**, E. lon. 22. lat. 48. 30. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 50 m. N. E. of Tockay.

MUNICH, or **MÜNCHEN**, E. lon. 11. 32. lat. 48. capital of the Electorate and Duchy of Bavaria, sit. on the river Isar, 60 m. S. W. of Ratisbon, 200 m. W. of Vienna, and 60 m. N. of Inspruck; a large elegant city, with spacious streets, and canals running through many of them; and the beauty and magnificence of the Elector's palace is said to exceed any thing of the kind in Germany. It is surrounded with a wall and fortifications, but so little

to be depended on, that it has ever surrendered to those who were masters of the field; it has been plundered by the Austrians several times.

MUNSTER, the most southern province of Ireland, containing the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Clare, Limerick, Cork, and Kerry.

MUNSTER BISHOPRIC, sit. in the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, on both sides the river Enis, bounded by the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt on the N. by the bishoprics of Osnabrug and Paderborn on the E. by the co. of Mark on the S. and by the Duchies of Clevee and Zutphen on the W. being 100 m. long, and 60 broad, sub. to its bish. the present Elector of Cologne. It is but a barren country, producing scarce corn enough for the subsistence of the inhabitants, but they have the best bacon in Europe.

MUNSTER CITY, E. lon. 7. 10. lat. 52. capital of the bishopric of Munster, and of the cir. of Westphalia, sit. on the river Aa, in the most fruitful plain in the country, 70 m. N. of Cologne, and 35 m. S. W. of Osnabrug. The town is well built of free-stone; here that treaty was concluded, anno 1648, which put an end to the civil wars of Germany, on account of religion, after a war of thirty years continuance, and settled the pretensions of the German Princes, and several other Princes and states of Europe, in relation to the limits of their respective territories, particularly the Spaniards acknowledged the Dutch to be a free independent state, at this treaty; which, from this city, was sometimes called the treaty of Munster, and at others, the treaty of Westphalia, from the prov. where it was concluded.

MUNSTER, E. lon. 7. 5. lat. 48. 8. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Alsatia, sit. 30 m. S. W. of Strasburg; sub. to France.

MUNSTER MEINFELT, E. lon. 7. lat. 50. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and

M Y

E. of Triers, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Coblentz.

MUNSTERBERG, E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 50. 35. a town of Silesia, cap. of the D. of Munsterberg, sit. 35 m. S. of Breslaw.

MURCIA, a pr. of Spain, bounded by New-Castile on the N. by Valencia and the Mediterranean sea on the E. by the same sea on the S. and by Granada and Andalusia on the W.

MURCIA CITY, W. lon. 1. 12. lat. 38. 6. sit. on the river Segura, 25 m. N. of Cartagena.

MURET, E. lon. 1. 5. lat. 43. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, and co. of Cominges, sit. on the river Garonne, 12 m. S. of Toulouse.

MURO, E. lon. 16. 8. lat. 40. 50. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, sit. 60 m. S. E. of Naples.

MURRAY, a county of Scotland, bounded by the German sea on the N. by Bamf on the E. by Mar and Badenoch on the S. and by Inverness on the W.

MUSSELBOROUGH, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 56. a port town of Scotland, in the shire of Lothian, sit. on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk, 6 m. E. of Edinburgh.

MUSTAGAN, under the meridian of London, lat. 36. 30. a port town of Barbary, in Africa, in the K. of Algiers, sit. 140 m. W. of the city of Algiers.

MUXARA, W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 37. 6. a port town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. on the Mediterranean, 50 m. S. W. of Cartagena.

MUYDEN, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 52. 19. a town of Holland, sit. on the S. coast of the Zuider sea, 7 m. E. of Amsterdam.

MYCONE, E. lon. 25. 6. lat. 37. one of the islands of the Archipelago, in Turkey, sit. 110 m. S. W. of Smyrna. It is about 25 m. in circumference, and has one large harbour in it. There is little wood or water in the country, but the soil produces corn, wine, figs, and olives. It is inhabited chiefly by Turkish corsairs, or privateers, at present.

N A

MYSIA, the ancient name of a pr. in Asia, being in the N. W. part of modern Natolia, or Asia Minor.

N A

NAAS, a borough in the co. of Kildare in Ireland; sends two members to-parliament.

NAB, a river of Bavaria, in Germany, which rising in Franconia, runs from N. to S. through the Palatinate of Bavaria, falling into the Danube above Ratibon.

NABURG, E. lon. 12. 7. lat. 49. 22. a town of Germany, in the Palatinate of Bavaria, sit. on the W. side of the river Nab, 10 m. S. E. of Amberg.

NAERDEN, E. lon. 5. lat. 52. 18. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. at the S. end of the Zuider sea, 13 m. E. of Amsterdam.

NAJARA, W. lon. 3. lat. 42. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, sit. 50 m. S. of Bilbao.

NAIRNE, W. lon. 3. 30. lat. 57. 40. a borough and port town of Scotland, in the shire of Inverness, sit. at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 18 m. E. of Inverness.

NAKSIVAN, E. lon. 45. lat. 39. 15. a city of Persia, in the pr. of Chirvan, sit. 100 m. S. of Erivan, where Noah's ark rested, according to tradition.

NAMUR, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 30. a strong city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the pr. of Namur, sit. at the confluence of the Sambre and the Maese, 35 m. S. E. of Brussels.

NAMUR county, is bounded by Brabant on the N. by Liege and Luxemburg on the E. and by the pr. of Hainalt on the S. and W. being 30 m. long, and 20 broad. It is a fruitful country, and has good mines of lead and iron, and wood enough for their iron-works.

NANCY, E. lon. 6. lat. 48. 44. the capital city of Lorraine, in Germany

many, sit. 150 m. E. of Paris, 60 m. N. W. of Strasburg, and 70 m. S. of Triers; sub. to France, at least it will devolve to France on the death of King Stanislaus, father of the Q. of France.

NANFIO island, E. lon. 26. lat. 35. one of the islands in the Archipelago, E. of Santorini, 16 m. round, inhabited by Greeks, and sub. to the Turks. Here are still the ruins of a temple dedicated to Apollo.

NANGASAKI, E. lon. 130. lat. 32. 30. a city on the W. side of the island of Bongo, or Sikoko, one of the Japan islands, sit. 60 m. S. of the island of Nippon or Japan proper, near which the Dutch factors in the island of Disnia reside, but are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and they have delivered up their guns, helms, sails, and rigging, as pledges of their good behaviour.

NANKING, a prov. of China, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Xantum and Honan on the N. and W. by the sea or bay of Nanking on the E. and by the pr. of Huquam and Chekiam on the S.

NANKING, E. lon. 118. 30. lat. 32. capital of the pr. of Nanking, and formerly of the empire of China, is sit. 600 m. S. E. of Peking, on the river Kiam. It is upwards of 30 m. in circumference, and very populous, as well as rich; all the produce and manufactures of the empire, particularly silk, being seen here in the greatest perfection. The porcelain tower, seven stories high, is esteemed one of the finest pieces of architecture now in being, if we regard the materials or workmanship.

NANSAMUND, a county of Virginia in America, S. of isle of Wight county, through which the river of Nansamund runs.

NANTS, W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 47. 15. a city of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. on the river Loir, 30 m. E. of the ocean, and 45 m. W. of Angers, a large populous city, and has as extensive a foreign trade as

any city in the K. tho' no ships of burden can come so high up the river, but are obliged to unload at Pambeuf, near the mouth of the river.

NANTUCKET, W. lon. 70. lat. 41. an island on the coast of New-England in N. America, sit. 80 m. S. of Boston, the people whereof apply themselves chiefly to the whale-fishery on the coast, and have lately fished for whales in Greenland, being as dextrous at it as the Dutch, tho' not so numerous; and if they were encouraged by their mother country, 'tis said, we should not be under a necessity of purchasing such vast quantities of whalebone from Holland, as we have done of late years.

NANTWICH, a market town of Cheshire, famous for its salt-works, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Chester.

NAPLES kingdom, one of the Sicily's, is the S. E. part of Italy, being sit. between 14 and 19 deg. of E. lon. and between 38 and 43 deg. of N. lat. bounded by the gulph of Venice on the N. E. by the Mediterranean sea on the S. E. by Sicily and the Tuscan sea on the S. W. and by the Pope's territories on the N. W. being divided from the island of Sicily only by the narrow strait or pharo of Messina.

NAPLES CITY, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. the cap. of the kingdom of Naples in Italy, sit. 140 m. S. E. of Rome, and 15 degrees E. of London, being 7 miles in circumference within the walls, and as much more if the suburbs are included, and contains about 300,000 inhabitants. It stands on an eminence, rising gradually from the sea to a moderate height, on a fine bay of the sea of 30 m. diameter; and the islands which lie before it form a secure and commodious harbour. On the E. is a large plain, on the further side whereof is mount Vesuvius, and on the W. a large hill, on which stands the castle of S. Elmo, and a Carthusian monastery, from whence we are entertained with the finest prospect in the world: Here it is seldom cold in winter,

ter, and in summer the cold breezes from the mountains and the sea make the hottest part of it very tolerable; nor is the sea subject to storms; and they have so bold a shore, that large ships may lie close to the kays. Corn, wine, and oil, are excellent in their kind, and exceeding plentiful; and the air is pure, serene, and healthful. The buildings are magnificent and elegant, and inhabited by people of distinction: nor can there be in all respects a more desirable situation, did not the eruptions of Vesuvius, and earthquakes, sometimes disturb their quiet, as well as the frequent revolutions observed in this K. for it being so desirable a country, the neighbouring powers are perpetually contending for it; Germany, France, and Spain, have alternately had the dominion of it; it seldom has the same sovereign forty years. The dignified clergy and nobility of this K. are very numerous; there are, 'tis said, 25 archb. 125 bish. 300 princes, dukes, marquises, and earls. The clergy possess one third of the K. the crown, the nobility, and gentry, the rest; the peasants have scarce any thing they can call their own; they are subjects and vassals to their respective lords, manure their lands, plant their vineyards and oliveyards, and are allowed only a subsistence sufficient to enable them to perform their daily drudgery, and receive justice in their lords courts, in cases that are not capital, inasmuch that every lord or gentleman, who is proprietor of the soil, is sovereign of the people who live upon his estate. Tho' they abound in silk, that manufacture is not great; they send most of it abroad unwrought: and all the merchandise and produce of this rich soil is carried abroad in foreign shipping, they having few ships of their own, or indeed merchants, the proprietors of the lands selling the produce of their respective estates to foreigners. The natives being many of them of Spanish extraction, they follow the Spanish modes, and clothe them-

selves in black, which makes the silk manufacture the less. They have a numerous militia, the nobility and gentry holding their lands by military tenures; but these are little depended on, and seldom called out, the K. usually maintaining 15,000 regular troops in time of peace, and can raise twice that number in time of war: they had no men of war lately, but are beginning to build some; and they have a fleet of armed gallies. The revenues of the crown are computed to amount to one million sterl. per annum, which arise from a composition with the nobility and gentry for certain sums, in lieu of their personal services, from a duty on houses, and almost a general excise. It was a tax on fruits, which the common people live upon, that occasioned the insurrection under Massinello; and it seems fruit has been exempt from taxes almost ever since; those who are most oppressed by taxes are the Genoese, and other foreigners, whose estates lie in this country, and these are pretty numerous. Naples has been governed by Spanish, or German viceroys, till Don Carlos, the late K. of Spain's second son, was set upon the throne by the united powers of France, Spain, and Sardinia, anno 1734. And as this prince obtained the crown by force, by the like force he must defend his possession, unless he can obtain the affections of the people by a wise and gentle administration. The crown claims a power of taxing the nobility and gentry, and raising what forces the court thinks necessary; but 'tis dangerous carrying these prerogatives too high, as long as the K. has so powerful a competitor as the Q. of Hungary. The clergy are not taxed here, but grant a free gift, which is proportionable to the taxes on the laity—at least. [Don Carlos succeeded to the crown of Spain on the Death of his brother, in 1761, and fixed his third son, Ferdinand Anthony, on the throne of Naples.]

NAPOLI DE MALVASIA. E. lon. 23. 30. lat. 36. 51. a port town of the Morea, sit. at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli de Romania, and 40 m. S. E. of that city.

NAPOLI DE ROMANIA, E. lon. 23. 20. lat. 37. 30. a city and port town of European Turkey, in the pr. of the Morea, sit. at the bottom of a bay of the same name in the Archipelago, 60 m. S. W. of Setines or Athens, one of the strongest towns in the Morea, and said to contain 60,000 Grecian inhabitants, besides Turks. It is the see of an archb.

NARAGANSET, the ancient name of a country in New-England in America, E. of the river Connecticut, now the county of New-London.

NARBARTH, a town of Pembrokeshire, in South-Wales, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Pembroke.

NARBONE, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 43. 18. a city of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, lying in a valley surrounded with mountains, 6 m. W. of the Mediterranean, with which it has a communication by a canal, as it has also with the royal canal, being 60 m. W. of Montpellier. 'Tis a large city, and in the time of the Romans was the capital of this part of Gaul, called from hence Gallia Narbonensis; and here are still the ruins of the capital, a marble amphitheatre, and noble aqueducts. It is the see of an archb. who is president of the states of Languedoc.

NARBOROUGH island, W. lon. 85. S. lat. 45. an isle of South-America, in the Pacific ocean, sit. on the coast of Chili; 100 m. S. of the island of Chiloe, where Sir John Narborough refreshed his men when he was sent into the South-sea, in the reign of K. Charles II. to see if it was feasible to settle colonies on the coast of Chili.

NARDO, E. lon. 19. lat. 40. 33. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, sit. 17 m. W. of Otranto.

NARENZA, E. lon. 18. 15. lat. 42. 50. a port town of European

Turkey, in the pr. of Dalmatia, sit. on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 25 m. N. of Ragusa.

NARNI, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 42. 36. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. in the pr. of Umbria, sit. 45 m. N. of Rome, where there are the ruins of a marble bridge built by Augustus, one of the arches whereof was 150 feet high, and 200 broad.

NARSINGA, E. lon. 78. lat. 14. 50. a city of the hither India, in the pr. of Bisnagar or Narsinga, sit. 200 m. N. W. of Fort St. George.

NARVA, E. lon. 27. 35. lat. 59. sit. on the river Narva, which divides Livonia from Russia, 100 m. S. W. of Petersburg, a large city and port town of Livonia, besieged by the Russians in the year 1700, but relieved by Charles XII. K. of Sweden, who gained a signal victory over the Russians with 20,000 men, tho' the Russians were 100,000 strong. But the Czar Peter the Great afterwards took Narva by storm, and transplanted the inhabitants to Astracan; and the Russians have been in possession of Narva, and all Livonia, ever since, making it one of the stations of their fleet.

NARVAR, E. lon. 79. lat. 25. a city of the Hither India, in Asia, capital of the pr. of Narva, sit. 70 m. S. of Agra.

NASEBY, a village near Rothwell in Northamptonshire, sit. 10 m. N. of Northampton. Here the parliament gained a decisive victory over the Royalists, on the 14th of June, 1645.

NASSAU, a co. of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and lan. of Hesse Cassel, and ter. of the Wetteraw, is bounded by Westphalia on the N. by the co. of Solms on the E. by the pr. of Mentz on the S. and by the electorate of Trier on the W.

NASSAU CITY, E. lon. 7. 25. lat. 50. 21. a city of Germany, capital of the co. of Nassau, sit. on the river Lohn, 29 m. N. W. of Mentz.

NATA

NATA, W. lon. 82. lat. 9. a port town of Darien in America, sit. on the bay of Panama, 70 m. S. W. of Panama city.

NATAL TERRA, a country on the S. E. coast of Africa, between 23 and 30 deg. of S. lat. and between 25 and 35 deg. of E. lon. Several European ships have touched here, and agree it is a plentiful country, but no nation of Europe has thought fit to send any colonies thither.

NATOLIA, the modern name of the lesser Asia. See **ASIA THE LESSER**.

NAVAN, a bor. in the county of Meath in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

NAVARRINO, a port town of European Turkey, in the pr. of the Morea, sit. 10 m. N. of Modon, and 90 m. S. W. of Corinth.

NAVARRRE, a pr. of Spain, bounded by French Navarre on the N. E. by Arragon on the S. E. by old Castile on the S. W. and by Guipuscoa, ter. of Biscay, on the N. W. being 100 m. long, and 60 broad, a mountainous country, colder than the rest of Spain, and produces very little corn, wine, or fruits, but feeds great herds of cattle, and abounds in good timber, and hath some iron mines in it.

NAVARRRE, French, or the lower Navarre, is bounded by the ter. of Labour on the N. by the Pyrenees, which divide it from Spanish Navarre, on the S. W. and by the pr. of Bearn in Gascony on the E. and is about 30 m. long, and 15 broad, one of the barrenest provinces in France.

NAVEREINI, W. lon. 1. 5. lat. 43. 25. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, and ter. of Bearn, sit. 6 m. S. E. of Bayonne.

NAVIDAD, W. lon. 110. lat. 19. a port town of Mexico, in N. America, in the pr. of Machoahan, sit. in the Pacific ocean, 150 m. W. of the city of Mexico, sub. to Spain.

NAUGRACUT, E. lon. 78. lat. 23. a city of the Hither India, in Asia, cap. of the pr. of Naugracut, sit. 150 m. N. E. of Lahor, sub. to Mogul.

NAUMBURG, E. lon. 12. lat. 51. 15. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, capital of the co. of Saxe-Naumburg, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Sala and Vastrut, 60 m. W. of Meßlein, sub. to the Prince of Saxe-Naumburg.

NAXIA, or **NIXIA**, E. lon. 26. lat. 36. 30. one of the islands of the Archipelago, lying S. E. of Micone, and E. of Paros, 100 m. in circumference, the country fruitful, and well watered, woods, hills, and valleys, agreeably intermixed. The greatest part of the inhabitants Greek Christians, the rest Latins; and each of them has their archbishop. The Turks suffer them to be governed by their own magistrates, according to their respective laws and customs; however, an officer of the Turks comes hither once a year, to collect the taxes, and to him they appeal if they think themselves injured. They live merrily on the good wines the island produces in their several quarters, but the Latins and Greeks can no more agree in common conversation, than they do in religious rites and ceremonies.

NEATH, a market town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, sit. on the river Neath, near Bristol channel, 28 m. N. W. of Landaff.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which rising in the S. of the cir. of Suabia, runs N. thro' that cir. passing by Tubingen, Stutgard, Hailbron, and Morbach, and then turning W. falls into the Rhine at Manheim.

NEEDHAM, a market town of Suffolk, sit. on the river Orwel, 9 m. N. W. of Ipswich.

NEEDLES, a cape or point at the W. end of the isle of Wight, very difficult for large ships to pass on account of the sharp rocks, which at a distance look like needles. On these rocks great numbers of birds of different sorts build and breed in the summer time, but are never seen on shore in the island.

NEGAPATAN, E. lon. 79. lat. 11. 15. a port town of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. on the coast of

Cormandel, 20 m. S. of Trincumbur, or Trankebar, where the Dutch have a fort and factory.

NEGOMBO, E. lon. 78. lat. 7. 25. a port town on the W. coast of the isle of Ceylon, in the Indian ocean, in Asia, sub. to the Dutch.

NEGRAIS, E. lon. 92. 30. lat. 17. a port town of Pegu in the Further India, in Asia, sit. on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, 240 m. W. of the city of Pegu.

NEGRIL POINT, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica, in America.

NEGRO CAPE, E. lon. 14. S. lat. 17. a promontory of Angola, on the W. coast of Africa, being the most southerly country in Africa, to which the Europeans resort to purchase slaves.

NEGRÔES ISLAND, E. lon. 120. lat. 10. one of the Philippine islands, in the Indian ocean, in Asia, sit. between the islands of Panay and Cebu, so called because most of the inhabitants are Blacks; sub. to Spain.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a country in Africa, lies between 18 deg. W. and 15 deg. E. lon. and between 10 and 20 deg. of N. lat. the great river Niger running through it, from E. to W. It is bounded by Zaara, or the desert, on the N. by unknown countries on the E. by Guinea on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. there being several European settlements on the branches of the river Niger, especially near their mouths. The generality of the people are black, but there are a tawny race intermixed with them; both of them of the Mahometan religion. A great many nations inhabit the banks of the river Niger, of different languages, and independent on each other. It is a fruitful country, abounding in rice, Guinea-grain, and Indian-corn, where it is cultivated, and does not want cattle; coco nuts, plantains, pulse, palm-trees, and tropical fruits they have in abundance. The Europeans traffic with them for slaves, gold, ivory, bees-wax, and drugs, particularly gum senega, which is a profitable article.

NEGROPONT, anciently EUBŒA, an island in the Egean sea, or Archipelago, sit. N. E. of the coast of Achaia, or Livadia, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Euripus, or strait of Negropont. The island is 90 m. long, and from 2 to 25 m. broad, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, fish, flesh, and fowl; but what this island has ever been remarkable for, is the variable tides, which are sometimes regular, and at others irregular, according to the age of the moon: these are regular from the three last days of the old moon, to the eighth of the new; on the ninth day they become irregular, and continue so to the thirteenth inclusive, and then they flow 12, 13, or 14 times, and ebb as often, in 24 or 25 hours; but neither the regular or irregular tides rise much above a foot.

NEGROPONT, or EGRIPOCITY, E. lon. 24. 30. lat. 38. 30. capital of the island of Negropont, sit. 34 m. N. of Setines, or Athens, and 70 m. N. E. of Corinth, on the W. side of the island, where the strait is so narrow, that it is joined to the continent of Livadia, by a bridge. The walls of the town, in which the Turks reside, are two miles round; and the suburbs where the Christians inhabit, much larger. The Captain Bassa, or Admiral of the Turkish fleet, is Beglerbeg, or Viceroy of the island, and of the neighbouring continent of Greece; and a fleet of galleys generally lies in that port. This is much the largest of all the islands of the Archipelago, and with the rest, subject to the Turks.

NEISSE, or NEISS, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 50. 25. a town of the D. of Silesia, in the K. of Bohemia, sit. on the river Neisse, 43 m. S. of Breslaw. This town was besieged by the Austrians in 1758, but the K. of Prussia obliged them to raise it.

NEIVA, a river of Muscovy, which separates Carelia from Ingria, and on which the capital city of Peterburg

Nellenburg stands, rises in the lake Ladoga, and running W. falls into the gulph of Finland.

NELLENBURG, E. lon. 9. lat. 57. 55. a city of Germany, in the pr. of Suabia, cap. of the county of Nellenburg, sit. 15 m. N. of Constance; sub. to the house of Austria.

NELSON FORT, W. lon. 91. lat. 57. a fort and settlement on the W. side of Hudson's-bay, in Canada, in North America, sit. at the mouth of Nelson river, on a bay of the sea, 600 m. N. W. of Rupert fort, and 250 m. S. E. of Churchill fort, sub. to Great Britain, and in possession of the factors of the Hudson's bay company.

NEMÆA, the name of a town in the Morea, 30 m. S. of Corinth, where the ancients celebrated games in honour of Hercules.

NEMOURS, E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 48. 17. a city in the isle of France, 42 m. S. of Paris.

NERAC, E. lon. 10. min. lat. 44. 8. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, in the ter. of Bazadois, 10 m. W. of Agen.

NERICIA, a prov. of Sweden, bounded by Westmania on the N. Söderland on the E. and Gothland on the S. W.

NERO, E. lon. 128. S. lat. 4. a fortress, sit. at the W. end of one of the Banda islands of the same name, in the Indian ocean, in Asia, 60 m. S. of the island of Ceram, and 120 m. S. E. of Amboina. This is one of those forts, by which the Dutch command the navigation of those seas, and defend their usurped dominion of the islands, where only mace and nutmegs grow: it is sometimes called Fort Nassau.

NETHERLANDS, sit. between 2 and 7 degrees of E. lon. and between 50 and 53 degrees 30 min. of N. lat. bounded by the German sea on the N. by Germany on the E. by Lorraine and France on the S. and by another part of France and the British seas on the W. extending near 300 m. in length from N. to S. and 200 m. in breadth from E.

to W. The ancient name of this country was Belgia, but since denominated the Netherlands or Low-Countries, from their low situation, near the mouths of several great rivers; the maritime parts whereof were a morass, till drained by the industry of the numerous people that retired hither from the persecutions and oppression of the Spaniards, and other bigotted powers. These provinces are in number 17, and formerly enjoyed great privileges, being governed by as many Princes, under the various titles of Dukes, Counts, or Lords, but became at length united by marriages, compact, or conquest, in the house of Burgundy, anno 1430; and came under the dominion of Spain, about the year 1506, by a marriage between the heiress of the house of Burgundy and Spain, and were by Charles V. Emperor of Germany, and K. of Spain, constituted part of the circle of Burgundy. Philip II. K. of Spain, succeeding his father the Emperor Charles V. and persecuting and oppressing his subjects in the Low-Countries, either upon account of their opposing his encroachments on their liberties, or embracing the doctrines of the reformation, occasioned a civil war in these countries; and at length, 7 of the 17 provinces, threw off the Spanish yoke, and formed an alliance at Utrecht, anno 1579, which obtained the name of the Union of Utrecht: and these provinces have ever since been called the United Provinces. The other ten provinces were reduced to the obedience of Spain, and were subject to that crown, till conquered by the allies, and resigned to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht, anno 1713; under whose dominion most of the ten still remain, and are called the Austrian Netherlands. But Artois, part of Flanders, Hainault, and the Cambresis, are in the possession of the French, and called the French Netherlands. The Dutch also pos-

ness the North part of Brabant and Flanders, which are therefore called Dutch Brabant, and Dutch Flanders. As to the produce, constitution, and government of the Netherlands, these are treated of under the heads of the AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS, and UNITED NETHERLANDS.

The French reduced almost all the Austrian Netherlands in the late war, except Limburg and Luxemburg.

NETHERLANDS, AUSTRIAN and FRENCH, consist of 10 provinces, viz. 1. Flanders, 2. Brabant, 3. Antwerp, 4. Mechlin, or Malines, 5. Limburg, 6. Luxemburg, 7. Hainault, 8. The Cambresis, 9. Namur, and 10. Artois.

The soil is generally fruitful, producing good corn and pasture, and their gravelly light lands are now as valuable as the rich heavy ground, by the improvements they have made with sown grass, turnips, &c. but chiefly by their plantations of flax and hemp; their manufactures of linen and lace are brought to great perfection, viz. their lawns, cambricks, Mechlin and Brussels lace; their tapestry is very rich, and they have still a good woollen manufacture, particularly camblets and light stuffs.

Flanders is a flat country, scarce a hill or a stone to be met with in it. The richest land lies between Dunkirk and Bruges, extending 40 m. in length, abounding in wheat, barley, and as good meadow and pasture as is to be met with in Europe: but between Bruges and Ghent, and Ghent and Antwerp, is a gravelly or sandy soil, and that part of Brabant which lies between Antwerp and Holland, is equally unfit for corn, but enriched with plantations of flax, hemp, and hops.

The rest of the Austrian Netherlands consists of little hills and valleys, woods, inclosed ground, and champaign fields, not unlike England; and their numerous rivers and navigable canals give them a great advantage of us, carriage of the

produce of the country from one part to another costing very little.

They had the greatest woollen manufacture in the world, where Bruges was the market for English wool, and the foreign trade of Antwerp exceeded that of any port in Europe, until the Dutch built fortifications at the mouth of the Scheldt, and turned the current of trade to Holland. No country has more great towns, or finer fortifications. It has been the seat of war these 200 years almost, the French and Spaniards and their allies, contending perpetually for this rich country.

The legislative authority of the respective provinces is, or ought to be, vested in the sovereign, and the states of each province, which consist, 1. of the bishops, abbots, and dignified clergy; 2. of the nobility and gentry; and 3. the burghesses of their great towns, who meet at Brussels, but assemble in separate houses, and make laws for their respective provinces. The civil and canon laws are in force here, where they do not interfere with the municipal laws of the country.

By the ancient laws of the country, no foreign forces ought to be introduced; but this is not regarded now, either by the Austrians or French, any more than some of the rest of their privileges. By the treaty of Utrecht their barrier towns were to be garrisoned by 25,000 Dutch. The religion is moderate popery, the Inquisition does not reign here.

NEUENSTAT, E. long. 9. 20. lat. 49. 20. a town of Germany, in the D. of Wirtemberg, sit. on the river Kocher, 12 m. N. E. of Hailbron.

NEVERS, E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 46. 50. a city of France, in the pr. of Orleans, capital of Nivernois, sit. on the river Loire, 80 m. S. E. of Orleans.

NEUFCHATEAU, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 50. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Sedan.

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NEUFCHATEL, E. lon. 6. 35. lat. 47. 10. sit. at the N. end of the lake of Neufchattel, 20 m. N.W. of Bern. A well-built town, cap. of the counties of Neufchattel and Valengin; governed by a council of 60 burghers. They are com-burghers with the canton of Bern, their only protector, and umpire of all their differences between them and their sovereign.

NEUFCHATEL, and Vallengin counties, are bounded by the bish. of Basil on the N. by the lake of Neufchattel on the E. by the canton of Bern on the S. and by Franche-compte in France on the W. being about 40 m. long, and 20 broad, sub. to the same prince, and form together one little state; for they are a free independent people, though they have a prince at their head. No laws made but by the three estates; no taxes raised, or magistrates appointed, but by the states. The whole country is of the Reformed religion, except two Roman Catholic villages. Upon the death of the Duchess of Nemours, sovereign of Neufchattel, anno 1707, there were many competitors, but the states made choice of the K. of Prussia to succeed her, who derived his title from the houses of Orange and Châlons. The country produces some good wine, but is for the most part a mountainous barren soil.

NEUFCHATEL, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 49. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. 23 m. N. E. of Rouen.

NEVIN, or **NEWIN**, a market-town of North-Wales, in the co. of Carnarvon, sit. 23 m. S.W. of Carnarvon.

NEVIS, W. lon. 62. lat. 17. 30. one of the Caribbee islands, in the American ocean, divided from the E. end of St. Christophers, by a narrow channel, and sit. 80 m. N. W. of Guadalupe, sub. to England.

NEUSTAT, E. lon. 16. 16. lat. 48. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, sit. 30 m. S. of Vienna.

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NEUSTAT, E. lon. 9. 22. lat. 52. 43. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and Electorate of Hanover, sit. on the river Leina, 16 m. N.W. of Hanover city.

NEWARK, a borough-town of Nottinghamshire, sit. on the river Trent, 123 m. from London, on the great North road; sends two members to parliament.

NEWBOROUGH, a market-town of the isle of Anglesey, in N. Wales, sit. 19 m. S.W. of Beaumaris.

NEWBOROUGH, alias **GOREY**, a bor. in the co. of Wexford, in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

NEWBURG, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 48. 45. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, cap. of the D. of Newburg, sit. 40 m. S.W. of Ratibon, and 28 m. N. E. of Augsburg, sub. to the Elector Palatine.

NEWBURG, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 48. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and D. of Wirtemberg, sit. 25 m. W. of Stuttgart.

NEWBURG, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 48. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Rhine, 12 m. N. of Basil, and as many S. of Brisac; sub. to the house of Austria.

NEWBURY, a market-town of Berkshire, sit. 56 m. from London, on the Bath road.

NEWCASTLE, the co. town of Northumberland, sit. on the river Tyne, 270 m. N. of London, and 63 m. S. E. of Berwick. Here most of the coals that are brought to London, are put on board lighters, and sent down the river to Shields and Timmouth, where they are shipped for London. This town sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Duke to the family of Pelham.

NEWCASTLE-under LINE, a bor. town of Staffordshire, sit. 30 m. N. of Litchfield; sends two members to parliament, and also gives title of Duke to the family of Pelham, with remainder to the E. of Lincoln.

NEWCASTLE.
Carmarthen
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NEWCASTLE, a bor. in the co. of Dublin, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

NEWFIDLER SEA, a lake in the N. W. part of Upper Hungary, 35 m. long.

NEW FOREST, a part of Hampshire, sit. on the English channel, opposite to the isle of Wight, appropriated for the growth of oaks to build the royal navy, by act of parliament.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island sit. in the Atlantic ocean, in America, between 52 and 58 degrees of W. lon. and between 47 and 52 degrees of N. lat. separated from New Britain, or Eskimaux, by the narrow strait of Belleisle on the N. bounded by the ocean on the E. and S. and by the bay of St. Lawrence on the W. lying about 40 m. N. E. of Cape Breton. This island is of a triangular form, 350 m. in length, from N. to S. and 200 m. in breadth at the base, from E. to W. where broadest. It is a much colder country than England, the ground being covered with snow five months in winter; but it is much hotter in summer. It is a mountainous, barren country, but well supplied with wood and water, and has several commodious bays and harbours. The fishing banks on this coast are frequented by most European nations; seldom less than five or six hundred sail of ships are loaded here with cod-fish annually, the season continuing from the spring till autumn. The French had once some settlements here, but the property of the island was yielded to the English by the treaty of Utrecht; only the French are allowed the liberty of curing their fish on the northern coast of the island; but it is so cold and uncomfortable a country, that there are not above 4 or 500 families of English remain here all the year, besides the garrisons of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season there are more people here.

There are but few native Indians on the island, but in the winter the Indians of New-Britain pass the straits of Belleisle, and come over to hunt here. The English had no clergymen among them till lately, but now the society for propagation of the gospel, send a missionary thither, who usually resides at Bonavista, but is a kind of itinerant preacher, visiting Trinity-harbour, Placentia, and other settlements, as he has opportunity. There is plenty of venison, fish and fowl, in the island, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle; the inhabitants receive most of their provision, as well as clothing and furniture, annually from England, at the return of the shipping.

NEW ENGLAND. See **ENGLAND** **NEW**.

NEW GUINEA. See **PAPOU'S** territory.

NEW HOLLAND, an unknown country, S. of the Oriental islands; to which the Dutch have given this name, but planted no colonies in it.

NEUHAUSEL, E. lon. 18. 12. lat. 48. 25. a city of Upper Hungary, sit. on the river Neytra, 32 m. N. of Presburg; sub. to the house of Austria.

NEUMARK, E. lon. 23. 25. lat. 47. 35. a city of Transilvania, sit. on the river Merisch, 40 m. N. of Clausenburg; sub. to the house of Austria.

NEUMARK, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 49. 20. a town of Germany, in the pal. of Bavaria, sit. 30 m. N.W. of Ratibon.

NEWMARKET, a market-town, sit. both in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, 60 m. from London, on the Norwich and Lynn road; most remarkable for the races, where the King's plate is run for at Easter, and in October annually.

NEWMHAM, a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. on the W. side of the Severn, 11 m. S. W. of Gloucester.

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NEWPORT, a borough-town in the isle of Wight, in Hampshire, sit. in the middle of the island; sends two members to parliament.

NEWPORT, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 51. 18. a port-town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 9 m. S. W. of Ostend, 16 N. E. of Dunkirk, and 6 m. N. E. of Furnes.

NEWPORT, a market-town of Shropshire, sit. 141 m. from London, in the road to Chester.

NEWPORT, a market-town of Monmouthshire, sit. on the river Usk, 24 m. S. W. of Monmouth.

NEWPORT, a market-town of Pembrokehire, sit. 23 m. N. E. of St. David's.

NEWPORT, a borough-town in Cornwall, sit. one mile N. of Launceston; sends two members to parliament.

NEWPORT PAGNEL, a market-town in Bucks, sit. 52 m. from London, in the road to Northampton.

NEWRY, a borough in the co. of Down, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

NEWSOL, E. lon. 19. 6. lat. 48. 50. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 50 m. N. E. of Newhausel, and 10 m. N. of Chremnitz; considerable for its copper-mines, being the richest in Hungary, silver being frequently extracted from them.

NEWSTAT, E. lon. 8. lat. 49. 18. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 8 m. N. of Landau.

NEWSTAT, E. lon. 11. 55. lat. 48. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Danube, 15 m. S. W. of Ratisbon.

NEWSTAT, E. lon. 17. lat. 50. 22. a town of Bohemia, in the D. of Silesia, 50 m. S. of Breslaw.

NEWSTAT, E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 49. 45. a town of Bohemia, in the mar. of Moravia, sit. 10 m. N. of Olmutz; sub. to Austria.

NEWSTAT, E. lon. 22. 30. lat.

47. 30. a town of Hungary, sit. 65 m. E. of Tokcay, sub. to the Empress Queen.

NEWTON, a borough-town of Lancashire, sit. 187 m. from London, in the road to Carlisle; sends two members to parliament.

NEWTON, a market-town of Montgomeryshire, in North-Wales, sit. on the river Severn, 8 m. S. W. of Montgomery.

NEWTON, a borough-town in the isle of Wight, in Hampshire, sit. on the N. W. coast of the island; sends two members to parliament.

NEWTOWN, a borough in the co. of Down, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

NEWTOWN-LIMOVADY, a bor. in the county of Londonderry; sends two members to parliament.

NEYLAND, a market-town of Suffolk, sit. on the river Stour, 6 miles N. of Colchester.

NIAGARA CATARACT, W. lon. 80. lat. 41. sit. in Canada, in N. America, between the lakes Erie and Ontario, where the water falls from high rocks, 156 feet perpendicular. The mist which this fall occasions, may be seen at 15 m. distance, rising as high as the clouds, and forming a beautiful rainbow.

NIBANO, E. lon. 10. lat. 45. 5. a town of Italy, in the D. of Parma, sit. 35 m. W. of Parma.

NICARAGUA, a pr. of Mexico, in America, is bounded by the pr. of Honduras on the N. by the North sea on the E. by the pr. of Costarica on the S. E. and by the S. sea on the S. W. being 460 m. in length, from E. to W. and 120 broad from N. to S. It is one of the pleasantest and most fruitful provinces in Mexico, lying on the N. and S. seas, and well watered with lakes and rivers; so that it is much cooler than could be expected in a country that lies within 12 degrees of the equator. The chief cities in this pr. are Leon, Lia, Lejo, and Granada.

NICARAGUA runs thro' the

W. end lying within 5 leagues of the S. sea, and the river which runs from it, falls into the N. sea: but there are such terrible cataracts, or waterfalls, in the river, that it is not navigable in many places.

NICARIA, E. lon. 26. 5. lat. 37. one of the islands of the Archipelago, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. W. of Samos; one of the least and barrenest of the Grecian islands, and the people said to be the most slothful and unpolished.

NICASTRO, E. lon. 16. 49. lat. 39. 15. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and ter. of Calabria, sit. 26 m. S. of Cosenza.

NICE, a co. of Italy, in the ter. of Piedmont, is bounded by the mar. of Saluzzo on the N. by the co. of Tende and the ter. of Genoa on the E. by the Mediterranean on the S. and by the co. of Boglio, and Provence in France, on the W. from which it is separated by the river Var. It is a mountainous country, produces wine and oil, but little corn.

NICE CITY, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 43. 40. capital of the co. of Nice, sit. on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Var, 70 m. S. of Turin, 40 m. S. of Coni, and 10 m. N. of Antibes in France. It is a well fortified town, and said to be defended by a strong castle, but has been often taken by the French, with very little trouble; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

NICE, E. lon. 30. 5. lat. 41. a town of Asiatic Turkey, sit. in the Lesser Asia, 50 m. S. E. of Constantinople. It was anciently a large, populous, and well-built city, and is still a considerable town. Here Constantine the Great assembled the first general council, anno 325, to suppress the Arian heresy; and here the Greek Emperors resided after Constantinople was taken by the T. the

E. lon. 6. 15.
Germany, in

the D. of Lorraine, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Nancy.

NICHOLAS (ST.) E. lon. 41. lat. 64. a port-town of Russia, in the pr. of Dwina, sit. on the White-sea, at the mouth of the river Dwina, six miles below the city of Archangel, the White-sea being sometimes called the bay of St. Nicholas.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, sit. in the Indian ocean, in Asia, N. of the island of Sumatra, at the entrance of the bay of Bengal, 300 m. W. of the further peninsula of India, between 92 and 94 degrees of E. lon. and between 7 and 10 degrees of N. lat. the largest of these islands, which gives name to the rest, and lies farthest S. is 40 m. long, and 15 broad. The natives are of a tawny complexion, and live in little huts, having no towns, and go almost naked. Their country is almost covered with wood, and produces no corn, but they have a fruit which they boil, and serves them instead of bread; they have also coco-nuts, plantains, and other tropical fruits, on which they live, with the fish they take, but seem to slight flesh, tho' they have hogs and poultry enough; with which they supply the ships which touch here: and yet these people, as well as their neighbours of the Andaman islands, were reported to be cannibals, when the Europeans first visited them. The natives, in return for the provisions they furnish ships with, take iron, tobacco, and linen, and don't seem to have any commerce with the nations on the adjacent continent; nor to be of any of the sects of religion we meet with there, having no images or temples, but seem to worship the moon.

NICOMEDIA, E. lon. 30. lat. 41. 20. a city of Asiatic Turkey, in the Lesser Asia, sit. at the bottom of a bay of the sea of Propontis, 30 m. S. E. of Constantinople; once the capital of Bithynia, and still a populous, trading town, pleasantly situated

situated in a fruitful country; the inhabitants consisting of Jews, Christians, and Turks, whose manufactures are chiefly silk, cotton, glass, and earthen-ware.

NICOPOLIS, E. lon. 25. lat. 43. a city of European Turkey, in the pr. of Bulgaria, sit. on the river Danube, 100 m. N. W. of Adrianople.

NICOPPING, E. lon. 16. 30. lat. 58. 50. a city of Sweden, in the pr. of Sunderland, or Sudermania, sit. W. of the Baltic-sea, and 50 m. S. W. of Stockholm.

NICOPPING, W. lon. 10. lat. 55. cap. of the island of Hulfster, in the Baltic sea, 48 m. S. W. of Copenhagen, sub. to Denmark.

NICOSIA, E. lon. 35. lat. 35. capital of the island of Cyprus, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 100 m. W. of Tripoli, in Syria; and 160 m. S. W. of Aleppo.

NICOTERA, E. lon. 16. 14. lat. 38. 50. a port-town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and ter. of Calabria, sit. on the Tufcan sea, 30 m. N. E. of Reggio.

NICOYA, or ST. LUCAR, W. lon. 88. lat. 10. 15. a port-town of Mexico, in America, in the pr. of Costa Rica, sit. on a bay of the S. sea, 45 m. S. E. of Nicaragua.

NIEMEN, or BEREZINA, a river of Poland; which rises in Lithuania, and runs W. by Novogored, and then turning N. passes by Grodno and Kowno, where it joins the Wilia, and then running W. falls into a bay of the Baltic sea, near Memel.

NIENHUIS, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 51. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and bish. of Paderborn, sit. on the river Dippe, 20 m. E. of Lipstat.

NIEPER, or BORISTHENES, a river which rises in the middle of Muscovy, runs W. by Smolensko, then running S. thro' Poland, passes by Mogilof, or Mohilow, then enters the Russian Ukrain, passing by Kiof and Circassia, and continuing its course S. E. separates Little Tar-

tary from Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black-sea near Oczakow. On that river the old Cossacks inhabit, who frequently cross the Black-sea, and plunder the maritime places on the coast of Turkey.

NIESSE. See NEISSE.

NIESTAT, E. lon. 11. 36. lat. 53. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Mecklenburg, 16 m. S. of Swerin.

NIESTAT, E. lon. 14. 15. lat. 52. 46. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, 25 m. N. E. of Berlin.

NIESTER, a river that rises near Lemburg in Poland, and running S. E. divides Podolia in Poland, from Moldavia in Turkey, and afterwards dividing Bessarabia from Budziac Tartary, falls into the Black-sea near Belgorod.

NIGER, a great river of Africa, whose source is uncertain, runs from E. to W. thro' the middle of Negroland, discharging itself into the Atlantic ocean, by three channels, the most southerly called Rio Grande, that in the middle the Gambia, and that on the N. the river Senega. It being 300 m. between the northern and southern channels, and all the low country between them is annually overflowed, at the latter end of the summer, as Egypt is by the river Nile, much about the same time, both proceeding from the periodical rains, which fall within the tropics. But that all the three branches proceed from one river, is mere conjecture; they may be three different rivers: however, near the mouth of them the Portuguese, English, and French, have several factories and settlements, where they traffic with the natives for slaves, gold, ivory, gum senega, wax, and other drugs.

NIGRITIA. See NEGROLAND, in Africa.

NILE, the great river of Egypt, in Africa, has its source in Abyssinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, in 12 degrees N. lat. It runs generally from

from S. to N. thro' Abyssinia into Egypt, and then continues its course N. in one stream, till it comes below Cairo, to the Delta, where it divides; one branch discharging itself into the Mediterranean at Damietta, and the other 100 m. to the westward of it, at Rosetta. In the upper part of the stream, we have been told, there are dreadful cataracts, where the water falls in sheets, from high precipices; but later travellers of credit, of our own nation, assure us there are no such cataracts, only some rocks, which indeed hinder navigation, but the water does not fall in sheets from high hills, or precipices, as was currently reported by the ancients and moderns, till very lately. It runs, 'tis observed, through the hilly country of Upper Egypt, with greater rapidity than it does through the Delta, or Lower Egypt, where the country is level; which is the case of many other rivers. There are great rejoicings every year when the Nile rises to a certain height, their future harvest depending on it. The just height of the inundation, according to Pliny, is 16 cubits; when it arises but to 12 or 13 a famine is expected, and when it exceeds 16 there is danger apprehended: the moderns do not agree exactly with the ancients, about the height of the inundation; but there is no great difference in their accounts. The river begins to rise usually in May or June; and there stands a pillar on an island opposite to Old Cairo, divided into picks, a measure of about two feet, to observe how much it rises; and when it is high enough, the khalis, or great canal is cut, from whence it is conveyed into other reservoirs and cisterns, to be distributed to their fields and gardens, as they want it. As to the Delta, or Lower Egypt, that is all overflowed; there needs no art to carry it into their fields. This part of the country is always sowed with rice therefore, which grows in water.

Their towns standing on little eminences, during the flood appear like so many islands. This overflowing of the Nile, is occasioned by the periodical rains, which annually fall within the tropics, where the source of the Nile is; and that which makes the flood the greater is, that Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, where it rises, is full of high mountains, from whence the waters shoot in torrents, and swell the river beyond its usual bounds.

NIMEGUEN, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 51. 55 a city of the United Netherlands, sit. on the river Waal, in the pr. of Guelderland, 10 m. S. of Arnheim, and 52 m. S. E. of Amsterdam. It surrendered to the French, anno 1672, after a siege of six days, and they continued in possession of it till 1674. Here was made the treaty between the Dutch and their allies, with France, anno 1679, called the treaty of Nimeguen.

NIMPO, E. lon. 122. lat. 30. a city and port-town of China, in the pr. of Chekiam, sit. two days sail S. E. of Japan, with which this port has a very great trade, importing from thence gold, silver, copper, steel, Japan cabinets, and other lacquered-ware.

NINEVEH, an ancient city of Assyria, (now Curdistán) was sit. on the eastern bank of the river Tigris, opposite to the place where Moussul, a city of Asiatic Turkey, stands. This city is said to have been 60 m. in circumference, or three days journey (according to Jonas) for a footman.

NINEVE, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 50. 55. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Dender, 13 m. W. of Brussels.

NIO, a small Turkish island, in the Archipelago, sit. N. W. of Santorini, remarkable for little but the tomb of Homer, who is said to be buried here.

NIORT, W. lon. 30 min. lat. 46. 22. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Poictou, sit.

on the river Seure, 28 m. N. E. of Rochelle.

NIPHON, the largest of the islands of Japan, sit. in the Indian ocean, in Asia, 130 m. E. of China, being about 600 m. long, and from 100 to 150 broad, containing 55 provinces; the chief town Jeddo. See JAPAN.

NISMES, E. lon. 4. 26. lat. 43. 40. a city of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. 28 m. N. E. of Montpellier. It is a large elegant town, containing above 12,000 families; and here is a Roman amphitheatre, the most entire of any in Europe.

NISNA, or **NISE-NOVOGOROD**, E. lon. 45. lat. 56. a city of Russia, cap. of the pr. of Nise, or Little Novogorod, sit. on the river Ocka, 200 m. E. of the city of Moscow.

NISSA, E. lon. 23. lat. 43. a city of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. on the river Moravia, 130 m. S. E. of Belgrade.

NISSA, or **NIEZA**, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 44. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Montferrat, sit. 15 m. S. W. of Alexandria, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

NITHSDALE, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Clydesdale on the N. by Annandale on the E. by Solway-frith on the S. and by Galloway on the W.

NITRACHT, or **NEYTREA**, E. lon. 18. 25. lat. 48. 38. a town of Hungary, sit. on the river Neytra, 40 m. N. E. of Presburg.

NIUCHE, a K. of Chinese Tartary, sit. N. of the pr. of Laotung, whose K. made a conquest of China, about 110 years ago; and established his family on that throne, the capital city Niuche.

NIVELLE, E. lon. 4. 16. lat. 50. 40. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, and pr. of Brabant, sit. 14 m. S. of Brussels. Here is a manufacture of cambrics, and the town enjoys great privileges, as well as the nunnery in this town, which is inhabited by young ladies of the first quality, who are not confined to the cloister, as in other nunneries; but

may go out and marry whenever a match offers; and they chuse their governors themselves.

NIVERNOIS. See NEVERS.

NIXABOUR, or **NISABOUR**, E. lon. 57. 32. lat. 35. 40. a city of Persia, in the pr. of Chorassan, sit. 30 m. S. E. of Mefched.

NOCERA DE PAGANI, E. lon. 15. lat. 40. 40. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, sit. 15 m. S. of Naples.

NOCERA, E. lon. 14. lat. 43. 15. a town of Italy, in the ter. of the Pope, and D. of Spoleto, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Spoleto; the see of a bish.

NOGAIAN TARTARS, a nation which inhabit that part of Circassia in Asiatic Turkey, that lies between the Palus Meotis and the Caspian sea.

NOGENT, E. lon. 50 min. lat. 48. 21. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleansois, capital of the D. of Perche, sit. 35 m. N. E. of Mans.

NOGENT, E. lon. 3. 33. lat. 48. 26. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Seine, 25 m. N. W. of Troyes.

NOLA, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 5. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, sit. 16 m. E. of Naples.

NOTI, E. lon. 9. lat. 44. 20. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. on a bay of Genoa, 35 m. S. W. of that city.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, W. lon. 83. lat. 10. a town of Mexico, in the pr. of Darien, a little to the eastward of Porto-Bello, sub. to Spain, now abandoned, and the trade removed to Porto-Bello.

NOMENEY, E. lon. 6. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the D. of Lorraine, sit. on the river Seille, 15 m. N. of Nancy; sub. to France.

NON CAPE, W. lon. 12. lat. 28. 40. a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, opposite to the Canary isles.

NONA, E. lon. 16. 35. lat. 44. 25. a port-town of Venetian Dalmatia, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 17 m. N. of Zara.

NORCIA,

NORCIA, E. lon. 14. 35. lat. 43. a town of Italy, in the ter. of the Pope, and D. of Spoleto, sit. 28 m. E. of Spoleto.

NORDEN, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 53. 40. a port-town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Embden, sit. 12 m. N. of Embden.

NORFOLK, an English co. bounded by the German sea on the N. and E. by Suffolk on the S. and by the washes and fens of Lincolnshire, and the isle of Ely, on the W.

NORFOLK, a co. of Virginia, in America, N. of the pr. of Carolina, and contiguous to it.

NORKOPPING, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 58. 20. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of E. Gothland, sit. on the river Metela, 90 m. S. W. of Stockholm.

NORLINGEN, E. lon. 10. 8. lat. 48. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 34 m. N. of Ulm.

NORMANDY, a pr. of France, bounded by the E. channel on the N. by Picardy and the isle of France on the E. by Orleans on the S. and by Britany and another part of the E. channel on the W. being near 200 m. in length from E. to W. and 100 in breadth from N. to S. one of the most fruitful provinces in France, except in wine. The Normans and Danes made a conquest of this country about the year 912, under Rollo, their first Duke; and gave it the name of Normandy, it being called Neustria, or W. France, till that time. William, their seventh Duke, conquered England, anno 1066; but the Normans, instead of gaining any thing by that conquest, became a province of England, and remained so many years.

NORTGOV, the pal. of Bavaria, so called.

NORTH CAPE, E. lon. 21. lat. 72. a promontory on the island of Maggero, in the pr. of Wardhuys, in the N. of Norway, sit. 100 m. N. W. of Wardhuys, and 500 m. N. E. of Drontheim; being the most

northern point, or promontory, in Europe.

NORTH CURRY, a market-town of Somersetshire, sit. on the river Tone, 6 m. E. of Taunton.

NORTH FORELAND, a cape or promontory in the isle of Thanet, on the E. coast of Kent, sit. 18 m. N. E. of Canterbury, 4 m. E. of Margate, 11 m. N. of Deal, and 20 m. N. of Dover and the S. Foreland; between the two Forelands are the Downs, through which all ships pass which are bound to or from the W. or S. W. and here the fleets of the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

NORTH RIVER, a great river which rises in New-Mexico, in N. America, and running S. E. divides Mexico from Florida, discharging itself into the W. end of the gulph of Mexico, in 26 degrees of N. lat.

NORTH SEA, the gulph of Mexico, so called by the Spaniards, because they passed from thence over the isthmus of Darien into the S. sea, in America; and this name has of late been communicated to all that part of the Atlantic ocean which lies N. of Terra Firma in South-America.

NORTHALERTON, a bor. town of Yorkshire, sit. in the N. riding, 22½ m. N. of London, on the road to Berwick; sends two members to parliament.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE is bounded by Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln on the N. by Huntingdonshire and Bedford on the E. by Bucks and Oxford on the S. and by Warwick on the W.

NORTHAMPTON, capital of the co. sit. on the river Nen, 66 m. N. of London.

NORTHAMPTON, a co. of Virginia, in N. America, S. of Accomac co. forming the S. part of the peninsula on the eastern shore of Virginia.

NORTHAUSEN, E. lon. 10. 50. lat. 51. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of

Thu-

Thuringia, sit. 55 m. S.W. of Magdeburg; an imperial city, capital of the co. of Hoenstein.

NORTHEIM, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 51. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Brunswick, sit. on the river Leine, 45 m. S. of Hanover, and sub. to that D.

NORTHEICH, W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 51. 46. a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. 15 m. E. of Gloucester.

NORTHUMBERLAND, an English co. bounded on the N. by Scotland, on the E. by the German sea, on the S. by Durham, and on the W. by Cumberland and part of Scotland; the chief town Newcastle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a co. of Virginia, lying at the mouth of the river Patowmac, in America.

NORTHWICH, a market-town of Cheshire, sit. 16 m. N. E. of Chester.

NORWAY, a K. of Europe, sit. between 4 and 30 degrees of E. lon. and between 58 and 72 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the N. and W. by Swedish Lapland, and other provinces of Sweden, on the E. and by the sea called the Categate and Schaggerac, which separates it from Denmark, on the S. The air of Norway is excessive cold, especially within the polar circle, where their winter continues 8 or 9 months, and the ground all that time covered with snow. It is a barren country; not affording corn or cattle sufficient for the natives. A high chain of mountains runs from S. to N. between Norway and Sweden, called the Dofrine Hills; and the rest of the country is incumbered with rocks and mountains, which produce but little food. However, the country produces excellent oak and fir timber, pitch and tar; and in their hills are mines of copper and iron, and some silver. They have also a very great fishery, and dry their stock-fish upon the rocks, without salting them; furnishing the rest of Europe with stock-fish, and these make part of the food of our seamen

in their voyages. The three kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, were sometimes under the dominion of three several sovereigns, and sometimes under one; and Denmark and Norway are now subject to the same prince, who is absolute in all his dominions, and ('tis said) he treats Norway like a conquered province. The religion both of Denmark and Norway, is the Lutheran. See DENMARK.

NORWICH, E. lon. 1. 26. lat. 52. 40. a city of Norfolk, one of the largest and most populous in England, having a very great woollen manufacture, especially in crapes and stuffs; sit. on the river Yare, 27 m. W. of Yarmouth and the German ocean, and 109 m. N. E. of London.

NOTO VALLEY, the most south-east pr. of Sicily, bounded by Val Demona on the N. by the Mediterranean sea on the E. and S. and by Val de Mazara on the W.

NOTO, E. lon. 15. lat. 37. 15. a town of the pr. of Noto in Sicily, sit. 20 m. S. of Syracuse.

NOTTEBURG, E. lon. 31. 40. lat. 60. a city of Russia in the pr. of Ingria, sit. on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the entrance of the river Nieva, 25 m. E. of Petersburg, capital of the pr. before Petersburg was built.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, an English co. bounded by Yorkshire on the N. by Lincolnshire on the E. by Leicestershire on the S. and by Derbyshire on the W.

NOTTINGHAM, the chief town of the co. sit. on the river Trent, and 122 m. N. of London, gives the title of Earl to the family of Finch.

NOVARA, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 45. 20. a city of Italy, in the D. of Milan, cap. of the Novarese, sit. 40 m. W. of Milan; the see of a bishop; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

NOVA SCOTIA. See ACADIE.

NOVA ZEMBLA, or NEWLAND, which the Dutch call the island of Weygats, is sit. in the North, or Frozen ocean, between 50 and 80 degrees

degrees of E. lon. and between 70 degrees of N. lat. and the N. pole, separated from the pr. of Samoieda, in Russia, by a narrow strait, called the straits of Weygats. Whether it be an island, or part of some great continent, is uncertain; no ships having ever passed to the Northward of it, tho' many attempts have been made to find out a N.E. passage to China that way. The Dutch, indeed, passed the straits of Weygats, S. of Nova Zembla, and wintered on the E. side of it, anno 1596, but did not find it practicable to sail further for the fields of ice they met with. There are no constant inhabitants here, but the Samoieds and Ostiaks climb over the mountains of ice in the straits, when they are frozen over, and hunt elks and rein-deer, here at the proper season.

NOVELLARA, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 45. 12. a town of Italy, in the D. of Mantua, sit. 20 m. S. of Mantua.

NOVI, E. lon. 9. 15. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, on the confines of the Milanese, sit. 25 m. N.W. of Genoa.

NOVIBAZAR, E. lon. 22. lat. 43. 30. a city of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. 100 m. S. of Belgrade.

NOVIGRAD, E. lon. 19. 5. lat. 48. a town of Hungary, sit. 16 m. N. of Buda; sub. to the house of Austria.

NOVIGRAD, E. lon. 17. 30. lat. 44. 30. a town of Dalmatia, sit. near a bay of the same name, 28 m. N.E. of Zara.

NOVOGRODECK, E. lon. 25. 30. lat. 53. 45. a city of Poland, in the D. of Lithuania, capital of the pal. of Novogrodeck, sit. 70 m. S. of Wilna.

NOVOGOROD THE GREAT, a pr. of Russia, bounded by the pr. of Ingria on the N. by Jerislaw and Tweer on the E. by Smolensko and part of Poland on the S. and by Livonia on the W.

NOVOGOROD CITY, E. lon. 34. lat. 59. a city of Muscovy, capital of the pr. of Novogorod, sit. on the river Wolcoss, near the lake of Ilmen, 130 m. S.E. of Petersburg. It is the see of an archb. and has in it 180 churches and monasteries; the country about it abounds in corn, flax, hemp, wax, and honey; and they manufacture the best Russia leather here.

NOVOGOROD THE LESS. See **NISNA**, or **NISE-NOVOGOROD**.

NOVA, W. lon. 9. 47. lat. 42. 50. a town of Spain in the pr. of Galicia, sit. on the river Tamara, 15 m. W. of Compostella.

NOYON, E. lon. 3. lat. 49. 38. a town of France, sit. on the river Oyse, in the isle of France, 50 m. N.E. of Paris.

NUBIA, a country of Africa, bounded by the desert of Barca on the N. by Egypt and Abyssinia on the E. by the lower Ethiopia on the S. and by the deserts of Africa on the W. the soil and produce of this country are said to be much the same with Abyssinia, which is contiguous to it; but we have very little knowledge of this inland country, or indeed of any other in the middle of Africa.

NUMANTIA RUINS, W. lon. 2. 36. lat. 42. anciently one of the most considerable towns in Spain, sit. in the pr. of Old Castile, near the source of the Douro, 70 m. N.W. of Saragossa, and 75 m. S.E. of Burgos. Here the Spaniards assembled their forces against the Romans, when they were oppressed by them, and maintained a war of several years against them, which, from this city, obtained the name of the Numantian war.

NUMIDIA, the ancient name of Biledulgerid, in Africa. See **BILEDULGERID**.

NUNEATON, a market-town in Warwickshire, sit. 8 m. N. of Coventry.

NURENBURG, a city of Germany,

in the cir. of Franconia, capital of the ter. of Nuremberg, E. lon. 11. lat. 49. 30. sit. near the confluence of the rivers Regnitz and Pegnitz, 50 m. N. W. of Ratibon, and 40 m. S. of Bamberg. It is 7 m. in circumference, defended by a wall, a castle, and other works, but of no great strength. It is very populous, and has the best inland trade of any town in Europe; their clock-work, and manufactures in iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster, are much admired, and afforded exceeding cheap; and from hence come most of those toys we call Dutch toys. It is nothing but the genius and industry of this people, that procure them the flourishing trade and plenty they live in; for it is a barren country, and produces scarce any thing to traffic with, but what receives the greatest part of the value from their labour and art. It is an imperial city, or independent state, the governors and magistrates elected out of the Nobility, and the Burgher-master, or chief magistrate, changed every month; the legislative authority being lodged in a council, or diet, of 400 of the principal burghers. In this city are kept the regalia used at the emperor's coronation. The established religion is the Lutheran; the Calvinists are forced to go 3 m. out of town to church, and the Papists are allowed to perform divine service only in one church when the Lutherans have done with it. The territories of Nuremberg are about 30 m. in length, and 20 broad, in which they have a great many good towns and villages. The mar. of Nuremberg is divided into several districts, which are sub. to the Princes of the house of Brandenburg. See Moll's map of Germany.

NETTUNO, or NETTUNO, E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 41. 45. a port-town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and Campania of Rome, sit. on the Tuscan sea, 30 m. S. E. of Rome.

NUYS, E. lon. 6. S. lat. 51. 10. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and Electorate

of Cologne, sit. on the W. bank of the river Rhine, 20 m. N. of Cologne.

NYBURG, E. lon. 10. lat. 55. 30. a town of Denmark, sit. at the E. end of the island of Funen, 10 m. E. of Odensee.

NYLAND, a pr. of Finland, sit. on the gulf of Finland, W. of the pr. of Carelia, sub. to Sweden.

NYONS, E. lon. 5. 6. lat. 44. 28. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, sit. 30 m. S. W. of Gap.

NYSLÖT, E. lon. 29. lat. 62. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of Finland and ter. of Savolexia, sit. 60 m. N. of Wyburg, subject to Russia.

O A

OKHAMPTON, a borough-town of Devon, sit. 20 m. W. of Exeter; sends two members to parliament.

OEDACH, E. lon. 15. lat. 47. 20. a town of Germany in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Stiria, sit. 35 m. W. of Gratz.

OBERNSBERG, E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 48. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Inn, 15 m. S. of Passau.

OBERSTEIN, E. lon. 7. lat. 49. 50. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, capital of the co. of Oberstein, sit. 30 m. E. of Triers.

OBERWESEL, or WESEL, E. lon. 7. 12. lat. 50. 8. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and Electorate of Triers, sit. 37 m. N. E. of Triers.

OSLOW. See **AGGERHUYS**.

ORY, a great river of Russia, which rises in the lake Kisan in Kalmuck Tartary, in Asia, and running N. joins the river Irtis, and continuing its course N. forms the boundary between Europe and

Asia, till it falls into the frozen ocean, in 70 degrees of N. lat. having run a course of 2000 m. and upwards.

OCRIDA, or LOCHRIDA, E. lon. 21. lat. 41. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. on the lake Pelicum, 110 m. W. of Salonichi.

OCHSENFURT, E. lon. 10. lat. 49. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the river Maine, 12 m. S. E. of Wurtzburg, and sub. to that bishop.

OCCA, a great river in Muscovy, which rises in the pr. of Sfeesk, and running N. passes by Orel and Pere-mil, and then turning E. joins the river Mosco at Kolomna; after which it continues to run E. by Resanskoi and Nise Novogorod, falling into the river Wolga, a little below Novogorod.

OCCA, or OCKER, a river of Germany, which rising in the S. of Brunswick, runs N. through that Duchy, passing by the cities of Goslar, Wolfenbuttle and Brunswick; discharging itself into the river Aller, below Gysborn.

OCKINGHAM, a market-town of Berkshire, 34 m. W. of London, and 7 m. E. of Reading.

OCRIDA. See LOCRIIDA.

OCZAKOW, E. lon. 32. 30. lat. 46. a port-town of European Turkey, capital of the pr. of Budziac Tartary, sit. W. of the mouths of the rivers Boristhenes and Bog on the Euxine sea, 140 m. W. of Precop, and 120 m. N. E. of the northern branch of the river Danube. It is a fortified town, and under the government of a Bassa.

ODENSEE, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 55. 30. capital of the island of Funen, one of the largest of the Danish islands in the Baltic sea, sit. 72 m. W. of Copenhagen.

ODER river rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Hungary, and runs from S. to N. through the pr. of Silesia; after which it continues its course N. thro'

Brandenburg, and then separating the eastern from the western Pomerania, divides itself into several channels, forming the islands of Ufedom, and Wollin, below which it falls into the Baltic sea; having in its course passed by the cities of Ratibor, Oplen, Breslaw, Glogaw, Croffen, Frankfurt, and Stetin.

ODER, E. lon. 17. 17. lat. 49. 45. a town of Bohemia, in the pr. of Silesia, sit. on the fountain of the river Oder, 15 m. S. of Tropa-paw.

ODERBERG, E. lon. 17. 45. lat. 50. 6. a town of the K. of Bohemia, in the D. of Silesia, sit. on the river Oder, 20 m. E. of Tropa-paw.

ODERNHEIM, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 49. 46. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 15 m. S. of Mentz.

ODIHAM, a market town of Hampshire, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Winchester.

OETENBURG, or EDENBURG, E. lon. 16. 34. lat. 48. a town of Hungary, sit. 30 m. S. of Vienna, sub. to the house of Austria.

OELAND, E. lon. 16. lat. between 56 and 57. 30 min. a Swedish island, sit. in the Baltic sea, between the continent of Gothland, and the isle of Gothland, 12 m. E. of Colmar.

OELFELD, E. lon. 11. lat. 52. 35. a town of Germany, in the D. of Magdeburg, and cir. of Lower Saxony, sit. on the river Aller, 20 m. E. of Brunswic.

OESSEL, an island which lies at the entrance of the bay of Livonia, in the Baltic sea, sit. in 22 degrees of E. lon. and 58 degrees of N. lat. separated from the isle of Dago by a narrow channel on the N. being 60 m. long, and generally about 20 m. broad; the chief town is Arnburg on the E. side of the island.

OETING, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, capital of the co. of Oeting

Oeting, sit. 35 m. N. W. of Ingolstadt. poor, living in dirt houses, and sub. to Denmark.

ÖETTINGEN, E. lon. 12. 50. lat. 48. 14. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Inn, 35 m. S. W. of Passau.

OFFA'S DIKE, a line or entrenchment cast up by Offa a Saxon K. to defend England against the incursions of the Welch; which runs thro' Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbigh and Flintshire.

OFFENBACH, E. lon. 8. 35. lat. 50. 6. a town of Germany, sit. on the river Maine, 7 m. E. of Frankfurt.

OFFENBURG, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 48. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Kintzig, 8 m. S. of Straßburg, a free imperial city or sovereign state.

OFFIDA, E. lon. 15. lat. 43. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and mar. of Ancona, sit. on the confines of Naples, 26 m. S. of Loretto.

OGLIO, a river which rises in the Alps, in the co. of Trent, and running S. passes through the lake of Isco, and then continuing its course S. E. falls into the Po, to the W. of Borgo fort.

OHNSPACH. See ANSPACH.

OISANS, E. lon. 6. lat. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, sit. 18 m. S. E. of Grenoble.

OKEHAM, the capital of Rutlandshire, sit. 95 m. N. of London.

OLDESELO, E. lon. 10. 5. lat. 54. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, sit. on the river Trave, 27 m. W. of Lubeck, sub. to Denmark.

OLDENBURG, a co. of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, bounded by the German sea on the N. by the D. of Bremen on the E. by Osnabrug on the S. and by Emden or East-Friesland on the W. being 50 m. long, and 20 broad, consisting chiefly of bogs and marshes, where they breed a small sort of cattle less than the Welch. The inhabitants wretched

OLDENBURG CITY, capital of the co. E. lon. 7. 32. lat. 53. 35. sit. on the river Honta, 25 m. W. of Bremen; sub. to Denmark.

OLDENBURG, E. lon. 10. 50. lat. 54. 36. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, sit. near the Baltic sea, 32 m. N. of Lubeck; sub. to the D. of Holstein Gottorp.

OLDENDORT, E. lon. 9. lat. 52. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, sit. on the river Weser, 30 m. S. W. of Hanover.

OLDENZEL, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 52. 30. a city of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Overijssel, sit. 36 m. N. E. of Deventer.

OLDESLOE, E. lon. 10. 5. lat. 54. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, sit. on the river Trave, 15 m. W. of Lubeck.

OLERON, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 46. an island of France, near the coast of Poictou and ter. of Aunis, sit. 14 m. S. W. of Rochelle, being about 15 m. long, and 6 broad, and containing 10,000 people. The ancient inhabitants of this island had such a reputation for their skill in navigation, that their rules became a model for other maritime powers to make their laws by, in relation to sea affairs; and these were called the laws of Oleron. The soil of this island produces plenty of corn and wine, and they make a great deal of salt of the sea water. There is a light-house on this island for the direction of ships.

OLERON, W. lon. 55 min. lat. 45. 24. a city of France, in the pr. of Gascony and ter. of Bern, sit. on the river Gave de Oleron, 30 m. S. of Dax.

OLESCO, E. lon. 24. lat. 50. a town of Poland, in the Upper Volhynia, 60 m. S. of Luko or Lufuc.

OLINDA, W. lon. 35. S. lat. 8. a city and port-town of Brasil, in S. America, capital of the pr. of

Pernambuco, sit. 400 m. N. E. of the bay of All-saints, and 50 m. N. of Cape St. Augustin.

OLITE, W. lon. 1. 35. lat. 42. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Navarre, sit. 25 m. S. of Pampe-luna.

OLIVA, E. lon. 18. 30. lat. 54. 20. a port-town of Poland, in the pr. of Regal Prussia, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 6 m. W. of Dantzic; a little inconsiderable place, only remembered for the peace concluded here between Germany and Sweden, anno 1660.

OLIVENZA, W. lon. 7. 35. lat. 38. 34. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. on the E. side of the river Guadiana, 10 m. S. of Elvas.

OLMUTZ, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 49. 40. a city of Bohemia, in the mar. of Moravia, sit. on the river Morava, 75 m. N. of Vienna, and 30 m. S. W. of Troppaw, sub. to the house of Austria. This town was besieged by the K. of Prussia in 1758, who opened the trenches before it May 27, but raised the siege the latter end of June.

OLONE, W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 46. 30. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Orleanois, and ter. of Poictou, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Rochelle.

OLSE, E. lon. 17. lat. 51. 20. a town of the K. of Bohemia, and D. of Silesia, sit. 10 m. N. of Breslaw.

OLSNITZ, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 50. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Voigtland, sit. on the river Elster, 60 m. S. W. of Dresden.

OLYMPIA, now **LONGINICO**, E. lon. 21. 35. lat. 37. 40. a port-town of the Morea, sit. a little to the southward of the river Alphæus, 42 m. S. of Patras, and 63 m. S. W. of Corinth. The plains near this town were famous anciently for the games instituted by Hercules, and celebrated every fifth year by the princes and nobility of Greece, and the adjacent countries, where they contended for the prize, and

esteemed a victory obtained here, equal to a victory over their enemies. And from hence arose the computation of time by Olympiads. An Olympiad contained the space of four years, the first Olympiad began A. M. 3228: before Christ 776 years.

OLYMPUS, the name of a remarkable mountain near Prusa, in Bithynia, in the Lesser Asia; a mountain of the same name, in the island of Cyprus.

OMAN, a pr. or K. on the S. E. part of Arabia Felix.

OMBRIA, the ancient name of a pr. of Italy, in the ter. of the Pope, now Spoleto and Perugia.

OMBRO, or **LOMBRO**, a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, and ter. of Siennois, sit. near the Tuscan sea, a little S. of the lake of Castiglione, 45 m. S. W. of Sienna.

OMERS (ST.) E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 50. 45. a city of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Artois, sit. on the river Aa, 20 m. S. of Dunkirk, and 18 m. S. E. of Calais. Here is an English college or seminary of Jesuits, of which Titus Oates procured himself to be admitted a member, to qualify himself to be an evidence of the Popish Plot. It is a large, populous, trading town, having a communication with the sea, by a navigable canal, cut from thence to Graveling.

OMLANDS, a division of the pr. of Groningen, in the United Provinces.

OMMEN, E. lon. 6. 15. lat. 52. 40. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Overijssel, sit. on the Lesser Vecht, 17 m. N. E. of Deventer.

OMMENBURG, or **AMELBURG**, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 50. 40. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Hesse, sit. 5 m. E. of Marburg.

ONANDAGOES, one of the tribes of the Iroquois, or 5 nations, sit. on the lake Ontario, or Frontenac, in Canada, in N. America; in the interest of France at present.

ONIGA

ONEGA LAKE, sit. in 35 degrees of E. lon. and between 61 and 63 degrees of N. lat. in the Empire of Russia, and pr. of Rubeninska, being upwards of 100 m. in length, and 40 in breadth. It has a communication with the lake Ladogo, and consequently with Petersburg; and they have been cutting a channel between the lake Onega and the White lake, by which it will have a communication with the Wolga and the Caspian sea: they will be able to continue the navigation from Petersburg to Persia, when this canal is finished.

ONEGLIA, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 44. a port-town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean, 70 miles S. W. of Genoa, 50 m. N. E. of Nice, and 45 m. S. E. of Coni. It is a populous place, and a town of good trade. The ter. belonging to it is 25 m. long, and eight broad, abounding in oil and fruit; subject to the King of Sardinia.

ONGAR, a market-town of Essex, sit. 22 m. N. of London.

ONOTH, E. lon. 20. 22. lat. 48. 10. a town of Hungary, sit. 50 m. N. E. of Buda; sub. to Austria.

ONRUST, or **NO-REST**, a small island at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia in the E. Indies, where the Dutch are perpetually building and careening their ships.

ONSPACH. See **ANSPACH**.

ONTARIO, or **FRONTENAC LAKE**, in N. America, sit. in 79 degrees of W. lon. and between 41 and 43 degrees of N. lat. W. of the country of the Iroquois, or Five-nations, having a communication with the river of St. Laurence on the N. with the lake Erie on the S. by the cataract of Niagara, upwards of 150 miles long, and 50 miles broad. Upon this lake the French have built some forts.

OOSTERGO, the N. division of the pr. of W. Friesland, one of the United Provinces.

OPPELEN, E. lon. 17. 23. lat. 50. 45. a city of the K. of Bohemia, in the D. of Silesia, sit. on the river Oder, 30 m. S. E. of Breslaw; in the possession of the K. of Prussia.

OPPENHEIM, E. lon. 8. lat. 49. 50. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the river Rhine, 12 m. S. of Mentz.

ORAN, W. lon. 3. N. lat. 36. a city and port-town of Barbary, in the Kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, sit. on the Mediterranean, 250 m. W. of the city of Algiers, almost opposite to the city of Cartagena, in Spain. It lies on the side of a hill, being about a mile and an half in circumference, and well fortified, but commanded by the adjacent hills. The Spaniards took it in the year 1509, and kept it till 1708, when the Algerines recovered it, but lost it again in the year 1732, and the Spaniards now remain in possession of it.

ORANGE, E. lon. 4. 46. lat. 44. 10. a city of France, in the pr. of Provence, capital of the ter. of Orange, sit. on the E. side of the river Rhone, 17 m. N. of Avignon, 70 m. S. W. of Grenoble, and upwards of 300 m. S. of Paris. It was formerly subject to the Princes of Orange, but was yielded to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The French had possessed themselves of it long before, and banished all the Protestants from thence.

ORATAVIA, W. lon. 13. lat. 28. capital of the island of Teneriff, one of the largest of the Canary-islands, in the Atlantic ocean, sit. 150 miles W. of the continent of Africa.

ORBITELLO, E. lon. 12. lat. 42. 30. a city and port-town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, capital of the ter. of del Presidii, or the Garrisons, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean, 50 m. N. W. of Rome, and 55 m. S. of Sienna.

ORCADES, or **CO.** of Orkney,

in Scotland, in which are comprehended the islands of Shetland, sit. between 3 degrees W. and 1 degree E. lon. and between 59 and 64 degrees of N. lat. being about 40 in number; the chief of the Orcades, Pomona, and the chief of the Shetland islands is Mainland.

ORCHIES, E. lon. 3. 10. lat. 50. 35. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 12 m. S. E. of Lille.

ORCHILLA, W. lon. 65. lat. 12. one of the Sotavento, or Leeward islands, near the coast of Terra Firma, in America, sit. 80 m. N. of la Guaira, on the continent, and 50 m. N. W. of Tortuga.

ORDUNNA, W. lon. 3. 30. lat. 43. 15. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, sit. 25 m. S. W. of Bilbao.

OREBRO, E. lon. 15. lat. 59. 20. a city of Sweden, capital of the pr. of Nericia, sit. 70 m. W. of Stockholm.

OREGRUND, E. lon. 18. 15. lat. 60. 30. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of Upland, situate on the Bothnic gulph, 60 m. N. of Stockholm.

ORENSE, or **ORTENSE**, West lon. 8. 20. lat. 42. 36. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia, sit. on the river Minho, 48 m. S. E. of Compostella.

ORFA, E. lon. 40. lat. 36. 15. a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Diarbec, sit. on the river Euphrates, 100 m. E. of Aleppo, and 100 m. S. W. of Diarbec.

ORFORD, a borough and port-town of Suffolk, sit. on a bay of the German sea, 12 m. E. of Woodbridge; sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the family of Walpole.

ORGIVA, W. lon. 3. 30. lat. 37. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. 25 m. S. of Granada.

ORIA, E. lon. 18. 42. lat. 40. 30. a town of Italy, in the K. of

Naples, and ter. of Otranto, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Otranto city.

ORIENTAL ISLANDS, are the Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, and Banda islands, and the rest which lie S. of China.

ORIGUELLA, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 38. 20. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. on the river Segura, 12 m. N. E. of Murcia.

ORISTAGNI, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 39. 30. a city and port-town of the island of Sardinia, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean, on the W. side of the island, 45 m. N. W. of Cagliari; subject to the King of Sardinia.

ORIXA, E. lon. 85. lat. 20. a city of the Hither Peninsula of India, capital of the pr. of Orixa, sit. on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, 60 m. S. W. of Ballifore.

ORLAMAND, or **ORLAMUNDA**, E. lon. 11. 26. lat. 50. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, sit. on the river Sala, 50 m. S. W. of Leipzig.

ORLEANS, a pr. or government of France, bounded by Normandy and the isle of France on the N. by Champaign and Burgundy on the E. by Lyons and Guienne on the S. and by Britany and the bay of Biscay on the W.

ORLEANS CITY, E. lon. 2. lat. 47. 55. a city of France, capital of Orleans, sit. on the river Loire, 70 m. S. of Paris, consisting of 20 parishes, and is about 4 miles in circumference. It has a very great trade, considering it is an inland town, having a communication with W. France and the ocean, by the river Loire, as well as with the provinces in the S. and by the canal of Orleans it has a communication with the rivers Seine, Paris, Rouen, and the English channel. It is a bishop's see, and university; and here French is spoken with the greatest purity. They still commemorate that heroine, Joan of Arc, who restored the

the French affairs after the conquest of their country by Henry V. King of England; they have her statue in complete armour on the great bridge here: her obliging the English to raise the siege of this city, being the first exploit she performed.

ORLEANS FOREST, in the neighbourhood of this city, consists of 100,000 acres, well planted with oak, elm, and other valuable timber.

ORLEANS ISLAND and TOWN, W. lon. 73. lat. 47. sit. in the river of St. Laurence, in Canada, in North America, 340 m. N. W. of Boston, a little E. of Quebec; now subject to England.

ORMOND, is the N. division of the co. of Tipperary, in Ireland, from whence the noble family of Butler took the title of Duke.

ORMSKIRK, a market town of Lancashire, sit. 14 m. N. W. of Newton.

ORMUS, E. lon. 56. lat. 27. 30. an island at the entrance of the gulph of Persia, in Asia, sit. opposite to Gombron on the continent, 240 m. S. E. of Schiras, and 370 S. E. of Isfahan. This island is 30 m. in circumference: while the Portuguese possessed it, it was the richest magazine in the world; they made it the center of trade between Europe and Asia: here the fine spices, and other merchandise of the E. were laid up, and afterwards distributed to the rest of the world; and here the Portuguese built one of the most elegant cities in Asia. But something above a 100 years ago, the Dutch dispossessed the Portuguese of most of their settlements in India; and the Persians, by the assistance of the English, expelled the Portuguese from Ormus; for which the English E. India Company were allowed great advantages in the Persian trade, and even suffered to share the revenues of the customs, on that side, with the Persians; and, till the late civil wars, received between 3 or 4000 l. per annum, in lieu of them. As to the island of Ormus itself, it never pro-

duced any thing but salt, which grows in a solid crust, two inches deep upon the surface of the earth; and the hills appear, at a distance, as if they were covered with snow: nor is there a drop of fresh water on the island, but what is preserved in cisterns, in the time of the rains; the Portuguese used to fetch their water from the continent. Upon the demolishing of Ormus, the Great Shah Abbas, Sophi of Persia, removed the trade to Gombron, on the opposite shore, and gave it the name of Bander Abassi, or the port town of Abbas.

ORONOQUE, a river of South America, rises S. of the equator, and runs N. thro' the countries of Guiana and Carribbiana, falls into the Atlantic ocean, in 8 degrees of N. lat. almost opposite to the island of Trinity. It was in this river that Sir Walter Raleigh went in search of a gold-mine, in the reign of K. James I. where taking the town of St. Thomas, and disturbing some of the rest of the Spanish settlements, on that side, they never ceased to solicit the court of England to destroy him, till they had his head.

OROPESA, W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 39. 30. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New Castile, sit. 50 m. W. of Toledo.

OROPEZA, W. lon. 66. S. lat. 20. a city of Peru, in South America, sit. 150 m. N. E. of Potosi, so named from the quantity of gold found near it.

ORSA, E. lon. 30. 40. lat. 55. 30. a town of Poland in the D. of Lithuania, sit. 70 m. N. W. of Mscyslaw.

ORSOWA, E. lon. 22. lat. 45. 30. a town of the bannat of Tameswaer, sit. on the N. side of the Danube, almost opposite to Belgrade, 60 m. S. W. of Tameswaer; sub. to the Turks.

ORSOY, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Cleve, sit. 20 m. S. of Cleve.

ORTA, E. lon. 13. lat. 42. 30. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and

and St. Peter's patrimony, sit. ^{op.} the river Tiber, 35 m. N. of Rome.

ORTEGAL CASTLE and **CAPE**, W. lon. 8. 22. lat. 44. sit. in the pr. of Galicia, in Spain, being the most northern promontory of that K. 30 m. N. E. of Ferrol.

ORTENBURG, cap. of the co. of Ortenburg, an independent state, in the cir. of Bavaria, the inhabitants whereof are Protestants.

ORTON, a market town of Westmoreland, sit. 14 m. N. W. of Kendal.

ORVIETTO, E. lon. 13. lat. 43. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. capital of the pr. of Orvietto, sit. at the confluence of the Tiber and the Chiane, 45 m. N. of Rome.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which rising in the middle of that co. runs S. E. by Ipswich, and falls into the German sea at Landguard fort.

OSACA, E. lon. 135. lat. 35. a great city and port town of Japan, sit. on a bay of the sea, on the E. side of the island, 300 m. S. W. of Jeddo.

OSERA, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 45. a Venetian island, in the gulph of Venice, having the island of Cherso on the N. from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

OSIMO, E. lon. 15. lat. 43. 20. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and mar. of Ancona, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Loreto.

OSNABRUG, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 52. 31. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, capital of the bish. of Osnabrug, sit. 75 m. W. of Hanover. This bishopric, with the territories belonging to it, is held alternately by a Protestant and Papist, the Protestant being always a Prince of the house of Hanover. The last bishop was Ernest Augustus, Duke of York, uncle to his late Majesty King George; the present bishop is the Elector of Cologn. The territories of this bishopric are 40 m. long, and 30 broad, and it is one of the most fruitful countries in Westphalia; sub. to its bish.

OSIANO, W. lon. 74. S. lat. 41.

a town of Chili, in South America, sit. 80 m. S. of Baldivia.

OSSORY, the West division of Queen's co. in Ireland; gives title of earl to the family of Fitzpatrick.

OSSUNA, W. lon. 5. lat. 37. 6. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. 40 m. E. of Seville.

OSTAGIO, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Genoa.

OSTATRIC, E. lon. 2. 34. lat. 41. 35. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. 24 m. N. E. of Barcelona.

OSTEND, E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 51. 15. a city and port town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 12 m. W. of Bruges. It stands in a perfect marsh, surrounded by the wide trenches, which are filled with the sea-water, and is fortified according to art, so that it may be esteemed one of the strongest towns in Flanders, and is the best harbour on that coast, though the town is not large; nor was it much taken notice of till the year 1601, when it was defended three years against all the power of Spain, by the English and Dutch; the Spaniards losing 70,000 men before the place. The French seized it on the death of Charles II. King of Spain, anno 1700, but the confederates recovered it after the battle of Ramillies, anno 1706. The late Emperor, Charles VI. was about to establish an East-India Company here, but was forced to drop the design by the English and Dutch, which provoked that Prince to enter into an alliance with France. Ostend was taken by the French, 1745; but was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748.

OSTIÀ, E. lon. 13. lat. 41. 30. a port town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and Campania of Rome, sit. at the mouth of the Tiber, 10 m. S. of Rome, and formerly the port town to it, but the harbour is now choaked up, and Civitta Vecchia is the Pope's chief port.

OSTIAC.

OSTIAC. See OUSTIAC.

OSTIGLIA, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 45. a town of Italy in the D. of Mantua, sit. on the river Po, 15 m. E. of Mantua; sub. to the house of Austria.

OSTROGOTSKOI, E. lon. 40. 30. lat. 51. 25. a city of Russia in the pr. of Belgorod, sit. 62 m. S. of Woronets.

OSTUNI, E. lon. 19. lat. 40. 45. a town of Italy in the K. of Naples, and ter. of Otranto, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 18 m. N. of Taranto; the see of a bishop.

OSWEGO, W. lon. 78. lat. 44. 20. a town of the Iroquois, in North America, sit. on the W. side of the lake Ontario, or Frontenac, 300 m. W. of Albany, in New York, where the English used to trade with the distant Indians for their skins and furs; lately taken and demolished by the French. The garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

OSWESTRY, a market town of Shropshire, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Shrewsbury.

OTLEY, a market town of Yorkshire, sit. in the W. riding, 21 m. W. of York.

OTOQUE, W. lon. 82. lat. 7. an island of Terra Firma, or Darien, in America, sit. in the bay of Panama, 50 miles S. of Panama, from whence this city is furnished with provisions.

OTRANTO, E. lon. 19. 15. lat. 40. 12. a city of Italy, in the K. of Naples, capital of the ter. of Otranto, sit. at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, 43 miles E. of Taranto, and 200 miles E. of Naples city; the see of an archbishop.

OTRICOLI, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 42. 25. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and D. of Spoleto, sit. 35 m. N. of Rome.

OTTONA, or ORTONA, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 42. 22. a city of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and Hither Abruzzo, sit. on the gulph of Venice,

8 m. N. of Lanciano; the see of a bishop.

OUDENARDE, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 50. 54. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Scheld, 13 m. S. of Ghent. The French having laid siege to this town, were obliged to raise it, and afterwards received a memorable defeat by the confederates commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, on the eleventh of July, 1708.

OUDEBURG, E. long. 2. 50. lat. 51. 15. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 10. m. W. of Bruges, and 5 m. S. E. of Ostend.

OVERFLACKEE, an island of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Holland, sit. in the mouth of the river Maes, having the island of Voorn on the N. Brabant on the E. the island of Schowen on the S. and the Goree on the W.

OVERYSCHÉ, E. long. 4. 26. lat. 40. 45. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Ysche, 9 m. N. E. of Brussels, and 10 m. S. W. of Louvain.

OVERYSSEL, one of the United-Provinces, bounded by Groningen on the N. by Westphalia on the E. by Zutphen on the S. and by Gelderland, the Zuider sea, and Friesland on the W. a country full of bogs and low lands, subject to be overflowed.

OVIEDO, W. long. 6. 40. lat. 43. 30. a city of Spain, capital of the pr. of Asturia, sit. on the river Asta, 50 m. N. of Leon; the see of a bish. and a univ.

OULNEY, a market town of Bucks, sit. 6 m. N. of Newport-Pagnel.

OULZ, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. 12 m. W. of Susa.

OUNDE, a market town of Northamptonshire, sit. on the river Nen, 22 m. N. E. of Northampton.

Ouse, a river which rising in the N. of Yorkshire, runs S. E. by York, and continuing its course S. E. falls into the Trent or Humber.

Ouse, a river which rises on the confines of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and running N. E. thro' Bucks, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, passes by Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Ely, discharging itself into a bay of the German sea at Lynn.

OUSTIACH, or OSTIACH COUNTRY, is a part of Asiatic Russia. These people extend along the river Irtis, to its confluence with the river Oby; from whence they extend themselves northward, along the banks of the Oby and Jenisa, till they fall into the gulph of Mangasea, or the Frozen ocean; inhabiting the banks of several rivers, which fall into the Oby and Jenisa. They have no towns; but live in huts, that are easily moved, or new built, whenever they go to hunt or fish, which seems to be the employment of these people at the proper seasons, having no corn in their country, or following any kind of husbandry.

OXFORD, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 51. 45. the capital city of Oxfordshire, the see of a bishop and university, sit. at the confluence of the Isis and Cherwell, 55 m. W. of London, and 80 m. S. W. of Cambridge; being situate on an eminence, almost encompassed with meadows, except on the E. The whole town, with the suburbs, of a circular form, about 3 miles in circumference; consisting chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. There are in this university 20 colleges, and 5 halls; several of which standing in the streets, give the city an air of magnificence. The river being navigable from hence to London, they send great quantities of corn and malt thither by capacious barges, and import coals and other provisions the same way from London. As the colleges and town

are very beautiful, so the people of the city seem more humane, and better polished, than in any other town in England. The city elect two members of parliament, and the university as many: K. James I. granted the university this privilege, and the like to the university of Cambridge.

Oxus, a river which rises in the mountains on the N. of India, and running N. W. through Usbec Tartary, afterwards separates Persia from Usbec Tartary, and falls into the Caspian sea, in 44 degrees of N. lat. Some late maps carry it to a lake, sit. E. of the Caspian sea.

OZWEICZIN, E. lon. 19. lat. 50. a town of Little Poland, sit. on the river Weisell, on the confines of Silesia, 30 m. W. of Cracow.

P A

PACAMORES, a province of Peru, in South America, sit. on the confines of Amazonia, S. of the pr. of Quixos.

PACHAMAC, a temple of Peru, in South America, dedicated by the Indians to the Supreme Being, which communicates its name to the adjacent country.

PACHSU, E. lon. 20. 45. lat. 39. 15. an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Epirus, in European Turkey, having the island of Corfu on the N. and Cephallonia on the S. sub. to Venice.

PACIFIC OCEAN, or S. SEA, separates Asia from America, being 10,000 m. wide in the broadest part. It was called Pacific from the moderate weather mariners met with on the coast of Peru, and generally between the tropics in that sea; tho' it appears, it is no less stormy than other seas without the tropics, towards either pole. It was called the South Sea, because the Spaniards passed

passed the isthmus of Darien from N. to S. when they first discovered it; tho' it is properly the Western ocean, with regard to America.

PACTOLUS, a river of Lydia, in the Lesser Asia, celebrated by the ancient poets for its golden sands.

PADANG, E. lon. 99. S. lat. 1. 5. a port-town, sit. on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, in Asia, in possession of the Dutch.

PADERBORN, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 51. 45. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, capital of the bish. of Paderborn, sit. 40 m. N. W. of Cassel. The territories belonging to this bishop are 40 m. long, and 20 broad; in which are a variety of salt springs, and others of a remarkable nature: one particularly, which is lost twice in 24 hours, and returns with such violence, that it turns several mills near its source. But the ter. is a barren soil, more considerable for its bacon and venison than any thing else. The bishop is sovereign, both of the city and country, being the present Elector of Cologne, who was chosen anno 1723.

PADIS. See BADIS, in Livonia.

PADRON, W. lon. 9. 12. lat. 42. 59. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia, sit. 15 m. S. of Compostella.

PADSTOW, a market-town of Cornwall, sit. on a bay of the Irish channel, 30 m. W. of Launceston.

PADUA, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 45. 30. capital of the pr. of Padua, sit. 22 m. W. of Venice, in a fine plain, watered by the rivers Brent and Bacchilio. The form of the city is circular, and about 7 m. in circumference; but the ground within the walls not half built at present, and great part of the houses tumbling down; tho' it has been one of the most flourishing cities in Italy. In the time of the Romans, the inhabitants amounted to 100,000; but at present they are not 30,000; and the university, which might have vied with the best, is reduced to one college; however, here is still a manufacture of woollen cloth; and the

adjacent country abounds with oil and wine, and the most delicious fruits. The people, however, are generally miserable, through the tyranny and oppression of the Venetian republic. There is an image of the Blessed Virgin here, which, according to their traditions, flew hither from Constantinople, when that city was taken by the Turks; and they have another of equal probability, viz. that this city was founded by Antenor, and a colony of Trojans.

PADUAN, a pr. of Italy, in the Venetian ter. bounded by the Trevigian on the N. by the Dogado, or D. of Venice, on the E. by the Polesina de Rovigo on the S. and by the Vicenza on the W. being 35 m. in length, and almost as much in breadth.

PAGO, E. lon. 16. 12. lat. 45. an island in the gulph of Venice, separated from the continent of Morlachia by a narrow channel, being 40 m. long, and 12 broad; sub. to Venice.

PAGODA, an Indian temple.

PAGODA, the name of an Indian gold coin, of the value of 9 s. on one side whereof are three pagodas, or Indian temples, engraved. The description whereof may be seen in the Universal Traveller, 2 Vols. folio, published by the author of this Gazetteer.

PAGONS, the idols worshipped in them.

PAIS RECONQUIS, is a part of Picardy, in France, which was conquered by Ed. III. K. of England, and remained in possession of the English above 200 years; but was lost in the reign of Q. Mary, anno 1558, being the last of the territories on the continent of France that the English were masters of. The chief towns in this re-conquered country, are Calais, Guisnes, Ardres, and Oye.

PAITA, W. lon. 82. S. lat. 5. a port-town of Peru in S. America, sit. 500 m. N. W. of Lima, sub. to Spain, frequently plundered by the Buccaneers. It was plundered and burnt by Commodore Anson, the governor refusing to ransom it, 1741.

PAIX, W. lon. 72. 30. lat. 20. a port-town, sit. on the N. side of the island of Hispaniola, in America, built by the French, and subject to France, sit. 75 m. N. E. of Petit Guava's.

PALACIOS, W. lon. 6. 5. lat. 37. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. 15 m. S. of Seville.

PALAIS (St.) W. lon. 1. 8. lat. 43. 23. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, capital of the Lower Navarre, sit. 12 m. S. E. of Bayonne.

PALAMBOANG, or **PALAMBANG**, E. lon. 114. S. lat. 7. 30. the cap. of a K. at the E. end of the island of Java, in the E. Indies, in Asia, sit. on the straits of Bally, and separated from the island of Bally by a narrow strait; sub. to its own Prince.

PALAMOS, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 41. 50. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the Mediterranean, 15 m. S. E. of Girona.

PALANKA, E. lon. 19. lat. 48. 12. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 30 m. N. of Buda, sub. to the house of Austria.

PALATINATE of Bavaria, or the Upper Palatinate, in the cir. of Bavaria, in Germany, sometimes called the Nortgow, from its northern situation, in respect of the Elector of Bavaria's other dominions. It is bounded by Voigtland, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, on the N. by Bohemia and Austria, on the E. by the river Danube, which separates it from the D. of Bavaria on the S. and by Suabia, and part of Franconia on the W. being about 70 m. long, and 40 broad; a mountainous, rocky country; but in some places their valleys produce good corn and pasture. They have also some vineyards; but their wine has a sharp, unpleasant taste. In their hills are rich mines of copper, silver, and iron; and the forges and manufactories of iron are very considerable in this country. This Palatinate was taken from the Elector Palatine, with his other territories, on his assuming the title of King of Bohemia, in opposition to

the Emperor, anno 1620; and transferred to the D. of Bavaria, with the title of Elector. And tho' the rest of the Elector Palatine's dominions were restored to his posterity, with an 8th Electorate, by the treaty of Westphalia; yet this part of the Palatine's territories, called the Upper Palatinate, with the Electoral dignity, was confirmed to the house of Bavaria. The chief town in the Upper Palatinate is Amberg.

PALATINATE of the Rhine, sit. in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, is bounded by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Triers on the N. by the circles of Franconia and Suabia on the E. and by Alsatia and Lorraine on the S. and W. being upwards of 100 m. long, and from 50 to 70 broad. The Rhine, the Neckar, and other fine rivers running through it, contribute to render it one of the pleasanter and most fruitful provinces of Germany; only unhappy in lying on the frontiers of France, whose Princes have burnt and plundered this country, and demolished its fine towns more than once in the late wars. It is always obliged to subsist large Armies of friends, as well as enemies, whenever there happens a quarrel between France and the German Princes. There are more Protestants than Papists in the Palatinate; but the sovereign having been a Papist for a considerable time, the Protestants here suffer great hardships. They profess their religion, however, publicly; and have most of the churches in the capital city of Heidelberg; but the lands of the church are either alienated, or in the hands of the Roman Catholics. The Elector Palatine is sovereign of the greatest part of the Palatinate: of the Duchies of Newburg, Juliers, and Berg; the city of Dusseldorp; and lordship of Ravensstein. He is director of 3 circles, viz. 1. of the Lower Rhine, jointly with the Elector of Mentz; 2. of the Upper Rhine, as Prince of Simmeren, with the bishop of Worms; and 3. of

Westphalia, as Duke of Juliers, alternately with the King of Prussia, who is Duke of Cleves. The revenues of the Palatinate arise by a toll on all vessels going along the Rhine, Neckar, and other rivers; and from the duties on corn, wine, and other provisions; the whole estimated at 300,000 l. per ann. He keeps up a body of 6 or 7000 men in time of peace; and in the late wars maintained 12,000 regular forces many years. There is a dispute subsisting between the Elector Palatine and the Elector of Hanover, about the titular office of Arch-treasurer of the Empire.

PALAZULO, or PLAZZO, E. lon. 14. 15. lat. 37. 40. a town of Sicily; in the Val. de Noto, sit. 80 m. S.W. of Messina.

PALAZULO, E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 45. 30. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, and pr. of Brescia, sit. on the river Oglio, 26 m. N. E. of Milan.

PALENCIA, or PLACENTIA, W. lon. 5. lat. 42. 12. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, sit. on the river Cea, 60 m. S. E. of León.

PALERMO, E. lon. 13. lat. 38. 30. capital of the island of Sicily, sit. on the N. coast of that island, on a bay of the Mediterranean, which forms a commodious harbour, 150 m. W. of Messina. It is a well-built city, surrounded with a wall, and other fortifications; but of no great strength as appears by the Germans abandoning it on the invasion of the Spaniards, anno 1718. It stands in a pleasant fruitful country; and is the residence of the Viceroy; but the trade of this city, though very considerable, is not equal to that of Messina.

PALESTINE, a part of Asiatic Turkey, is sit. between 36 and 38 degrees of E. lon. and between 31 and 34 degrees of N. lat. bounded by mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria on the N. by mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta, on the E. by the

mountains of Seir, and the deserts of Arabia Petraea, on the S. and by the Mediterranean sea on the W. so that it seems to have been extremely well secured against foreign invasions. It was called Palestine, from the Philistines, who inhabited the sea-coasts. It was called also Judea, from Juda; and the Holy Land, from our Saviour's residence and sufferings in it; and it is called Canaan, and the Promis'd Land, in the Scriptures. It is 150 m. in length, and upwards; and 80 in breadth; and, in the time of Solomon, it seems to have extended from the Mediterranean sea to the river Euphrates. It is generally a fruitful country, producing plenty of corn, wine, and oil, where it is cultivated; and would be able to supply its neighbours with corn and wine, as it did formerly, if the present inhabitants were as industrious. The country about Jerusalem is the most mountainous and rocky; but these mountains feed great herds of cattle, abound in milk and honey, and produce excellent wine and olive oil, where they are cultivated; as the vallies between the mountains do good crops of corn.

PALESTRINA, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 42. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and Campania of Rome, sit. 30 m. E. of Rome.

PALICAT, or PELICATE, E. lon. 80. lat. 14. a port-town of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. on the coast of Coromandel, 70 m. N. of Fort St. George. Here the Dutch have a factory.

PALIMBAM, E. lon. 103. S. lat. 3. a town on the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, in Asia, sit. 120 m. N. E. of Bencoolen; sub. to the Dutch.

PALMA, W. lon. 9. lat. 38. 30. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. on the river Cadoan, 24 m. E. of St. Ubes.

PALMA, or PALAMODA, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 46. 12. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, and pr. of Friuli, sit. 8 m. N. of Aquileia.

PALMA, W. lon. 74. lat. 4. 30. a city of Terra Firma, in S. America, in the pr. of Granada, sit. 50 m. N. W. of St. Fe de Bigota; sub. to Spain.

PALMA ISLE, W. lon. 19. lat. 29. one of the Canary islands, in the Atlantic ocean, sit. 60 m. N. W. of Teneriff, and 200 m. W. of the continent of Africa, producing the best palm sack, or canary; sub. to Spain.

PALMAS CAPE, W. lon. 8. lat. 4. a promontory on the ivory coast of Guinea, in Africa.

PALMYRA, E. lon. 39. lat. 33. the ruins of a magnificent city in Asiatick Turkey, in the pr. of Syria, supposed to have been the capital of Queen Zenobia, sit. 200 m. S. E. of Aleppo.

PALOS, W. lon. 7. 15. lat. 37. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the bay of Cadiz, at the mouth of the river Tinio, 65 m. S. W. of Seville.

PALOS CAPE, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 37. 40. a promontory of Spain, in the pr. of Murcia, sit. 20 m. E. of Carthagenia.

PALOTA, E. lon. 18. 20. lat. 47. 30. a town of the Lower Hungary, sit. 40 m. S. W. of Buda; sub. to the house of Austria.

PALUS MEOTIS, or sea of Asoph. See MEOTIS PALUS.

PAMIERS, E. lon. 1. 16. lat. 43. 20. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the river Laurigoe, 30 m. S. of Toulouse.

PAMPELUNA, W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 43. 15. a city of Spain, capital of the pr. of Navarre, sit. 30 m. S. of St. Sebastian's, and 200 m. N. E. of Madrid; the see of a bish. and an university.

PAMPELUNA, W. lon. 72. lat. 7. a city of Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. 200 m. S. of Maracaibo; sub. to Spain.

PAMPHYLIA, the ancient name of a pr. of the Lesser Asia, sit. on the Mediterranean, between the provinces of Lycia and Cilicia, now a

part of Carimania, and sub. to the Turks.

PANAMA, W. lon. 82. lat. 9. the capital city of the pr. of Darien, or Terra Firma proper, in S. America. It stands upon a capacious bay of the Pacific ocean, and is surrounded by a stone-wall and other fortifications; and contains about 6000 houses. Ships unload at the island of Perica, 3 m. from the city, the water being too shallow to admit of large vessels to come nearer. It is the see of a bish. and the seat of the governor of the province, and of the courts of justice; and hither the treasures of gold and silver, and other rich merchandize of Peru, are brought and lodged in magazines, till they are transported to Europe: and here the merchandize of Europe, sent to America by the galleons, is lodged, till it is exported to the several cities of Peru, to which it is assigned. Old Panama stood about 4 m. from the present city, which was taken and plundered by Sir Henry Morgan, and accidentally burnt down while he was in possession of it. It is to be presumed, the Spaniards have built this in a more advantageous situation, and fortified it better, to prevent the like attempts; but if Sir Henry Morgan could effect this with 500 men, what might not an army have done, in the beginning of the late war, before the Spaniards had put their towns in a posture of defence?

PANARIA, E. lon. 15. lat. 39. one of the Lipari islands, sit. a little N. E. of the island of Lipari, 30 m. N. of the main island of Sicily; sub. to the K. of the Two Sicilies.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which rising in the Appenine hills, on the confines of Tuscany, runs N. into the Modenese, and afterwards divides Modena from Romania; and then turning E. runs by Ferrara through the Ferrarese, falling into the gulph of Venice, at Valona; and is called the Po di Valona.

PANAY, E. lon. 119. lat. 11. capital

capital of the isle of Panay, one of the Philippine islands, in Asia, sit. between the islands of Paragoa and Negro. The island is upwards of 400 m. in circumference, subject to Spain.

PANSWICK, a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. 12 m. N. W. of Cirencester.

PANUCO, W. lon. 101. lat. 23. a city of Mexico, in America, capital of the pr. of Panuco, sit. on the gulph of Mexico, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 200 miles N. of the city of Mexico; sub. to Spain.

PAPA, E. lon. 16. lat. 47. 40. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. 15 m. S. of Raab, subject to the Empress-Queen.

PAPENHEIM, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 55. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, capital of the co. of Papenheim, sit. on the river Altmul, 30 m. S. of Nuremberg; sub. to its own Count.

PAPHLAGONIA, an ancient pr. of the Lesser Asia, sit. on the Euxine sea, N. of Galatia, now part of the pr. of Asia, in Turkey.

PAPHOS, once an elegant city in the island of Cyprus, in Asia; now the little town of Baffo, at the W. end of the island, is all that remains of it; sub. to the Turks.

PAPOUL (St.) E. lon. 1. 45. lat. 43. 28. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. 32 m. S. E. of Toulouse.

PAPOUS TERRA, or New Guinea, a large continent, a little S. of the equator, in the Pacific ocean, sit. in 130 degrees of E. lon. E. of the Spice-islands; but how far it extends further to the eastward or southward, is uncertain. It seems to be a barren un hospitable country, and but few inhabitants; at least the Dutch have represented it as such; and no nation has thought fit to make any settlements in it, or to send any colonies thither.

PARAGOYA, one of the Philip-

pine islands, in Asia, sit. a little N. of Borneo, near 300 m. long; sub. to one of the Princes of Borneo.

PARAGUA, or LA PLATA, a pr. of S. America, is bounded by the country of the Amazons on the N. by Brasil on the E. by Patagonia on the S. and by Peru and Chili on the W. lying between 12 and 37 deg. of S. lat. and between 50 and 75 degrees of W. lon. being 1500 m. in length from N. to S. and almost as much in breadth. These countries produce rice and Indian corn, and have now vast herds of cattle; and the Spaniards, to whom they are subject, have introduced European corn and fruits, as well as cattle. In that part of the country, W. of the great river Paragua, are vast plains, extending several hundred miles, with very little wood upon them, and scarce a hill to be seen; but on the E. of the river Paragua, which is divided from Brasil by a chain of mountains, there is a variety of hills and vallies, woods and champaign; and this being the property of the Jesuits, is very well cultivated by the natives, who are their profelytes and subjects. This country is called Paragua, from the river that runs through it from N. to S. and La Plata, from the river which rises in Peru, and running S. W. through it, joins its waters with the Paragua, near Buenos Ayres; after which, the united stream is called La Plata, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, between the Spanish territories of La Plata, and the Portuguese territories of Brasil. The Spaniards bring part of the treasures of Peru from thence to Buenos Ayres, down the river La Plata; and at Buenos Ayres put them on-board of ships for Spain, with vast quantities of skins, and other merchandise of those countries.

PARAIBA, or PARIÁ, is the most northern pr. of Brasil, in S. America, sit. on the S. side of the mouth of the river Amazon; sub. to Portugal.

PARANA, a pr. of Paragua, in S. America, sit. between the river Paragua and Brasil; sub. to Spain.

PARDO, a palace of the K. of Spain's, with a fine park and gardens, about 6 m. N. W. of Madrid.

PARENZO, or **PIRENZO**, E. lon. 14. 10. lat. 45. 30. a port-town of Istria, in the ter. of Venice, sit. on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 25 m. S. of Cabo de Istria.

PARIA, a lake in Peru, in S. America, in the pr. of Los Charcas, sit. in 67 degrees of W. lon. and 22 degrees of S. lat. 100 m. N. W. of La Plata; sub. to Spain.

PARIA, or **NEW ANDALUSIA**, a country of the Terra Firma, in S. America, having the North sea, or Atlantic ocean on the N. the country of Guiana, from which it is separated by the river Oronoque, on the E. and by Venezuela on the W. The N. part of this country is usually called Caribiana; it is sub. to Spain.

PARIS, E. lon. 2. 25. lat. 48. 50. the metropolis of the K. of France, and of the principality or government of the isle of France, 200 m. S. E. of London, 680 m. N. E. of Madrid, 550 m. W. of Vienna, 1309 N. W. of Constantinople, and 700 m. N. W. of Rome. Paris is usually divided into three parts, 1. the town which is the largest, sit. on the N. side of the river Seine; 2d, the city, much the least, but the most ancient, consisting of 3 little islands in the middle of the Seine; 3d, the univ. which lies on the S. side of the river. That part of the town which stands on the N. side of the river, and called the town, lies on a perfect level, and was formerly a bog; and that part called the city lies low; but that part called the university, on the S. side of the river, has several little hills in it. The whole town, according to the French writers, is of a circular form, six leagues in circumference, and the diameter three; consequently must stand upon more ground than London; but those who have viewed both are of another opinion; certain

it is London is more populous. The largest calculators will not make the inhabitants of Paris amount to much more than 700,000 men; and there are, at least, 200,000 more in London. The houses of Paris are built of white hewn stone, 5 or 6 stories high: and as every nobleman almost has a large hotel or palace in it with courts and gardens, it must be admitted, that these excel every thing of that kind in London. As for the Louvre, and the rest of the royal palaces in Paris, where their kings used to reside, these are old decayed buildings, that do not answer a traveller's expectations at present. It is an archb. see, and an univ. in which, 'tis said, there were 100 colleges, tho' there are but 54 at present that bear that name; and of these there are but 10 where exercises are performed. The Sorbonne is one of the finest colleges in Europe, from which the whole univ. is frequently called the Sorbonne. It is now very much upon the decline; other colleges and academies being erected of late years by royal authority. The civil jurisdiction, and all the other privileges almost which the Sorbonne had formerly, are taken from it. The Academy of Sciences is of much the same nature as that of the Royal Society of London. Besides which, there is an academy for refining and improving the French language; others for the improvement of painting, sculpture, and architecture; others for the exercise and improvement of all mechanic arts and manufactures, tapestry, mosaic work, wrought plate, works of iron, steel, copper, brass, embroidery, &c. The chief manufactures of this city are those of gold and silver stuffs, wrought silks, velvet, gold and silver lace, ribbons, tapestry, linen, and glass. There are, according to a late French writer, 22,000 houses in Paris, many of which are seven stories high, and a family in almost every story, 52 parishes, 134 monasteries, of which 56 are inhabited by friers,

and

and 78 by nuns; 979 streets; 14,000 coaches; and upwards of 700,000 souls.

PARK ABBEY, near Louvain, in the Austrian Netherlands, an excellent situation for a camp, and therefore frequently possessed by the armies in the late wars.

PARMA DUCHY, in Italy, bounded by the river Po, which separates it from the Cremonese, on the N. by the D. of Modena on the S. E. by the ter. of Genoa on the S. W. and by the Pavese and Bobbio on the W. being 60 m. long, and 30 broad. It is a fruitful soil, and abounds in cattle, and rich pastures, corn, wine, rice, oil, and excellent fruits: and here they meet with plenty of truffles, a root in much esteem with those that love good eating; and here are some mines of copper and silver. This D. was assigned to the house of Austria (after the death of the late D. of Parma without issue) by a treaty between the late Emperor Charles VI. and France, anno 1736, and the house of Austria took possession of it accordingly; against which the Pope protested, claiming it as a fief of the holy see.

PARMA CITY, E. lon. 11. lat. 44. 45. capital of the D. of Parma, in Italy, 45 m. N. W. of Bologna, 60 m. N. E. of Genoa, and 65 S. E. of Milan. It is pleasantly sit. on the river Parma: the form circular, and about 3 miles in circumference, defended by a citadel, and other modern works, and esteemed a strong town. Here is a univ. and an academy of wits, as there is in most Italian cities; and it is the see of a bishop. The court of Parma, in the reign of the late Dukes of the house of Farnese, was one of the most elegant in Europe. The Q. of Spain is a daughter of Parma, whose eldest son, Don Carlos the present K. of the Two Sicilies, was to have succeeded to this D. and that of Tuscany, by virtue of a treaty between the powers of Europe: but the Q. of Spain and her son were content to relinquish their

interest in those Duchies, in consideration of Don Carlos's being confirmed in the dominion of Naples and Sicily by the house of Austria, anno 1736; but by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were conferred on Philip D. of Parma, second son of the Dowager Q. of Spain, and brother to Don Carlos K. of the Two Sicilies, anno 1748.

PARNASSUS, a mountain of the ancient Greece, now European Turkey, sit. in the W. part of Achaia, now Livadia, N. of the gulph of Lepanto, whose high tops appear in two points at Delphos, the present Castro, and occasioned its being called Biceps Parnassus. Below the cleft rises a spring, supposed to be the ancient Fons Castalis, where the Pythian prophets, and the poets who pretended to inspiration, used to bathe and drink the waters.

PARNAU, or **PERNOW**, E. lon. 24. lat. 58. a city and port-town of Livonia, sit. on a bay of Livonia in the Baltic sea, 80 m. N. of Riga.

PAROS, E. lon. 25. 30. lat. 36. 30. one of the smallest of the islands of the Cyclades, or Archipelago, in the midway almost between the Morea and the Lesser Asia, famous for its marble, but more famous for its excellent statuary, Phidias and Praxiteles, who seemed to give life to the statues they wrought; and some of them became the objects of divine worship. This island was dedicated to Bacchus, on account of the excellent wines it produced.

PARTENKIRK, E. lon. 11. lat. 47. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. 40 m. S. W. of Munich.

PARTENAY, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 45. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Poictou, sit. 30 m. W. of Poitiers.

PARTHIA, a country of Asia, formerly so called, sit. almost in the middle of the modern Persia.

PAS, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 50. 15. a town of the French Netherlands, in

in the pr. of Artois, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Arras.

PASLAY, W. lon. 4. 20. lat. 55. 45. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Renfrew, sit. 6 m. W. of Glasgow.

PASSAO CAPE, a promontory of Peru, in S. America, just under the equator, W. lon. 81.

PASSAGE, W. lon. 1. 53. lat. 43. 30. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, and ter. of Guipuscoa, 60 m. E. of Bilboa, and a very little E. of St. Sebastian's, a station of the Spanish men of war; and where the French burnt several in the last war between France and Spain.

PASSAU, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 48. 30. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, cap. of the bish. of Passau, sit. at the confluence of the three rivers, Danube, Inn, and Ilts, 60 m. S. E. of Ratibon, and 15 m. N. W. of Lints. It is naturally strong, surrounded on all sides by rocks or rivers; but it has been taken and retaken several times in the wars between the houses of Austria and Bavaria, or rather has surrendered without staying to be besieged; from whence we may conclude, that the fortifications are not very strong, or the bish. who is sovereign of it, chuses to submit, rather than his people should suffer in their fortunes, and have their houses beat about their ears. The ter. belonging to it, lies chiefly on the N. side of the Danube, between the pal. of Bavaria, and the Upper Austria. Here a treaty was concluded between the Emperor and the Protestant Princes and states of the Empire, anno 1552, whereby the Lutherans were established in the free exercise of their religion.

PASTO, W. lon. 77. lat. 1. a city of Popayan, in S. America, 120 m. N. of Quito; sub. to Spain.

PATAI, E. lon. 1. 50. lat. 48. 5. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, sit. 14 m. N. of Orleans.

PATAGONIA, the most southern part of S. America, is sometimes extended from the mouth of Rio di la Plata, in 36 degrees of S. lat. to cape

Horn, in 55. 30. and sometimes the Spaniards are pleased to comprehend all Patagonia in the government of Chili; but the properest limits of it on the N. are a line drawn from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, in 45 degrees of S. lat. for beyond this line, neither the Spaniards, or any other European nations have any settlements; but it remains in the possession of the Patagonians, or southern Indians; a very unpolished people, of whose religion, government, or customs, we know little. The other boundaries of this country are the Atlantic ocean on the E. the Southern ocean on the S. and the Pacific ocean on the W. Cape Horn being the utmost southern limits, and ending in a point. The people of this country are of a tawny, or olive colour, of a middle stature, and usually painted with red earth; their faces discoloured with black streaks and white spots; their cloathing the skins of seals, otters, or other animals, sewed together, making a piece five feet square, which they wrap about them when they sit still, but throw off when they are in action, fishing, hunting, &c. on their heads the men have caps of skins, adorned with feathers, and on their feet have pieces of skins instead of shoes. The women have no covering on their heads but their hair, are cloathed like the men, but adorn themselves with rings and bracelets about their arms and necks: they feed on fish and flesh; but there are neither giants or cannibals among them, as the first adventurers on this coast gave out. It is generally a barren country, at least it appears such, not being cultivated by the natives, yielding no corn, and very little fruit. The Spaniards built forts, and sent some colonies to the straits of Magellan, at the first discovery of them; but most of their people perished there; and no European nation has thought fit since to send any colonies thither.

PATAN, E. lon. 89. lat. 27. 30. the capital of a p. in the E. Indies,

P A

in Asia, sit. 200 m. N. of Huegly, in Bengal.

PATCHUCA, or **PATIOQUE**, W. lon. 103. lat. 21. a city of Mexico, in North America, sit. 70 m. N. of Mexico, near which is a silver mine; sub. to Spain.

PATMOS, E. lon. 27. lat. 37. one of the least of the islands in the Archipelago, S. W. of Samos, most considerable for its commodious harbour. To this island St. John the Evang. was banished, and the monks pretend to shew a cave where the Holy Ghost dictated the Revelation to him. This island with the rest is sub. to the Turks.

PATNA, E. lon. 84. lat. 25. a city of the Hither India, in Asia, capital of the ter. of Patna, in the pr. of Bengal, sit. on the river Ganges, 400 m. E. of Agra; sub. to the Mogul.

PATOWMAC, a great river of Virginia, in North America, which rising in the Apalachian mountains, runs S. E. separating Virginia from Maryland, and falling into the bay of Chesapeake. This river is navigable 200 m. generally 7 m. broad, and in some places 9 miles. The tide in this river rises about two feet perpendicular, and ebbs and flows regularly.

PATRANA, or **PASTRANA**, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 40. 30. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New Castile, sit. 40 m. E. of Madrid.

PATRAS, E. lon. 21. 30. lat. 38. 20. a city and port town of European Turkey, in the pr. of the Morea, sit. on the Mediterranean, 20 m. S. of Lepanto, and 60 m. W. of Corinth.

PATRAY. See **PATAY**.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, comprehending the D. of Castro, and ter. of Orvietto, is bounded by Tuscany and Umbria on the N. E. by Sabina and the Campania of Rome on the S. E. and by the Tuscan sea on the W.

PATRINGTON, a market town of Yorkshire, sit. at the mouth of

P E

the Humber, 25 m. S. E. of Beverley.

PATTI, E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 38. 36. a port town of Sicily, in the pr. of Val Demona, sit. on the Mediterranean, 46 m. W. of Messina.

PAU, W. lon. 33 min. lat. 49. 22. a city of France, in the pr. of Gascony, and ter. of Bearne, sit. on the river Gave de Pau, 36 m. S. E. of Bayonne.

PAVIA, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 45. 15. a city of Italy, in the D. of Milan, 16 m. S. of Milan, and 4 m. N. of the Po. The see of a bishop and univ. capital of the Pavese, a ter. exceeding fruitful in corn and wine.

PAUL (ST. DE LEON) W. lon. 4. lat. 49. a port town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. at the entrance of the English channel.

PAUL (ST.) E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 44. 22. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, sit. on the E. side of the river Rhone, 12 m. N. of Orange.

PAUL (ST.) W. lon. 45 deg. S. lat. 23. a city of Brasil, in S. America, in the pr. of St. Vincent, sit. 100 m. N. W. of St. Vincent, built for the security of the rich mines in this pr. sub. to Portugal.

PAZ, W. lon. 66. lat. 18. a city of Peru, in S. America, sit. on the E. side of the lake Titicaca, 350 m. S. E. of Cusco; sub. to Spain.

PEAK, a rocky mountainous country, in the W. of Derbyshire, in which are mines of lead and iron, taken notice of also for its spacious caverns, in one of which no bottom can be found.

PEARL FORT, E. lon. 4. 10. lat. 51. 15. a fortress in Dutch Brabant, sit. on the river Scheld, 4 m. N. W. of Antwerp, by which the Dutch command the navigation of the Scheld.

PEARL ISLANDS, W. lon. 81. and between 7 and 9 degrees N. lat. are sit. in the bay of Panama, in America; the inhabitants of that city have plantations in them, from whence

whence they are supplied with fruits, garden-stuff, and other provisions.

PECQUENCOUR, E. lon. 3. 10. lat. 50. 25. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainalt, sit. on the S. side of the river Scarpe, 5 m. E. of Doway.

PEDENA, or **PENDENA**, E. lon. 14. 50. lat. 45. 30. a town of Istria, in the ter. of Venice, sit. 28 m. S. E. of Cabo de Istria.

PEDIR, E. lon. 94. lat. 5. a town of the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, in Asia, sit. 30 m. E. of Achin, and sub. to the K. of Achin.

PEEBLES, or **PEBLIS**, W. lon. 3. lat. 55. 35. a town of Scotland, capital of the shire of Tweedale, sit. on the river Tweed, 22 m. S. of Edinburgh.

PEGNITS, a river which rises in the E. part of the cir. of Franconia, and running S. E. by Nuremburg, joins its waters with the Regnitz, a little below that city.

PEGU, E. lon. 97. lat. 17. 30. a city of the Further Peninsula of India, in Asia, capital of the K. of Pegu, and sit. on a river of the same name, 300 m. N. W. of Siam.

PEGU KINGDOM, is sit. on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, in the E. Indies, in Asia, bounded by the K. of Ava on the N. by the mountains, which separate it from Laos on the E. by the K. of Siam, and the bay of Bengal on the S. and by another part of the bay of Bengal on the W. This country, like others between the tropics, is flooded when the sun is vertical, but the mud and slime which the waters leave when they retire, render the low lands fruitful as the Nile does those of Egypt; as to the higher grounds, they are parched up soon after the rains are over; and if they sow wheat on them, as they sometimes do, they are forced to water their fields by little channels, which convey the water to them, from their cisterns and reservoirs. But they sow much more rice than wheat,

which is more suitable to the flooded soil. They have not much of the European fruits, unless figs, oranges, lemons, citrons, and pomegranates; but they have bananos, goyvas, durions, mangoes, tamarinds, annanas or pine-apples, coco-nuts, and other tropical fruits; they have also pepper and sugar-canes, and great variety of melons, cucumbers, roots, and other garden-stuff, which is their principal food. Their hills are covered with wood, and they have a great deal of good timber; but their bamboes, a kind of hollow cane, which grows to the bigness of near a foot diameter, is of the greatest use; this they bend and form while it is young, making it fit for whatever they design it, and particularly to hang their palanquins upon: these are couches on which they lie when they travel, carried upon mens shoulders. They have few horses or sheep, but plow with oxen and buffaloes, and carry burdens upon them as well as camels; nor does any place abound more in elephants than this and the adjacent countries: they compute the strength of their armies by the number and size of their elephants. The English, from Fort St. George, traffic pretty much with this country, and, besides furs and skins, import from thence rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones. The houses here are built frequently on pillars by the river side, and in the time of the rains they have no communication with one another but by boats in the flat country. Of what nature their government is, the Europeans can give but a slender account, only that they have a King, and they presume he is absolute, as most of the eastern Princes are; and it is said he is sometimes tributary to the King of Ava. There is one thing that seems peculiar to the people on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, they are so far from resenting a foreigner's being free with their women, that they will offer their daughters to them for temporary

rary wives, while they remain in the country; and some say they will offer their wives to strangers, to mend the breed, not being much in love with their own copper colour.

PEIBUS. See PEPUS LAKE.

PEINE, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 52. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Hildesheim, sit. 14 m. W. of Brunswick.

PEKIN, E. lon. 111. lat. 40. the metropolis of the empire of China, and of the pr. of Peking, sit. about 60 m. S. of the wall which separates China from Tartary, and 200 m. W. of the Cang-sea, a bay of the Pacific ocean. The city is about 20 m. in circumference, and contains 2,000,000 of people, which is more than double the number there is in London. The chief streets are 120 feet broad, and 3 m. long. In the shops before their houses their silks and China-ware are exposed to sale, from one end to the other, and make a very beautiful appearance. The walls of this city are so high, that they cover the town, and broad enough for several people to ride abreast; and are strengthened by square towers, at about a bow-shot distance. The gates are of marble, and have a large fortress built before each of them. The Emperor's palace, with the gardens, are in the middle of the city, being 2 m. long, and one broad, inclosed with a wall. The town stands on a level plain, no hills in it, only two artificial mounts in the Emperor's palace. They have no coaches, but are carried on horseback, or in chairs, from one part of the town to another. They have no chimnies in their houses, but use stoves or charcoal, in cold weather, nor have they any beds, but sleep on mattresses.

PELISA, E. lon. 19. lat. 47. 45. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. 13 m. W. of Buda; sub. to Austria.

PELLA, E. lon. 23. lat. 41. an ancient city of Greece, in the pr. of

Thessaly, now a part of European Turkey, sit. 50 m. W. of Salonichi.

PELOSO, E. lon. 17. lat. 40. 40. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of the Basilicate, sit. 35 m. W. of Barri.

PELUSIUM, E. lon. 31. lat. 51. a city of Egypt, in Africa, now called Damietta, sit. on the E. branch of the Nile, 4 m. S. of the Mediterranean, 100 m. N. E. of Grand Cairo, and 100 E. of Rossetto; once a considerable port, but the western branch of Rossetto is now most frequented.

PEMBRIDGE, a market town of Herefordshire, sit. 14 m. N. W. of Hereford.

PEMBROKESHIRE, the most S. W. co. of Wales, having the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen on the E. and the Irish sea on the N. W. and S.

PEMBROKE, capital of the co. of Pembroke; sends one member to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Herbert.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, sit. on Falmouth bay.

PENE, a river of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, which runs from W. to E. thro' W. Pomerania, dividing the Swedish territories in Pomerania, from those of Brandenburg.

PENEMUNDER, E. lon. 14. 10. lat. 54. 20. a fortress of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and D. of Pomerania, sit. on the isle of Usedom, at the mouth of the river Pene; sub. to the K. of Prussia. The Swedes made themselves masters of this fort in Oct. 1757, but it was retaken by the Prussians in April 1758.

PENFORD, a market town of Somersetshire, sit. 11 m. W. of Bath.

PENGUIN ISLANDS and BAY, W. lon. 70. S. lat. 47. sit. on the coast of Patagonia in South America, 200 m. N. of Port St. Julian.

PENICHE, W. lon. 9. 36. lat. 39. 20. a port town of Portugal in the

the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the Ocean, 40 m. N. of Lisbon.

PENICK, E. lon. 13. lat. 50. 45. a town of Germany, in the marg. of Misnia, sit. 16 m. S. E. of Altenburg.

PENISCOLA, under the meridian of London, lat. 40. 29. a port town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. on the Mediterranean, 50 m. N. of Valencia.

PENKRIDGE, a market town of Staffordshire, 4 m. S. of Stafford.

PENMANMAUR, one of the highest mountains in Carnarvonshire, in Wales.

PENNAFLOR, W. lon. 6. 50. lat. 43. 15. - a town of Spain, in the pr. of Asturias, sit. 15 miles S. W. of Oviedo.

PENON DE VELEZ, W. lon. 5. lat. 34. 45. a port town of Barbary, sit. on the Mediterranean, 80 miles S. E. of the straits of Gibraltar, sub. to Spain.

PENRISE, a port town of the co. of Glamorgan, in Wales, sit. on Bristol channel, 15 m. S. W. of Swansea.

PENRITH, a market town in Cumberland, sit. 19 m. S. of Carlisle, and 283 N. of London.

PENRYN, a borough town of Cornwall, sit. near a bay of the English channel, a little N. W. of Falmouth; sends two members to parliament.

PENSANCE, a market town of Cornwall, sit. 10 m. E. of the Land's-end.

PENSILVANIA, one of the English plantations in America, sit. between 76 and 80 degrees of W. lon. and between 39 and 42 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the 5 nations of Iroquois on the N. by New-Jersey and New-York on the E. and by Maryland on the S. and W. being 200 m. in length, and almost as much in breadth, well watered by the river Delaware and other navigable rivers; which bring large ships up into the heart of the pr. The chief town Philadelphia. It is a pro-

prietary government. The heirs of Penn that notable quaker (who in the year 1680, obtained a grant of it from the Crown, and planted it) appointing the governor and council: and the house of representatives are chosen by the freemen of the pr. The produce of Pensilvania is grain, and cattle of all kinds, timber, pot-ashes, wax, skins, and furs: and they export to the sugar islands salted beef, pork, and fish, horses and pipe-staves; taking in return, sugar, rum, and melasses: from England they import cloathing and furniture for their houses, hardware, tools, and implements. The first planters were chiefly Quakers; but there are now churches and congregations of the established church, at Pensilvania, and several other places, whither the society for propagation of the gospel send their missionaries. These peaceable people have never had a quarrel with the native Indians since they settled there; neither have they had any occasion for quarrels; for when they have a mind to extend their plantation westward, they purchase several hundred thousand acres of them for a very small sum. The few Indians that are there make no other use of the country than to hunt and kill the game, and the English planting and stocking the country with corn and cattle, is rather an advantage to them than a prejudice, being in no danger of famine now, as they frequently were before the arrival of the English, by not cultivating land enough for their subsistence.

PEPUS, or PEIBUS LAKE, sit. on the confines of Livonia and Great Novogorod in Russia, has a communication with the gulph of Finland and the lake Worsero in the dominions of Russia.

PEQUIENVY, E. lon. 2. 15. lat. 49. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. on the river Somme, 15 m. S. E. of Abbeville.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where ambassadors and Christians usually reside.

PERCÄSLAW, PERISLAF, or PEREJESLAW, E. lon. 31. lat. 50. 30. a city of Russia, in the Ukrain, sit. 44 m. S. E. of Kiof.

PERCHE, a ter. in France, in the pr. of Orleanois, bounded by Normandy on the N.

PERGA, E. lon. 21. lat. 39. 20. a port-town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. opposite to the island of Corfu.

PERGAMUS, an ancient city of the Lesser Asia, in the pr. of Phrygia, sit. N. of Smyrna.

PERIGUEUX, E. lon. 25. min. lat. 45. 15. a city of France, in the pr. of Guienne, capital of the ter. of Perigord, sit. on the river Lisse, 55 m. N. E. of Bourdeaux.

PERMIA, a pr. in the N. E. part of European Muscovy, separated from Asia by the river Oby.

PERNAMEUCO, a pr. of Brasil, in America, bounded by the pr. of Tamera on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. by the pr. of Seregippa on the S. and by the country of the Tapuyers on the W. being 200 m. long, and 150 broad, sub. to Portugal.

PERNES, E. lon. 2. 25. lat. 50. 30. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Artois, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Arras, and 15 m. S. E. of St. Omers.

PERONNE, E. lon. 3. lat. 50. a city of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. on the river Somme, 23 m. N. E. of Amiens.

PEROUSA, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, cap. of one of the vallies of the Vaudois, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Turin. These Vaudois were called Waldenses from Peter Vaud or Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, who in the year 1160 began to expose the superstition of the Church of Rome, and having made a great many profelytes, was banished France with his

disciples, who took refuge in these vallies in Piedmont.

PERPIGNAN, E. lon. 2. 35. lat. 43. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, capital of the territory of Rouffillon, sit. on the river Latet, a little W. of the Mediterranean, 100 m. N. of Barcelona, and 30 m. S. of Narbonne; the see of a bish. and an univ. subject to France; having been conquered and possessed by that crown, together with the whole territory of Rouffillon, upwards of 100 years, and confirmed to France by several treaties, so that it may now well be deemed a pr. of France.

PERSEES, idolaters in the East-Indies, who worship the fire. They removed thither from Persia, when the Mahometans conquered Persia. It is the greatest crime with them to extinguish fire of any kind. They have lamps in their temples, which, according to their tradition, have burnt many ages. Zoroaster was the founder of this sect.

PERSEPOLIS RUINS, E. lon. 54. lat. 30. 30. sit. in Persia, in the pr. of Eyrac Agem, 50 m. N. E. of Schirras, and 200 m. S. E. of Ispahan. Here are the most magnificent remains of a palace or temple that are now in being on the face of the earth: they lie at the N. E. end of that spacious plain where Persepolis once stood, and are generally conjectured to be part of the palace of that Darius who was conquered by Alexander.

PERSHORE, a market-town of Worcestershire, sit. 11 m. S. E. of Worcester.

PERSIA, a kingdom of Asia, is sit. between 45 and 67 degrees of E. lon. and between 25 and 45 degrees of N. lat. being 1200 m. long, and almost 1200 broad, and is bounded by Circassian Tartary, the Caspian sea, and the river Oxus, which separates it from Usbec Tartary on the N. by East-India on the E. by the Indian ocean, the gulphs of Or-

mus and Boffora, or Persia, on the S. and the Turkish empire on the W. The limits on the side of India, have lately been extended further Westward, by the late Sophi Shah Nadir; who added all the Indian provinces on the West side of the river Attoc, or Indus, to the Persian empire; which the Great Mogul confirmed to him, when he relinquished his conquests of the Indian provinces, which lie E. of the Indus, anno 1739. On the side of Turkey, the boundaries cannot be exactly fixed, for tho' the river Tigris forms part of the western boundary, near its mouths, the Turks and Persians are still contending for the provinces which lie further N. upon that river. The air of Persia is excessive hot in the summer, lying near the tropic of Cancer; even the winds are so hot for two or three months every year, that there is no travelling or stirring abroad about noon; several have been killed by them. These winds come from the eastward over a vast tract of burning sands, heated like an oven; but then the wind shifts, and they are refreshed with cool breezes in the afternoon. There is very little water in Persia, scarce a river that will carry a boat; and a traveller does not meet with water sometimes for several days: but there is no place where they husband the water better. They collect all their little springs and rivulets, and turning them into one stream or aqueduct, direct them to their towns, and to the fields and gardens, that are cultivated, forty or fifty miles frequently. The country is much incumbered by mountains, and some of them exceeding high, and generally dry barren rocks without trees or herbage; but there are many fruitful vallies, in which their great towns stand; nor can any country be more fruitful than that part of Persia which lies upon the Caspian sea: and in other parts it is not so much a defect of the soil, as

the paucity or slothfulness of the modern inhabitants, that renders the country barren; for there was not a more plentiful country in the world formerly, if we may credit ancient history. The chief produce is rice, wheat, and barley: their kitchen gardens are supplied with a great variety of roots and herbs, and they have no less than twenty several sorts of melons, which the common people make their constant food in the season for them, as well as cucumbers. They have also a variety of grapes, making wine of some, and others hang upon the vines good part of the winter; the air being so dry that it preserves all kinds of fruit a great while after they are ripe. Dates are a most delicious fruit here, which being laid on heaps, candy and preserve themselves without sugar; they have also pistachio-nuts, and trees that produce manna; nor do they want many of the fruits of Europe. Here also we meet with rhubarb, senna, and abundance of other medicinal drugs. They have a very fine breed of horses; but their camels and dromedaries are the most useful animals in this sandy country, for carrying burdens over the deserts; as some of them will carry near a thousand weight, and travel several days without water. They have also mules, oxen, buffaloes, and asses for their husbandry; and large flocks of sheep and goats; some of their sheep having six or seven horns a-piece. They are sometimes visited with locusts, which destroy all the fruits of the earth where they happen to light. There are a multitude of eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey, which they teach to fly at the game, and even at deer, and wild beasts; and these, with the assistance of dogs, will take the fiercest beasts; nothing except the wild boar can escape their clutches. The manufactures of Persia are embroidery, especially that of gold and silver, either in cloth, silk, or leather;

leather; and that which we call Turkey leather, comes chiefly from hence, through Turkey: but silk is the chief manufacture of the country; such as taffeties, tabbies, satins, and silk mixed with cotton, or camel and goat hair; brocades and gold tissue, and their gold velvet is admirable: and those called Turkey carpets, are really Persian. They make also camel-hair stuffs, camblets, silk and worsted druggets, and goat-hair stuffs.

Their greatest ministers do not think the business of a merchant beneath them; the King himself has his factors and agents in the neighbouring countries, who export silks, brocades, carpets, and other rich goods; but the Armenians and Banaians of India, who reside here, carry on the most distant foreign traffic; and may be looked upon as the greatest merchants in the world. They export raw as well as wrought silk, in great quantities to India, Turkey, Moscow, England, &c. By the permission of the Czarina the English Russia company traded thro' Russia down the river Wolga, and over the Caspian sea to Persia, where they bartered the British woollen manufactures for the Persian silks, between the years 1741 and 1746; but some of the company's officers being about to build ships on the Caspian sea for the use of the Persians, the Czarina prohibited their traffic to Persia thro' her dominions, and that trade is now fallen into the hands of the Armenians. Persia is an absolute monarchy, and the crown hereditary; but the reigning Prince takes the liberty sometimes to appoint his younger son to succeed; and whenever the King mounts the throne, he orders the eyes of all his relations to be put out, who may possibly be his rivals. The late King, Shah Nadir, was the first of his family that ever wielded a scepter. After a civil war of near thirty years continuance, and three or four suc-

cessive usurpations. Shah Thomas, the almost only surviving heir of the last royal family, was so fortunate as to defeat all his enemies, and was looked upon to be well established in his father's throne; for which he was in a great measure indebted to the conduct and bravery of his General Kouli Khan, and in gratitude for his services, vested him with an unlimited power, both in the army and the civil administration; which the General making ill use of, the K. 'tis said, had determined to lay him aside; and some suggest that he only waited for an opportunity to cut off his head. At least, the general pretended that the King had a design against his Life; and thereupon caused the Sophi to be seized and imprisoned, if not murdered; and soon after usurped his throne. After which he assembled a more numerous army than Persia had seen of late years, invaded India, and plundered that country of immense treasures; compelled the Great Mogul to yield him all the provinces W. of the river Attock; after which he made a conquest of the Bochara's and Ussbec Tartary, and enlarged the Persian frontiers on the side of Turkey; but in the midst of his successes he was assassinated by his nearest relation, and a multitude of usurpers have succeeded him.

As to the religion of the Persians, they were generally Mahometans, of the sect of Hali; but Shah Nadir being a native of Chorassan in the North of Persia, where the sect of Omar prevails (being the same sect that the Turks and the subjects of the Mogul are of) he compelled all the Persians to declare themselves of the sect of Omar, which many of the Persians, and especially their priests, opposing, Shah Nadir, the late Sophi, ordered the Mufti and several more of the priests to be hanged; after which, none of the Persians dared to murmur at the

alteration. As to the forces of the Persians, they were not very numerous till the last reign; but Shah Nadir having such large conquests in view, increased them to upwards of 100,000 men, whom he maintained out of the plunder of his new conquests, and eased his Persian subjects of a great part of their usual taxes; by which means he gained their hearts: only those that opposed his usurpation were oppressed; and the estates of these being confiscated, added to his revenue, and enabled him to be favourable and generous to his friends.

PERTH, or ST. JOHN'S TOWN, W. lon. 3. 10. lat. 56. 25. a town of Scotland, capital of the county of Perth, sit. on the river Tay, 30 m. North of Edinburgh.

PERTHAMEOY, W. lon. 74. lat. 40. 45. a port-town of New Jersey, in North America, sit. on a bay of the American ocean, at the mouth of the river Raritan, 25 m. S. W. of New York, subject to Great-Britain.

PERTHOIS, a sub-division of the pr. of Champain in France, sit. on the confines of Lorrain.

PERU, formerly a powerful empire, now a province of Spain in South America, is sit. between 60 and 81 deg. of W. lon. and between the Equator and 23 degrees of S. lat. being near 2000 m. in length, from N. to S. and from 200 to 500 broad; bounded by Popayan on the N. by the mountains of Andes or Cordilleras, which separate it from the country of the Amazons and Paraguay on the E. by Chili and La Plata on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. the capital city now is Lima, formerly Cusco. The land next the sea is high: the sierras or mountains, beyond which, run parallel to the former, are still higher, and the Andes beyond these, are the highest mountains in the world. The land near the sea, is for the most part a barren desert,

except some vallies, into which they turn the streams from the hills: the hills beyond, also, are generally barren; but between the hills are very extensive fruitful vallies, yielding almost all manner of grain and fruits; and the weather temperate. The mountains of the Andes are cold, being covered with snow the greatest part of the year. The sea which borders on Peru, is called the South sea, but more properly the Pacific Ocean, from the constant serene weather on this coast, from 4 degrees S. lat. to 25. Nor is there ever any rain on this coast, or the sea near it, unless within 4 or 5 degrees of the line, where they have always rain when the sun is vertical, as in other parts of the globe near the line: on the sierras or hills, distant from the sea side, the rains fall when the sun is vertical also; and on the cordeleros or high mountains farthest from the sea, it rains or snows two thirds of the year. Their vintage is in the fair season, and their vines thrive best in those vallies near the sea, where there is little or no rain, and which are watered by rivulets that fall from the hills, and are collected by the husbandman, and turned into his fields and gardens. Near the Equator there grow cedars, cotton-trees, cocoas, sugar-canes, palms, and a great deal of good timber; but very few forest-trees in other parts of Peru. The most valuable tree they have, is that which furnishes them with quinquina, or Peruvian bark; and this grows chiefly in the province of Quitto, on the mountains near the city of Quitto, about 5 degrees S. of the equator, and is of the size of a cherry-tree, bearing a long reddish flower, from whence arises a pod with a kernel like an almond; but the fruit does not seem to have the same virtues as the bark: they have trees also, which afford this kind of bark, in Potosi, in 21 deg. S. lat. Maiz, or Indian corn,

was their principal food, and of this, also they made drink; but the Spaniards have introduced wheat and barley, which thrive very well here; and their vineyards, which they have planted, yield plenty of grapes, where they can be watered, but the country is so hot and dry, that the soil will produce no grapes where it is not watered: they have ripe grapes when they please, when they have an opportunity of watering them, by turning rivulets into their grounds; and they make excellent wines, which cannot be done in any other country between the tropics. The Spaniards have planted almost all the fruits which grow in Old Spain; and these thrive very well here, as well as rice, and the produce of the kitchen-garden. A great many excellent balms, gums, and drugs, are also found here, and particularly that called the balsam of Peru. But what the Spaniards value this country for most, is the prodigious treasures of gold and silver they have drawn from thence for 200 years past; from the mountain of Potosi alone, which lies in 22 degrees of S. lat. there were drawn two thousand millions of pieces of eight, the first forty years they were wrought; there are also rich mines of quicksilver in Peru, and some precious stones; particularly emeralds and turquoises. As to animals, there were not in Peru, or any part of America, any horses, cows, elephants, camels, asses, mules, sheep, or hogs; and but one poor species of cur-dogs, before the Spaniards arrived; but they have since carried over all manner of European animals almost, which are exceedingly multiplied: but they have a breed of animals, which the natives called pacos and guanacas, and the Spaniards Peruvian sheep, because they had some resemblance of European sheep, but larger, and used to carry burdens, having no other beasts of burden; their flesh also is very good meat. They had

another beast called vicunas, which the Spaniards named goats, because they were something like our goats, but they have no horns, and are swifter than deer; they had also red and fallow deer, and some few lions, bears, and tigers; but neither so large or so fierce as those of Europe. and there were great numbers of monkeys; but they had neither cats or rats, tho' the last have multiplied so much since the Spaniards came over, that they sometimes destroy their crops of grain in Peru, as they do in the island of St. Helena; nor were there any tame fowls or poultry here, till they were imported. They had all manner of wild fowl almost, and a great variety of birds, particularly parrots, and a fowl called a couder, so large that they measured 15 or 16 feet with their wings extended; these would kill and devour cattle, and sometimes children of 10 or 11 years of age; but there are few of these fowls. The Peruvians were idolaters, and worshipped the sun chiefly; but the Spaniards have compelled them to turn Christians, and profess another kind of idolatry, on pain of the inquisition; many thousands of them were murdered by the Spaniards, after their arrival, on pretence of their infidelity, and refusing to submit to the pope or the king of Spain, but, in reality, to become masters of their treasure, and usurp the dominion of the country, where to this day the Spaniards oppress and tyrannize, not only over those that are descended from the Indians, but the Crioli, who are descended from the Spaniards themselves.

PERUGIA, E. lon. 13. 16. lat. 43. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. capital of Perugia, sit. 75 m. N. of Rome. The see of a bish. and univ.

PERUSA. See PEROUSA.

PESARO, E. lon. 14. lat. 44. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Urbino, sit. on the gulph of Venice,

Venice, at the mouth of the river Foglia, 15 m. N. E. of Urbino city.

PESCARA, E. lon. 15. 25. lat. 42. 30. a port-town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of Abruzzo, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 90 m. N. of Naples.

PESCHIERA, E. lon. 11. lat. 45. 35. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, and pr. of Verona, sit. at the S. end of the lake de Garda, on the river Mincio, 18 m. W. of Verona.

PEST, E. lon. 19. 15. lat. 47. 42. a city of Upper Hungary, sit. on the river Danube, opposite to Buda, 80 m. S. E. of Presburg.

PETERBOROUGH, W. lon. 15. min. lat. 52. 33. a city of Northamptonshire, sit. on the river Nen, 82 m. N. E. of London; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Earl to the family of Mor-daunt. It is the see of a bish.

PETERSBURG, E. lon. 30. lat. 60. the capital city of Russia, sit. on both sides the river Nieva, in the provinces of Carelia and Ingria, between the gulph of Finland and the lake Ladoga. There are several small islands also in the mouth of the river Nieva, built upon, and make part of the city; so that it is of a very large extent; and appears like several distinct towns, rather than a single city. There were no less than 60,000 houses built within 3 or 4 years after the foundation was laid; which was in the year 1703. It stands very low, and is exposed to inundations; by which part of the fortifications were washed away before they were well finished. The breadth of the river at Petersburg is about half a mile, and as it is very deep and rapid, the building a bridge over it was held impracticable: whereupon it was proposed to the late Czar, Peter the Great, to make a bridge of pontons or boats, but he would not consent to it, he said, because his intention was to breed up as many watermen as he

could; and these he prohibited the use of oars, that they might learn to manage sails; but these boatmen being ignorant peasants, many people were overset and drowned, in passing from one part of the town to the other at first. The nobility and people of distinction were obliged to build grand houses here; but the generality were timber-houses, till they began to burn bricks at Petersburg: and now the town appears with a much better face than it did at first. The sands at the mouth of the river, prevent ships coming up to it, and therefore they are obliged to take in their loading 4 or 5 miles lower. It may seem strange that Peter the Great should fix upon this Place to build his capital city, it lying in a barren country, and so far to the N. that they scarce enjoy the light of the sun in winter: but it was in order to have a communication with the Baltic sea, and that his subjects might traffic with the rest of the nations of Europe; for as yet there was no sea that touched upon the territories of Russia, but that of Archangel, to which shipping was obliged to pass thro' the frozen ocean. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Czar compassed this grand design, his people shewing the utmost aversion to removing to this cold, barren country, as he commanded them, from all parts of his dominions, and such rubs were laid in his way by his nobility and officers, that it was thought impossible he should effect his design. There were neither sufficient tools or provisions provided for the workmen, who suffered all manner of hardships, insomuch that 'tis computed no less than 100,000 people perished in laying the foundation, and building this metropolis. However all difficulties were at length overcome, and it is now one of the largest and most populous cities in the world. The Czar established here an academy marine, to which

he obliged every considerable family in his empire to send one of their sons or relations to be instructed in navigation; here also they learnt the dead languages, were taught to ride and fence, and other exercises. He set up woollen and linen manufactures, had paper-mills, powder-mills, laboratories for gunnery and fire-works, places for preparing salt-petre and brimstone; he erected yards for making cables and tackling for his navy; and a foundery, where they are perpetually casting great guns, mortars, and small arms; the country furnishing him with vast quantities of iron ore. A printing-house also was set up to encourage his subjects to enquire into the state of the world; and he sent many of them to foreign countries, to learn mechanic arts, giving great encouragement to foreigners to come to Petersburg, and instruct his people in every science; plays, operas, and music-meetings were also introduced, in a country where none of these arts or diversions were seen till the reign of Peter the Great.

PETERSFIELD, a borough town of Hampshire, sit. 55 m. S. W. of London, and 18 N. E. of Portsmouth; elects two members to parliament.

PETERSHAGEN, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 52. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Minden, sit. on the river Weser, 37 m. W. of Hanover; sub. to the K. of Prussia.

PETERWARADIN, E. lon. 20. lat. 45. 20. a fortified town of Slavonia, sit. on the river Danube, 35 m. N. W. of Belgrade, and now one of the strongest frontier towns against Turkey; sub. to the house of Austria.

PETHERTON, a market-town of Somersetshire, 10 m. N. W. of Yeovil.

PETIGLIANO, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 42. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, and ter. of the Siennais, sit. 50 m. S. of Sienna.

PETITGUAVES, W. lon. 76. lat. 13. 5. a port-town of Hispaniola, in the Atlantic, or American ocean, sit. on a bay at the W. end of the island, 200 m. W. of St. Domingo, and upwards of 200 m. E. of Port-Royal, in Jamaica; sub. to France.

PETRIKOW, E. lon. 19. lat. 51. 40. a town of Great Poland, in the pal. of Siradia, sit. 90 m. S. W. of Warsaw.

PETRINA, E. lon. 17. lat. 46. a town of Croatia, sit. 40 m. E. of Carlsstadt; sub. to the house of Austria.

PETTAW, E. lon. 16. 8. lat. 47. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Stiria, sit. on the river Drave, 30 m. S. E. of Gratz; sub. to the house of Austria.

PETTIFOLI, E. lon. 30. lat. 16. 45. a port-town on the coast of Comandel, in the Hither India, where the Dutch have a factory.

PETWORTH, a town of Suffex, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Chichester, where the Earl of Egremont has a magnificent palace.

PEVEUS, or **PEBUS LAKE**, in Livonia, sit. between the gulph of Finland and the lake Worsero, with both which it has a communication by rivers, being 40 m. long, and 20 broad.

PEZENAS, E. lon. 3. 12. lat. 43. 30. a town of France, in the prov. of Languedoc, sit. 30 m. S. W. of Montpellier.

PFALTZBURG, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 48. 40. a town of Germany, in the D. of Lorrain, sit. 50 m. E. of Nancy.

PFIRT, or **FORRETTE**, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 47. 35. a town of Germany, in the Upper Alsace, sit. 10 m. W. of Basil, and 25 m. S. of Colmar.

PFORTSHEIM, E. lon. 8. 32. lat. 48. 55. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and ter. of Baden, sit. 28 m. S. W. of Hailbron.

PHAROS, E. lon. 31. 15. lat. 30. 40. a small island in the Mediterranean,

raean, opposite to the city of Alexandria, in Egypt; which, with the continent, forms a spacious harbour, being about half a mile distant from the city, with which it has a communication by a stone causeway. On this island was erected a most magnificent tower, esteemed one of the wonders of the world; on the top whereof were numerous lights for the direction of mariners, which tower from the island it stood upon obtained the name of the Pharos; and a great many other towers erected for the like purpose, have obtained the name of Pharos, particularly those of Rhodes and Messina in Sicily.

PHARSALUS, E. lon. 23. lat. 39. a town of Thessaly anciently, sit. in European Turkey, a little S. of Larissa, in the plains whereof, it is supposed, that decisive battle was fought between Cæsar and Pompey, from hence called the battle of Pharsalia; but geographers are not agreed in the situation of this town.

PHEASANTS ISLE, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 43. 20. a little island in the river Bidassoa, which divides France and Spain, sit. near St. John Pied de Port, 16 m. S. of Bayonne. Here the treaty between France and Spain was made, anno 1659, which from the neighbourhood of the Pyrenean mountains, was called the Pyrenean treaty; and here several other treaties between those two crowns have been made: This island being chosen on these occasions as a neutral place, to which neither King can claim a right.

PHENICIA, a sub-division or pr. of Syria, sit. on the Levant, or eastern part of the Mediterranean sea, on the confines of Palestine, and some make it a part of Palestine. Tyre and Sidon were situate in this country, and were the first maritime powers that we read of either in sacred or profane history. They planted colonies both in Spain and Africa, beyond Hercules pillars, or the straits

of Gibraltar; and they founded the Carthaginian state.

PHILADELPHIA, E. lon. 29. lat. 38. an ancient town of the Lesser Asia, sit. 40 m. E. of Smyrna, now in ruins.

PHILADELPHIA, W. lon. 74. lat. 40. 50. the capital city of the pr. of Pennsylvania, in N. America, one of the British colonies, sit. 70 m. W. of New-York, upon the rivers Delawar and Schoolkill; being a most beautiful plan of a town. It is an oblong of two miles, extending from the river Delawar to the river Schoolkill, with a front to each river, and each front a mile in length. Every house has a large court or garden before it, and in the centre of the town is a square of 10 acres. The high-street, which runs the whole length of the town, is 100 feet broad, parallel to which run 8 streets, which are crossed by 20 more at right angles, and several canals are let into the town from the rivers. As there is a fine quay, to which ships of 4 or 500 tons may come up, and there are about 14 or 1500 houses already built, but there wants a great many more to finish the plan. The greatest part of the inhabitants are quakers, though there are many also of the church of England, who have two churches here. See PEN-SYLVANIA.

PHILIP FORT, a fortress in Dutch Brabant, sit. on the E. side of the Scheld, opposite to Pearl fort, 5 m. N. W. of Antwerp, whereby the Dutch command the navigation of the river Scheld.

PHILIPS NORTON, a market-town of Somersetshire, sit. 104 m. W. of London, and 16 E. of Wells.

PHILIPPI, E. lon. 25. lat. 41, an ancient town of Macedonia, a pr. of European Turkey, sit. 15 m. N. of the gulph of Contessa, in the plains whereof Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Augustus Cæsar.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, sit. in the Pacific ocean, in Asia, between

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114 and 131 deg. of E. lon. and between 5 and 19 deg. of N. lat. 300 m. S. E. of China, and a very little N. E. of the island of Borneo. There are great numbers of them, and some very large, that of Luconia or Manila is upwards of 400 m. in length, and 200 in breadth: most of them sub. to Spain. See **LUCONIA** and **MINDANAO**.

PHILIPPOLI, E. lon. 25. lat. 42. 20. a city of European Turkey, in the pr. of Romania, sit. on the river Mariza, 200 m. N. W. of Constantinople, and 140 m. S. E. of Nissa. It is inhabited chiefly by Greek Christians, and is one of their archb. Here they shew a chapel, in which, according to tradition, St. Paul preached to the Philippians.

PHILPSBURGH, E. lon. 8. 16. lat. 49. 8. a city of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the E. bank of the river Rhine, 16 m. S. W. of Heidelberg. This town, though sit. in a morass, and strongly fortified, has been as often taken and retaken by the French and Germans as any town on their frontiers: the last time the French took it was in the year 1734: at which siege their general, the D. of Berwic, was killed by a cannon shot; but the town was restored to the Germans again, by a peace between France and the Empire, the following year."

PHILIPSTAT, E. lon. 14. lat. 59. 50. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of Gothland, and ter. of Wermeland, sit. 120 m. W. of Stockholm.

PHILIPSTOWN, a bor. in King's co. in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl.

PHILIPVILLE, E. lon. 4. 25. lat. 50. 12. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. 22 m. S. W. of Namur.

PHOCÆA, a city of Oeolis, on the W. coast of the Lesser Asia, anciently so called. Phocis was also a sub-div. of Achaia, in the ancient Greece, now part of Livadia in European Turkey.

PHRYGIA MAJOR, and **PHRYGIA MINOR**, two provinces anciently of

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the Lesser Asia, now a part of Asiatic Turkey, having the Hellespont on the N. and the pr. of Lydia on the S. and the Archipelago on the W. Whereof the chief town Pergamus, once a fine city, is now in ruins.

PIACENZA, or **PLACENTIA**, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 45. a city of Italy, in the D. of Parma, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Parma, about half a m. S. of the river Po, in a fruitful plain well watered with rivulets. The town being upwards of 3 m. in circumference, fortified and defended by a citadel. The see of a bish. and sub. to the D. of Parma.

PIANOSA, E. lon. 11. lat. 42. 36. an island of Italy in the Tuscan sea, sit. a little S. W. of the isle of Elba, sub. to Tuscany.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, which rises in Tirol, and runs from N. to S. thro' the ter. of Venice, falling into the gulph by two mouths, a little to the northward of the city of Venice.

PICARDY, a pr. of France, is bounded by the French Netherlands and the straits of Dover, on the N. and E. by the isle of France on the S. and by the E. channel, and the pr. of Normandy on the W. lying in the form of a bended arm, about 150 m. long, and from 20 to 40 broad, generally a plain open country, without woods or mountains, producing good corn, pasture, and fruits, but no wine; and they have a considerable woollen manufacture in several of their towns, of which Amiens is the capital.

PICIGNITONE, E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 45. 10. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, sit. a little N. of the river Po, 35 m. S. E. of Milan.

PICKERING, a market town of Yorksh. sit. 28 m. N. E. of York.

PICO, W. lon. 20. lat. 39. one of the islands of the Azores, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, between Europe and America, sub. to Portugal.

PICTS WALL, of which there are still some remains, began at the entrance of Solway frith in Cumberland,

berland, and running N. E. passed by Carlisle, continuing to run N. E. to the river Tyne in Northumberland, and from thence passing Newcastle, ended at the German ocean.

PIED DE PORT, ST. JOHN, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 43. 15. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, at the foot of the Pyrenees, sit. 16 m. S. of Bayonne.

PIEDMONT, a principality in Italy, so called from its lying at the foot of the Alps, is bounded by Savoy, from which it is separated by the Alps on the N. by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat on the E. by the ter. of Genoa, and the county of Nice, on the S. and by France on the W. from which it is separated by the river Var and the Alps, being about 100 m. long, and 70 broad. There is not a more desirable climate, or a more pleasant and fruitful province in Italy than Piedmont, abounding in corn, rice, wine, fruits, cattle, silk, hemp, flax: the English alone have taken off the value of 200,000 l. of their raw silk annually, for several years. No country of its dimensions yields the sovereign so great a revenue as this: but their crops are sometimes destroyed by storms of hail, called the plague of Piedmont. And there is still a greater misfortune attends them; and that is, their lying on the frontiers of such ambitious and restless neighbours as the French, who have often attempted the conquest of it, and ravaged the country in the late wars. In the reign of Queen Anne, the French took every town in the country, and were upon the point of making themselves masters of Turin, when it was relieved by the late Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, after the battle of Turin, anno 1706, and the French were obliged to abandon Piedmont again. This country is sub. to the K. of Sardinia, son of the late D. of Savoy, who is absolute in his dominions, consisting of the island of Sardinia, Piedmont, Mont-

ferrat, and Savoy, the counties of Nice, Tende, and Boglio or Buel, and the pr. of Oneglia, the Alexandrin, Vigevano, and Lomelin. The administration of the government in these provinces is committed to a council of state, a council of finances and other boards; but all sub. to the controul of his majesty.

PIENZA, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 43. 15. a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, and ter. of Sienna, sit. 28 m. S. E. of Sienna.

PIERRE DE MONTIER (ST.) a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Nivernois, sit. 10 m. S. of Nevers.

PIEVE DE CUDORE, or CONDORE, E. lon. 12. 30. lat. 46. 40. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, capital of the pr. of Cadorin, sit. 55 m. N. of Venice.

PIGNEROL, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 44. 45. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Chizun, 10 m. S. W. of Turin, one of the strongest fortresses the K. of Sardinia is master of.

PILAW, E. lon. 20. lat. 54. 45. a port town of Poland, in the ter. of Ducal Prussia, sit. on the Baltic sea, 10 m. W. of Koningsburg, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

PILSEN, or BILSEN, E. lon. 13. 16. lat. 49. 42. a city of Bohemia, sit. on the river Catburs, 40 m. S. W. of Prague, sub. to the house of Austria.

PILZOW, E. lon. 20. 30. lat. 50. 30. a town of Little Poland, in the pal. of Sandomir, sit. 42 m. N. E. of Cracow.

PINES ISLAND, W. long. 80. lat. 9. a small island on the N. coast of Darien, or Terra Firma, in America, sit. 120 miles East of Pontobello, which, with two other small islands, and the main, form a good harbour.

PINHEL, or PINTEL, W. lon. 7. 15. lat. 40. 50. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Tralos Montes, sit. on the river Coa, 30 m. N. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo.

PINNEBURG, E. lon. 9. 22. lat. 54. 10. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, sit. 10 m. N. of Hamburg.

PIOMBONO, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 43. a city and port town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. on a bay of the Tuscan sea, 30 m. S. of Leghorn.

PEPERNO, E. lon. 14. lat. 41. 30. a town of Italy in the Pope's ter. and Campania of Rome, sit. 50. m. S. E. of Rome, in the road to Naples.

PIPLEY, E. lon. 86. lat. 21. a port town of India, in Asia, sit. on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, a little E. of the port of Balifore, where the French and Dutch have factories.

PIQUIGNI, E. lon. 2. 15. lat. 49. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. on the river Somme, 7 m. E. of Amiens.

PIRANO, E. lon. 14. 6. lat. 45. 40. a port town of Istria, in the ter. of Venice, sit. on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 10 m. S. of Cabo de Istria.

PIRITZ, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 53. 6. a town of Germany in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and D. of Pomerania, sit. 15 m. S. of Stetin.

PISA, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 43. 36. a city of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. on the river Arno, 4 m. E. of the sea, 10 m. N. of Leghorn, and 40 m. W. of Florence; an archb. and univ.

PISCA, W. lon. 76. S. lat. 14. a port town of Peru in South America, sit. in the pr. of Lima, 140 m. S. of that city. Here is made the greatest quantity of wine in Peru, which is exported to the rest of the Spanish colonies.

PISCATAWAY, W. lon. 70. lat. 43. 35. a harbour of New Hampshire in America, one of the British colonies, 70 m. N. of Boston; and in some maps the pr. of New Hampshire is called Piscataway.

PISTOJA, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 44. 50. a city of Italy, in the D. of

Tuscany, sit. 20 m. N. W. of Florence.

PITHA, E. lon. 20. lat. 64. 45. a port town of Sweden, capital of the pr. of Pitha Lapmark, sit. on the W. side of the Bothnic gulph, 80 m. S. W. of Torne.

PITTENWEEM, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 56. 12. a port town of Scotland, in the co. of Fife, sit. at the entrance of the frith of Forth, 25 m. N. E. of Edinburgh.

PLACENTIA, W. lon. 6. lat. 39. 45. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. 90 m. S. W. of Madrid.

PLACENTIA, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 43. 30. a town of Spain, in the prin. of Biscay and pr. of Guipuscoa, sit. 40 m. E. of Bilboa.

PLACENTIA, W. lon. 56. lat. 48. a port town of Newfoundland, in America, sit. on a bay on the S. E. part of the island, 40 m. W. of St. John's, and 200 E. of the island of Cape Breton; sub. to England.

PLACENTIA, in Italy. See PIA-CENZA.

PLASENDAL, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 3 m. S. E. of Ostend.

PLATA, W. lon. 83. S. lat. 7. a small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru, and pr. of Quitto, in S. America, sit. 200 m. W. of Quitto, sub. to Spain.

PLATA, W. lon. 66. 30. S. lat. 20. a city of Peru, in S. America, cap. of the pr. of La Plata, or Paraguar, 100 m. E. of Potosi.

PLATA, a great river of Peru, which rising in the pr. of La Plata, runs S. E. till it joins the river Paraguar; after which the united stream bears the name of Plata till it discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean below the city of Buenos Ayres.

PLATA Province. See PARAGUAY.

PLATEA, E. lon. 24. lat. 38. an ancient town of Achaia, now Livadia, situated between Athens and Thebes, rendered memorable by the victory

victory obtained by Pausanias, the Lacedemonian general, with a very small force, over a numerous army of Persians commanded by Mardonius, which finished the ruin of that army with which Xerxes had invaded Greece.

PLAWEN, E. lon. 12. 5. lat. 50. 35. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Voigtland, sit. on the river Elster, 60. m S. W. of Dresden.

PLESKOW, E. lon. 28. 30. lat. 57. 20. a city of Russia, capital of the pr. of Pleskow, sit. at the S. end of the lake Worsero, 130 m. E. of Riga.

PLESSE, E. lon. 18. 16. lat. 50. a town of Bohemia, in the D. of Silesia, sit. on the river Vistula, on the confines of Poland, 35 m. E. of Troppaw; sub. to the house of Austria.

PLIMOUTH, a port town of Devon, sit. on the English channel, 214 m. W. of London, and 44 m. S. W. of Exeter; a station for the building and laying up ships of war belonging to the royal navy, and well secured from enemies by its fortifications towards the sea and land; sends two members to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Windfor-Hickman.

PLIMOUTH, W. lon. 71. lat. 41. 25. a port town of New England, in N. America, capital of the county of Plymouth, and sit. on the S. end of a bay of the same name; being the first town the English built in New England, and once the capital of a distinct colony, but now united with the Massachusetts.

PLIMTON, a borough town of Devon, sit. near the English channel, 40 m. S. W. of Exeter; sends two members to parliament.

PLOSKOW, E. lon. 20. lat. 53. a city of Poland, cap. of the pal. of Ploskow, sit. on the Vistula, 50 m. N. W. of Warsaw.

PLOEN, E. lon. 10. lat. 54. 40. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein,

sit. between two lakes, 24 m. N. W. of Lubeck; sub. to the house of Holstein.

PLUDENTS, E. lon. 10. lat. 47. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and co. of Tirol, sit. 65 m. W. of Inspruc.

Po, a great river of Italy, rises in the Alps, which divide France from Italy, and running first E. soon after turns directly N. and visits Turin, the capital of Piedmont, where it receives the river Doria, and continuing its course N. to Chivazzo, then turns E. again, passing through the ter. of Piedmont, Milan, Montserrat, Parma, Mantua, Ferrara, and Venice, discharging itself into the gulph of Venice by several channels, all which carry the name of Po, as well as some other streams which run parallel to them. The Po receives in its course the two rivers Doria, the Lesser Tanaro, Oglio, Adda, and Mincio, and passes by the towns of Verue, Casal, Valenza, Placentia, and Cremona.

POCKLINGTON, a market town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 15 m. S. E. of York.

PODENSTEIN, E. lon. 11. 35. lat. 49. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. 30 m. S. E. of Bamberg.

PODOLIA, a province of Poland, bounded by Volhinia and the Russian Ukraïn on the N. and N. E. by Budziac Tartary on the S. E. by the river Niefter, which separates it from Bessarabia and Moldavia in European Turkey, on the S. W. and by the pr. of Red Russia on the N. W.

POGGIO IMPERIAL, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 43. 20. a city of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. 16 m. S. of Florence.

POICTIERS, E. lon. 15. min. lat. 46. 40. the capital city of Poictou in France, being one of the largest cities in the Kingdom, sit. on an eminence, near the little river Clain, 70 m. N. E. of Rochelle. Near this city Edward the Black Prince

son of Edward III. King of England, obtained a decisive victory over the French, and took John, King of France, and his son Philip, prisoners, and brought them over to England.

POICTOU, a ter. of France, in the pr. of Orleans, sit. S. of the river Loire, being bounded by the provinces of Anjou and Britany on the N. by Tourain and Berry on the E. by Sainthain, Angoumois, and Aunis, on the S. and by the ocean on the W. being 150 m. long, and 70 broad; a fruitful country, very little incumbered with mountains or woods. It was part of the ancient Kingdom of Aquitain. Henry of Anjou, afterwards Henry II. King of England, marrying the heiress of this Duchy, and of Guienne and Gascony, these provinces were all annexed to the crown of England, and enjoyed by that Prince and his successors till the unfortunate reign of Henry VI.

POIRINO, or POVERINO, E. lon. 7. 36. lat. 44. 45. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Turin.

POLA, E. lon. 14. 35. lat. 45. a port town of Istria, in the ter. of Venice, sit. at the S. point of the peninsula of Istria, 90 m. S. E. of Venice.

POLACHIA, a pr. sit. in the middle of Poland, upon the river Bug, having the pr. of Polesia on the E. and S. and Moflavia, or Warovia, on the W.

POLAND KINGDOM, is sit. between 16 and 34 degrees of E. lon. and between 46 and 57 degrees of N. lat. being bounded by the Baltic sea, Livonia, and Russia, on the N. by Russia and Budziac Tartary on the E. by Bessarabia, Moldavia, Transilvania, and Hungary, on the S. (separated from Transilvania and Hungary by the Carpathian mountains) and bounded by Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Silesia, on the W. being almost square, and 700 m. over either way. It is a flat level coun-

try, well watered by lakes and rivers, an exceeding fruitful soil, abounding in wheat and rye, with which the Dutch load some hundreds of ships every year, to distribute to such countries as happen to have a scarcity of corn. They have also rich meadows and pastures, which feed vast flocks and herds of cattle, with which they supply Germany; and they have an excellent breed of horses. There are mines of silver, lead, iron, and copper also, in several parts of Poland; but they make more advantage of their salt mines than of any of the rest: the country also produces flax, hemp, and furs, and they have manufactures of linen and leather, which they export, as well as masts and yards, and naval stores, taking in return cloth, silks, tapestry, wrought plate, wines, spices, herrings, and other salted fish, tin, and fruits; but the balance of trade is very much against them, and they have very few ships or port towns besides Dantzic. Their constitution is a mixed monarchy, in which the people seem to have the greatest share of the government, which makes it frequently called a Republic. The King is elected by the whole body of the gentry, who put what conditions on their Prince they see fit, before they crown him, which he takes an oath to observe, and this is called the Pacta conventa; nor can the King raise forces without the concurrence of the gentry, who are in reality petty sovereigns in their own estates; and the Crown General, as he is called, will obey no commands but those of the diet, or assembly of the states; and every Palatine, or officer, will take the liberty to return home out of the field when he sees fit, let the consequence be what it will. The King is at no expence in keeping armies on foot, or maintaining the officers of state, these are all maintained by the Republic, and accountable to it, tho' nominated by the King, with this

limitation however, that he can prefer none but gentlemen, and those natives of the province where they are to act, and not related to his Majesty; nor can any one be deprived of his office, but by the unanimous consent of the diet. The King's revenues are 140,000*l.* per annum, which, with his paternal estate, and what he makes by disposing of places, is an ample revenue, as all the charges of the administration are borne by the Republic, as well as the expences of the Queen-consort's court. The senate consists of the Bishops, Palatines, Castellans, and ten great officers of the crown, who are consulted by the King in all acts of state. The grand diet of Poland consists of the King, the senate, and deputies or representatives of the gentry of every palatinate or county, who ought, by their constitution, to assemble once in three years, and their session continue six weeks, and no longer; and in this diet the legislative power is lodged. Every province also has its particular or provincial diet, which makes laws for the respective provinces; so that Poland is rather a great many united and confederated states, than one kingdom. There are also some free states and independent cities and provinces, who are governed by their respective Princes and magistrates; as Ducal Prussia by the King of Prussia, Courland by its own Duke, and Dantzic by their magistrates. The religion of the country is the Roman Catholic, except in the N. where the subjects of the King of Prussia and those of Dantzic, and several other cities, are Protestants. The forces of the Poles are all horse, and are rather a militia, consisting of the gentry and their dependents, than regular troops; for they serve no longer than they see fit, and if the Republic have occasion for foot, they hire them of other Princes; and since the Electors of Saxony have sat on the throne of Poland,

they have furnished the Poles with more foot than they desired, inasmuch that they frequently assembled the crown army to drive them out the country in the last reign.

POLERON, E. lon. 128. S. lat. 4. one of the Banda or Nutmeg islands, in the Indian ocean, 120 m. S. E. of Amboina, and 60 m. S. of the island of Ceram. This was one of those Spice islands which put themselves under the protection of the English, and voluntarily acknowledged James I. King of England, their sovereign; for which the natives of this, and the rest of the islands, were murdered or driven from thence by the Dutch, together with the English; and the Dutch usurped the dominion of the Spice islands in the year 1615, taking and plundering the English ships which came thither (tho' the two nations were then at peace) and have kept the possession of the Spice islands ever since.

POLESIA, a pr. of Poland, bounded by Polachia and Lithuania on the N. and by Volhinia on the S.

POLESIN DE ROVIGO, a pr. of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, sit. N. of the Po, and W. of the gulph of Venice.

POLESWORTH, a market town of Warwickshire, sit. 16 m. N. of Coventry.

POLICANDRO, E. lon. 25. lat. 36. 30. a small island of the Archipelago, sit. between Melo and Morgo, 8 m. in circumference.

POLICASTRO, E. lon. 15. 40. lat. 40. 20. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and Hither Principate, sit. on a bay of the sea of the same name, 60 m. S. E. of Naples; the see of a bishop.

POLITTO, or **POLIZZI**, a town of Sicily, in the Val Demona, sit. 30 m. E. of Palermo, E. lon. 13. 25. lat. 38. 8.

POŁOŹK, E. lon. 29. lat. 56. 30. a city of Poland, in the D. of Lithuania, capital of the pal. of Po-

łozk,

Iczek, sit. on the river Dwina, 130 m. W. of Smolensko.

POMERANIA, a pr. of the cir. of Upper Saxony, in the N. of Germany, bounded by the Baltic sea on the N. by Poland on the E. by another part of Poland and Brandenburg on the S. and by the D. of Mecklenburgh on the W. divided into eastern and western Pomerania; all that lies E. of the river Pene being sub. to the K. of Prussia, and all W. of that river to Sweden; the whole being a long narrow tract of land, extending 200 m. from E. to W. and from 50 to 60 in breadth. It is a flat country, containing a great number of lakes and rivers, woods and forests, but generally a cold barren soil; however it is well situated on the Baltic sea for a foreign trade, and has a great many good harbours, particularly Sterin and Stralsund.

PONDESTURA, E. lon. 8. 7. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Montferrat, sit. on the S. side of the Po, 33 m. E. of Turin; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

PONDICHERRY, E. lon. 80. lat. 12. 27. a town of India, in Asia, on the coast of Cormandel, sit. 60. m. S. of Fort St. George. Admiral Boscawen besieged this fortress in Sept. 1748, but the periodical rains which fall annually at this season obliged him to retire from before it. However it was taken the fifteenth of January, 1761. and is now in the possession of the English.

PONFERRADA, W. lon. 7. lat. 42. 36. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, sit. on the river Sil, on the confines of Galicia, 38 m. S. W. of Leon.

PONS (ST.) E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 43. 32. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. 20 m. N. of Narbonne.

PONTAFELLA, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 47. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, sit. 25 m. N. of Friuli.

PONT A MOUSON, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 49. a town of Lorrain, sit. on the river Moselle, 15 m. N. of Nancy.

PONT DE L'ARCHE, E. lon. 1. 15. lat. 49. 13. a town of France,

in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the river Seine, 10 m. S. of Rouen.

PONT DE OE, W. lon. 32. min. lat. 47. 25. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Anjou, sit. on the river Loire, 80 m. S. of Angers.

PONT DE ESPRIT, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 44. 20. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the river Rhone, 43 m. N. of Arles.

PONTEFRAC, or POMFRET, a borough town of Yorkshire, sit. 15 m. N. of Doncaster, sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Farmer.

PONTESTERA, E. lon. 8. 16. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the D. of Montferrat, sit. on the river Po, 6 m. W. of Casal, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

PONTOISE, E. lon. 2. 6. lat. 49. 5. a town of the isle of France, sit. 16 m. N. of Paris.

PONT ORSON, W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 48. 34. a town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. near the English channel, 20 m. E. of St. Malo.

PONTREMOLI, E. lon. 10. 37. lat. 44. 34. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Parma, sit. 50 m. E. of Genoa.

PONTUS, the ancient name of the countries sit. in the Lesser Asia, on the South side of the Euxine sea, of most of which Mithridates was King, who was subdued by Pompey. This is now part of Asiatic Turkey.

PONTYPOOL, a town of Monmouthshire, sit. 15 m. S. W. of Monmouth.

PONZA, E. lon. 13. 50. lat. 41. 15. an island in the Mediterranean, near the W. coast of Naples, at the entrance of the bay of Gaeta.

POOL, a borough and port town of Dorsetshire, sit. on a bay of the English channel, 109 m. S. W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

POOLOWAY, E. lon. 128. S. lat. 3. 30. one of the Banda or Nutmeg islands, in the Indian ocean, 40 m. S. of Ceram. See POLEROON.

POPA MADRE, W. lon. 76. lat. 10. 15. a town of Terra Firma, in

South America, sit. on a high mountain, 50 m. E. of Cartagena, where there is a convent and chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with her image richly adorned, to which the Spaniards of America go in pilgrimage from all parts, ascribing a great many miracles to this image of her, especially in delivering them from storms and enemies at sea.

POPAYAN, a pr. of South America, bounded by Terra Firma on the N. by New Granada on the E. by Peru on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. sit. between 75 and 80 degrees of W. lon. and between the equator and 5 degrees of N. lat. being 400 m. long, and about 300 m. broad. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N. to S. and near the sea it is a flat marshy soil, almost always flooded by the continual rains; but there being a great deal of gold dust found in the sands of their numerous rivulets, in the dry season, the Spaniards, who are sovereigns of the country, have built several towns in it, the chief whereof is Popayan.

POPAYAN, W. lon. 76. lat. 3. capital of the pr. of Popayan, sit. 220 m. N. E. of Quitto; a bishop's see, and seat of the governor and the courts of justice.

POPE HIS TERRITORIES, in Italy, are bounded by the Venetian er. on the N. by the gulph of Venice on the N. E. by Naples on the S. E. by the Tuscan sea on the S. W. and by the D. of Tuscany on the N. W. almost encompassing that D. on the land side, being about 240 m. long, and from 20 to 120 in breadth. The soil of the Pope's territories is generally rich, producing corn, wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits, and would produce much more, if these countries were as populous and as well cultivated, as they were in the time of the Romans; however they so much exceed Tuscany at present, that a certain writer says, The Pope has the flesh, and the Great Duke the bones; meaning, I

presume, that the lands of which the holy see has the property and dominion, are naturally fruitful, whereas Tuscany, which they surround, is great part of it taken up with the barren rocks and mountains of the Appenine. The most healthful and temperate part of the Pope's territories is Bologna, which lies N. of the Appenine hills. The Ferrarese, adjoining to it, is a perfect bog, and exceeding unhealthful; nor is the Campania of Rome much better the latter end of the summer, occasioned by the many lakes and stagnated waters, which in the time of the Romans were drained off, but now render this country so unhealthful, that it is dangerous sleeping in it; and whereas the Old Romans used to retire hither to their villa's in summer, every gentleman chuses now to reside in Rome in the hot season, to avoid the unwholesome air of the Campania. Though the Pope has a very extensive coast, both on the gulph of Venice and on the Tuscan sea, his subjects have scarce any considerable sea ports, or any merchant ships, or foreign traffic, notwithstanding the late Popes, to invite foreigners to trade with their people, have made Civitta Vecchia a free port, one reason whereof may be, that their governors and wealthy inhabitants are ecclesiastics, who do not apply themselves to the advancement of trade and manufactures; but being masters of more refined arts, draw great part of the wealth of the Christian world into the treasury of the church, and live in a manner on the spoils of bigotted nations, without taking the ordinary vulgar methods of amassing wealth. The Pope is an absolute monarch in his Italian territories; for though he frequently holds a consistory of Cardinals, who are his council in ecclesiastical affairs, they are not suffered to intermeddle in his civil government. The Pope's Prime Minister is the Cardinal Patron, usually one of his nephews, to whom he gives an

an opportunity of raising a vast estate; such nephews have been the founders of some of the greatest families in Italy. The Campania of Rome is under the immediate government of the Pope, the other provinces are governed by Legates, or Vice-legates, but the forces in every province and city have a commander besides, appointed by the Pope; and the Podestas, or Judges, and other inferior officers, are elected by their respective inhabitants. The Pope ingrosses all the corn in the country, the farmers being obliged to sell it to his agents, at the price he sets upon it, who sell it to the people at an advanced price, so reasonable however, that all people agree bread and corn is not dear at Rome. As to the Pope's ecclesiastical dominion, it is extended through the world, wherever the Roman Catholic religion has gained admittance, and whatever obligations subjects may be under to the civil powers where they live, they are often ready to cancel them all, when their duty to the Pope comes in competition with that due to their temporal Lords; and have often been spirited up to depose their sovereigns: and tho' many temporal Princes and their lay-subjects of that communion, have of late years disputed the Pope's supremacy, yet the monks and regular clergy in every country, still remain intirely devoted to the see of Rome, and are ready to oppose the civil power, whenever the Pope's authority is called in question: and these amounting, as 'tis computed, to 2,000,000 of souls, are more formidable than any other militia, since they are in every prince's court, and great family in the Christian world, on which they have a considerable influence, and are sublisted at the charge of those very people to whom they preach the doctrine of the Pope's supremacy and infallibility. It is computed that the constant stated revenues of the monks and jesuits hws dependent on the Pope, amount o more than 20,000,000 sterling per

annum, besides the casual profits arising by offerings, and the bounty of the people, who are taught that their salvation depends very much upon their generosity to the clergy, and the indulgences they purchase of the Pope.

POPERINGEN, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 50. 54. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 5 m. W. of Ypres.

POPO, a ter. of Guiney, in Africa, which lies W. of Whidah.

POPO. See **MADRE DE POPA** in Terra Firma in South America.

PORCAT, E. lon. 75. 30. lat. 9. a port town of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. on the coast of Malabar, 200 m. S. of Calicut, in the possession of the Dutch.

PORCO, W. lon. 68. S. lat. 22. a city of Peru, in South America, in the pr. of Los Charcas, sit. a little W. of the mines of Potosi, where the Spaniards found silver mines before those of Potosi were discovered.

PORENTIN. See **PORTENTIN**.

PORLOCK, a port town of Somersetshire sit. on Bristol channel, 6 m. W. of Minehead.

PORT, OR **THE PORTE**, the city of Constantinople, frequently called so, by way of eminence, being one of the finest harbours in Europe, and the metropolis of the Turkish Empire.

PORTALEGRE, W. lon. 8. lat. 39. 20. a city of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. 80 m. E. of Lisbon.

PORTARLINGTON, a territory in Queen's county in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

PORT DESIRE, W. lon. 70. S. lat. 47. a harbour on the E. coast of South America, sit. 100 m. N. E. of port St. Julian, where ships sometimes touch in their voyage to the South sea.

PORTEN BESSIN, W. lon. 50. mi. lat. 49. 20. a port town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the English channel, 18 m. N. W. of Caen.

PORTENTRU, E. long. 7. lat.

47. 30. a city of Switzerland, in the bish. of Basil, sit. on the confines of Alfatia, 13 miles S. E. of Montheliard.

PORTLAND. W. long. 2. 35. lat. 50. 30. a peninsula in the co. of Dorset, sit. on the English channel, 10 m. S. of Dorchester. Here the best free-stone is dug, of which St. Paul's in London, and most of the grand fabrics in England are built.

PORT L'ORIENT, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 47. 42. a fortress and port town of France, sit. in the pr. of Britany, at the mouth of the river Blavet, opposite to PORT LOUIS, being the station of the French East-India ships, from whence it lately obtained the name of the EASTERN PORT, or PORT L'ORIENT, and is 78 m. N. W. of Nants, and 25 m. N. W. of Vennes, or Vannes.

PORT LOUIS, W. long. 3. 6. lat. 47. 42. a port town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. on the bay of Biscay, at the mouth of the river Blavet, and sometimes called Blavet, 70 miles N. W. of Nants. It has a good harbour, and is a station for part of the royal navy, and for the ships of the French E. India company.

PORT MAHON. See MAON and MINORCA.

PORTO, or OPORTO, W. lon. 9. lat. 41. 10. a city and port town of Portugal, in the pr. of Entre-Minho-Douro, sit. near the mouth of the river Douro, and the Atlantic ocean, 30 m. S. of Braga.

PORTO BELLO, W. long. 82. lat. 10. a port town of America, sit. in the pr. of Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, on the narrowest part of the isthmus, which joins North and South America, 70 miles N. of Panama, and 300 m. W. of Cartagena. It is a large, secure, and commodious harbour, with a narrow entrance, defended by forts and batteries; and at the bottom of the harbour stands the town, of a semicircular form, as the land is on which it is built,

defended also by several forts, which were all taken by Admiral Vernon with six ships only, in the year 1742, but he quitted it again, after he had demolished the works, either on account of the unhealthfulness of the place, or because he had scarce any land-forces on board; or, as some suggest, because his orders were defective. Here Admiral Hosier was lost by the unhealthfulness of the climate, and most of the ships buried their crews twice over, and the ships were so damaged by the worms, that they were not fit for service afterwards. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Malattoes, Indians, or Negroes. No Spaniard of substance chooses to reside in so unhealthful a place, though during the time of the fair it used to be so crowded with rich merchants, that above 100 crowns were given for a poor lodging, and 1000 crowns for a shop, during the short time the galleons remained there, and provisions were proportionably dear.

PORTO CAVALLLO, or PORTO CAELO, W. lon. 67. 30. lat. 10. 30. a port town of Terra Firma, in America, on the Caraccos coast, sit. on a bay of the North sea, 120 m. S. of the Dutch island of Bonaire; sub. to Spain. Here the English met with a repulse, and lost a great many men when they attacked the town by sea and land, anno 1743.

PORTO FARINO, E. lon. 49. lat. 36. 30. a port town of Tunis, in Africa, sit. 30 m. N. of Tunis, a little W. of the ruins of Carthage; sub. to the dey of Tunis.

PORTO FERAJO, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 42. 35. a port town on the N. side of the isle of Elba, in the Tuscan sea, 40 m. N. W. of Orbi-tello; sub. to the D. of Tuscany.

PORTO GALLETO, W. lon. 3. 6. lat. 43. 25. a port town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, sit. 8 m. N. of Bilboa.

PORTO HERCOLE, E. lon. 12. lat. 42. 20. a port town of Italy, in the pr. of Tuscany, sit. on the coast

coast of the state del Presidio, on a bay of the Tuscan sea, 60 m. S. W. of Sienna; sub. to Sicily.

PORTO LONGONE, E. lon. 11. 33. lat. 42. 34. a port-town of the isle of Elba, in the Tuscan sea, at the E. end of the island; sub. to Sicily.

PORT LOUIS, a French fortress, sit. on the S. W. coast of Hispaniola, taken and demolished by Ad. Knowles, anno 1747, but re-edified since.

PORTO RICO, an island in the Atlantic, or American ocean, sit. between 65 and 68 degrees of W. lon. and in 19 degrees of N. lat. being 120 m. long and 60 broad. The face of the island consists of a pleasing variety of hills and valleys, woods and champaign, and is well watered with springs and rivers. They have their periodical rains and storms as in other countries within the tropics, and sometimes hurricanes, between Midsummer and Michaelmas. This island was conquered by the Earl of Cumberland, at his own expence, and that of other private adventurers, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, but he was obliged to abandon it again, having lost most of his men by sickness in the latter end of the summer, when this, and all places in these latitudes, are very unhealthy. The chief produce of this island for exportation, is sugar, rum, and ginger; and they have all manner of tropical fruits and grain, and the Spaniards have introduced a great many sorts of European fruits and grain, as well as cattle.

PORTO RICO, or St. JOHN'S CITY, W. lon. 65. lat. 18. capital of Porto Rico, sit. on a small island within the harbour, on the N. side of the chief island; and joined to it by a causeway. The town is about a mile and a half in circumference, built after the Spanish model, and fortified, as well as the entrance of the harbour, by forts and batteries of guns, which render the town almost inaccessible by sea; nor is the situation less pleasant than strong, it standing on an eminence, and commanding

the ocean on one side, and the main island on the other.

PORTO SANTO, W. lon. 16. lat. 33. the least of the Madeira islands, in the Atlantic ocean, sit. 300 m. W. of the empire of Morocco, in Africa; subject to Portugal. It is not above 18 m. in circumference, but produces the same sort of wine as the larger island does. See MADRIRA.

PORTO VECCHIO, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 41. 25. a port-town in the island of Corfica, in the Mediterranean, sit. in a bay of the sea, 40 m. N. of Sardinia.

PORTO VENERO, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 44. 5. a port-town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. near the bay of Spezia, 45 m. S. E. of Genoa.

PORT ROYAL, W. lon. 77. lat. 17. 36. a port-town, sit. in the S. E. part of the island of Jamaica, in America, at the extremity of a long point of land, running W. about 12 m. from the body of the island, having the ocean on the S. and a fine bay on the N. which forms one of the most commodious harbours imaginable, 3 leagues broad, and deep enough for a ship of 700 tons to lie close to the shore, well defended by forts and platforms of guns. It formerly contained 1500 houses, and was so populous, and so much frequented by merchants and planters, that houses were as dear here, as in the best streets of London. But this fine port was miserably destroyed three times within 30 years, viz. in the year 1692, by an earthquake, in 1702 by fire, and in 1722 by an inundation of the sea; whereupon the place was abandoned, and most of the inhabitants that survived, removed to Kingston, on the opposite side of the harbour, but the convenience of the situation has drawn a great many people thither again; and it is better fortified against an enemy, as well as against inundations, than ever it was, tho' it suffered pretty much by a hurricane, in the year 1744.

PORT ROYAL, W. lon. 80. lat. 31. 45. an island on the coast of South Carolina, in America; which, with the neighbouring continent, forms one of the most secure and commodious harbours in the British plantations. The island is about 15 m. long, and has a town on the N. E. shore, called Beaufort town; but neither the town or the island were so strongly fortified lately, as a harbour of that importance deserves. It lies near 100 m. S. of Charles town.

PORT ROYAL, in Acadia. See ANNAPOLIS.

PORT ST. MARY'S, W. lon. 6. 30. lat. 36. 32. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the bay of Cadiz, 10 m. N. E. of that city. Here the English made a descent, anno 1702, in order to besiege Cadiz. They committed great irregularities, and were compelled to re-embark their troops, without effecting any thing.

PORTSMOUTH, a borough and port-town of Hampshire, sit. on a fine bay of the English channel, opposite to the isle of Wight, and 73 m. S. W. of London; one of the most secure and capacious harbours in England, strongly fortified and defended by a numerous artillery, both on the sea and land side. Here great part of the royal navy of England are built and laid up; and here are some of the finest docks, yards, and magazines of naval stores in Europe. The general rendezvous for the royal navy is usually at Spithead, on the E. end of the isle of Wight, opposite to Portsmouth. This town sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Wallop.

PORTUGAL, the most westerly K. of Europe, sit. between 7 and 10 degrees of W. lon. and between 37 and 42 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the K. of Spain on the N. and E. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. and S. being about 300 m. long, and 100 broad. This country is not

so hot as Spain, especially that part which lies on the coast, being cooled by the sea-breezes; but it is not so fruitful as Spain, being incumbered with some of the barrenest mountains on that continent; however towards the bottom of them, they are planted with vines, which produce a great deal of good wine. The soil also produces plenty of olives, as well as oranges and lemons; but neither their oil or their fruit are so good as those of Spain. Their sweet oranges, however, which they introduced from China, and for that reason are called China oranges, are the best in Europe. They have not corn enough for their subsistence; but are supplied with it frequently from England and Holland. As to their peasants and country people, they eat scarce any other but Indian corn, a very coarse food. The flesh of their cattle is generally lean and dry; but they have plenty of chestnuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They make also a great deal of salt, of the sea water, let into shallow pans, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, from whence they export a great deal, especially to America. The foreign trade of the Portuguese consists either in the exportation of the produce of their own soil, viz. red and white Port wines, oranges, lemons, and other fruits; or in the exportation of the merchandise they receive from their plantations and settlements in Asia, Africa, and America; of which, those from Brasil, in America, are much the most considerable: for, besides vast quantities of sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, train oil, dying woods, and drugs, they import vast treasures of gold, silver, and diamonds from Brasil, having lately discovered some very valuable mines of these precious minerals there; inasmuch, that the value of diamonds is sunk considerably. But, notwithstanding Portugal is now one of the richest kingdoms in the world, it is, however, the weakest. They have neither
fleets

fleets or armies sufficient to defend their sea-coasts, or frontiers; and, were it not that the rest of the powers of Europe know it to be their interest to defend them against Spain, they would soon be swallowed up by that potent neighbour. This is a much greater security than the double marriages contracted between the two crowns, in the year 1729. Portugal is an absolute monarchy, and that crown hereditary. There are assemblies of the states and cortes here, indeed, as well as in Spain; but they only serve to confirm the decrees of the Prince. The public annual revenues of the kingdom amount to near one million sterling, clear of all pensions and salaries; but the K. receives a much greater revenue from the produce of the mines of Brasil, which it is scarce possible to make a just estimate of. There is no country to which the English trade to greater advantage; for tho' we import the greatest part of their wine and fruit, they take our woollen manufacture in return, with which they do not only clothe the Portuguese of Europe, but the numerous colonies they have in Asia, Africa, and America; and many nations that formerly went naked, which the Portuguese have taught to clothe themselves, and conform to European customs. And 'tis certain, we have imported a great deal of gold from Portugal, tho' the exportation of it from thence is prohibited, under very severe penalties; by their governments.

POSEGA, E. lon. 18. 42. lat. 45. 35. capital of Sclavonia, sit. on the river Orava, 120 m. W. of Belgrade, and 135 S. of Buda, sub. to the house of Austria.

POSEN, or **BOLZANO**, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 46. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria and B. of Trent, sit. on the river Adige, 25 m. N. of Trent.

POSNA, E. lon. 17. lat. 52. 30. a city of Great Poland, sit. on the river Warta, near the confines of

Brandenburg, 150 m. W. of Warsaw. The see of a bish. and cap. of the pal. of Posenania.

POSTDAM, or **POTSDAM**, E. lon. 13. 38. lat. 52. 25. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. on the river Havel, 10 m. S. W. of Berlin, sub. to the K. of Prussia, who has a palace here.

POTENZA, E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 40. 40. a city of Italy, in the K. of Naples, in the Basilicate, sit. 80 m. S. E. of Naples. The see of a bish.

POTOSI, W. lon. 67. S. lat. 20. a city of Peru in S. America, sit. 300 m. S. E. of Africa, at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, in which is the richest silver mine that ever was discovered, from whence the Spaniards have drawn many hundred ship-loads of treasure. It is situated in one of the barrenest countries of America, destitute of corn, grass, trees, and all manner of herbage. The hill is now little more than a shell, the Spaniards having dug through and through it: when they could get no more by digging downwards, they began at the bottom of the hill, and dug through it horizontally.

POTTON, a market-town of Bedfordshire, sit. 4 m. N. E. of Biggleswade.

POULTON, a market-town of Lancashire, sit. on the Irish sea, 12 m. W. of Garstang.

POURSELUC, E. lon. 100. lat. 28. a city of the K. of Siam, in the E. Indies, in Asia, sit. 300 m. N. of Siam.

PRAEAT, E. lon. 101. lat. 16. a city of Siam in the Further India, in Asia, sit. 100 m. N. of Siam.

PRAGILAS, or **PREGILAS**, E. lon. 7. lat. 44. 45. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. 7 m. W. of Turin, sub. to the King of Sardinia.

PRAGUE, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 50. the capital of Bohemia, sit. on the river Mulda, 140 m. N. W. of Vienna, 100 m. N. E. of Ratisbon, and

and 70 m. S. of Dresden. It is the largest city of Europe, and the most populous, next to London, Paris, and Constantinople; encompassed with a wall, bastions, and other works, which render it as strong as a place of that extent can be; but it is commanded by several hills. It stands pleasantly, surrounded by fine fields and gardens, and is adorned with a great many elegant houses, churches, and convents. There are scarce any cities that have more nobility and wealthy people residing in them, and these are extremely polite and civil to strangers, at least, thus it was a few years ago, before the city was plundered by the French and Prussians; but it will be a great while, probably, before they recover themselves, and are able to live in that splendor they did formerly.

PRATOLINO, E. lon. 12. 6. lat. 43. 50. a city of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. 8 m. N. of Florence, where the Great Duke had a palace and gardens, with some of the finest water-works in Italy.

PRECOR, E. lon. 34. lat. 46. an old decayed city of European Turkey, sit. at the entrance of the isthmus, which unites Little Tartary to the peninsula of Crim Tartary; of so little strength, that it made scarce any resistance against the Russian forces which invaded Crim Tartary, and plundered it, two years successively, in the late wars.

PREMISLAW, E. lon. 22. lat. 49. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Red Russia, sit 110 m. S. E. of Cracow.

PRESBURG, E. lon. 17. 30. lat. 48. 20. the capital city of Hungary, sit. on the N. side of the Danube, 50 m. E. of Vienna, and 80 m. N. W. of Buda. It is a large well-built city, and stands in a pleasant fruitful country; but is not of any great strength: even the castle, which stands on a neighbouring hill, is fortified after the old way, with round towers, instead of bastions: but here are kept the crown, and other regalia of Hungary.

PRESCOT, a market-town of Lancashire, sit. 11 m. W. of Warrington.

PRESENSANO, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 12. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of Lavoro, sit. 28 m. N. of Naples.

PRESIDII, E. lon. 12. lat. 42. 30. This is a small ter. in Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, called, the State del Presidii, or the Garrisons; consisting of several towns, garrisoned by the K. of Sicily, who is sovereign of them; of which the chief are Orbitello, Porto Hercole, and Telamon.

PRESSOVIA, or PROSSOWICE, a town of Little Poland, sit. on the Vistula, 20 m. E. of Cracow, E. lon. 20. lat. 50.

PRESTEIN, a market-town of Radnorshire, in Wales, sit. 147 m. N. W. of London; and 6 m. N. E. of Radnor.

PRESTER JOHN, the K. of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, so called.

PRESTON, a borough town in Lancashire, sit. on the river Ribble, 22 m. S. of Lancaster, and 212 N. W. of London; sends two members to parliament. Here the malcontents, after a smart engagement, surrendered themselves prisoners in 1715.

PRESTON PANS, in Scotland; about 7 m. E. of Edinburgh, where the rebels defeated the King's forces commanded by General Cope, 21st Sept. 1745.

PREVESA, E. lon. 21. 15. lat. 38. 45. a port-town of Albania, or Epirus, sit. on the bay of Larta, at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, 25 m. N. of the island of Cephallonia.

PRIAMAN, E. lon. 98. S. lat. 1. a port-town of the island of Sumatra, one of the Sunda islands in Asia, a Dutch factory, 120 m. W. of Jamby.

PRINCES ISLAND; E. lon. 9. lat. 2. a little island on the W. coast of Africa, 250 m. S. W. of Loango.

PRINCE GEORGE, and PRINCE CHARLES, two counties of Virginia,

nia, in N. America, sit. N. of James river.

PRINCESS ANN, a co. of Virginia, in America, S. of the mouth of James river.

PRINCIPAT, a pr. of the K. of Naples, in Italy, sit. on the sea-coast, between the provinces of Lavoro and Calabria, and divided into the Hither and Further Principate.

PRISTINA, E. lon. 20. lat. 43. 15. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. on the river Drino, 70 m. N. E. of Ragusa.

PROCITA, E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 41. a small island, on the W. coast of Naples, sit. between the island of Ischia and the continent.

PROM, E. lon. 94. lat. 19. a city of the K. of Ava, in the Further India, in Asia, sit. on the river Mennan, 200 m. N.W. of Pegu.

PROPONTIS, or sea of Marmora, divides Europe from Asia, having the Bosphorus, or strait of Constantinople, on the N. E. by which it has a communication with the Euxine sea; and the Hellespont, or strait of the Dardanelles, on the S. W. by which it has a communication with the Archipelago, or Egean sea. The Propontis is 120 m. long, and in some places upwards of 40 m. broad; but grows narrower at the ends, near either strait. It obtained the name of Marmora, from a little island in it, which consists of a rock of marble.

PROVENCE, a pr. or government of France, sit. between 5 and 7 degrees of E. lon. and between 43 and 44 degrees 35 min. N. lat. being 100 m. long, and near as many broad; bounded by the pr. of Dauphine on the N. by Piedmont and the Mediterranean sea on the E. by the same sea on the S. and by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc on the W. It is mountainous on the N. and E. being separated from Piedmont in Italy by the Alps; but the rest of it, which lies upon the sea and the river Rhone, is a fine level country, producing

plenty of wine, oil, and fruit. The manufactures of this pr. are chiefly silks, gold and silver lace, and linen; and they have a prodigious foreign trade to Italy, Turkey, and Spain, carrying the produce of one country to another, and exporting the produce and manufactures of most of the other provinces of France from Marseilles; but this trade met with great interruption while the British fleet lay upon their coasts in the late war.

PROVIDENCE PLANTATION, W. lon. 70. 30. lat. 41. 30. a colony of New England, which, with Rhode-island, constitute a charter government, independent of the Massachusetts, or any other colony of New-England; the chief town Newport. This is a small, but flourishing colony, and inhabited chiefly by Quakers; intermixed, however, with many of the established church; and a missionary is maintained here, to read divine service, and preach to them, by the society for propagation of the gospel.

PROVIDENCE, W. lon. 78. lat. 25. one of the least of the Bahama islands, in the American ocean; but the best planted and fortified by the English; the crown having purchased it of the proprietors, to make it a station for cruizers, being sit. on the E. side of the gulph of Florida, 200 m. E. of the continent of Florida. There are other islands near this, planted by the English, but not fortified; the planters being obliged to retire to Providence, on the approach of an enemy.

PROVIDENCE, W. lon. 82. 30. lat. 12. 45. a small island, of difficult access, in the American sea, sit. 150 m. E. of Nicaragua, and the Mosquito country, which the English Buccaneers formerly fortified and defended against the Spanish guarda costas, but afterwards abandoned it. This island might be of great service to the English, if they send colonies to the Mosquito country, as has been proposed.

PROVINCES AUSTRIAN AND UNITED.

UNITED. See NETHERLANDS, and UNITED NETHERLANDS.

PROVINS, E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 48. 35. a city of France in the pr. of Champain, sit. 45 m. S. E. of Paris, from the neighbourhood whereof come the Provins roses.

PRUCH, or BRUGG, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 48. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, sit. on the river Leyta, 22 m. S. E. of Vienna.

PRUCK, or BRUCH, a town of Germany, in the D. of Stiria, and cir. of Austria, sit. on the river Muer, 60 m. S. W. of Vienna.

PRUSA, or BURSA, the cap. of the pr. of Bithynia, in Asiatic Turkey. See BURSA.

PRUSSIA, a pr. of Poland, is sit. between 17 and 22 degrees of E. lon. and between 53 and 56 degrees of N. lat. being bounded by the Baltic sea on the N. by Samogitia and Lithuania on the E. by Great Poland and Warsovia on the S. by Brandenburg and Pomerania on the W. being about 200 m. long, and 100 broad, and divided into Regal and Ducal Prussia; the Regal Prussia, which lies on the W. being still sub. to the crown of Poland; and Ducal Prussia, which is the eastern part of it, sub. to the K. of Prussia, whose ancestors began to style themselves Kings about the year 1700, and have been since recognized Kings by most of the powers of Europe. The chief town of Ducal Prussia is Koningsburg, sit. on the Frischhaff, a bay of the Baltic sea. This country has been sub. to the marquises of Brandenburg upwards of 200 years, and here they are absolute sovereigns, the Poles having acknowledged their independency on that crown in the year 1663, upon condition, however, that upon failure of issue of the marquis and elector of Brandenburg, Ducal Prussia should revert to the crown of Poland, and be deemed a fief of that crown. Ducal Prussia is one of the coldest and barrenest countries in Poland, but is well situ-

ated for a foreign trade, having several good ports upon the Baltic sea. The K. of Prussia's German dominions consisting of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Magdeburg, Halberstat, and Silesia, if he can keep the last, are much more considerable; but they are separated from his Polish dominions by Regal Prussia. See BRANDENBURG.

PRUTH, a river which rises in the pr. of Red Russia, in Poland, runs S. E. thro' Moldavia, and discharges itself into the river Danube. It was on the banks of this river that the Czar, Peter the Great, was attacked, and his army almost ruined by the Turks, anno 1711, and he was compelled to yield up Asoph, and all his forts he had built upon the Black sea, to the Turks.

PTOLEMAIS, E. lon. 36. lat. 32. 30. a port-town of Phenicia, now a pr. of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the coast of the Levant, or Mediterranean sea, 20 m. S. of Tyre.

PUEBLA, W. lon. 6. 45. lat. 38. 50. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Guadiana, 15 m. W. of Merida.

PUEBLA NOVA, W. lon. 84. lat. 8. 45. a port-town of Mexico, in America, in the pr. of Veragua, sit. on a bay of the Pacific ocean, 400 m. W. of Panama.

PÜENTE DEL REYNA, W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 43. 5. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Navarre, sit. 13 m. S. W. of Pampeluna.

PUIGCERDA, E. lon. 1. 31. lat. 42. 50. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the river Segra, 80 m. N. of Barcelona.

PULTOWAY, or POELTWA, E. lon. 33. lat. 50. 20. a city of Russia, in the pr. of the Ukraïn, sit. 160 m. S. E. of Kiof, and 100 m. S. W. of Belgorod: here Charles XII. K. of Sweden was defeated, and almost his whole army killed or taken prisoners, he himself, with some few Swedes, escaping over the Boristhenes to Bender, in Bessarabia, a pr. of European Turkey, anno 1709.

PUNA ISLE, W. lon. 80. S. lat. 3. 15. an island of S. America, sit. in the Pacific ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Guiaquil, 120 m. N. of Payta, in Peru, sub. to Spain.

PURBECK ISLE, the south east division of the co. of Dorset, sit. on the English channel.

PURRYSBURGH, W. lon. 81. lat. 31. 45. a town of Georgia, in N. America, sit. on the river Savannah, 30 m. W. of the mouth of it, 20. m. W. of the town of Savannah, and 130 m. S. W. of Charles-town, built and inhabited by a colony of Swis, carried over thither by Monf. Purry, at the charge of the English trustees of Georgia; sub. to England.

PURV, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 45. a city of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, and ter. of the Cevennes, sit. 70 m. S. W. of Lyons.

PUZZOLI, the ancient **PUTEOLI**, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 41. 15. a city of Italy, in the K. of Naples, sit. 9 m. W. of that city, once a town that made a considerable figure, but is now in ruins, however, it is still a bishop's see, as almost every town in Naples is.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, sit. on the W. side of the river Nile, almost opposite to Grand Cairo in Africa, the grandest, as well as the most ancient, stone fabrics that remain entire on the face of the earth; the base of the largest pyramid covers more than ten acres of ground, and is, according to some, near 700 feet high, tho' others make it 600, and some a little more than 500 feet high; scarce any two people that have seen it, agree in the dimensions; nor is it certain with what design they were built, by whom, or at what time.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS divide France from Spain, and are not inferior to the Alps in height; they extend from the Mediterranean to the ocean, upwards of 200 m. in length, and the greatest breadth is about 120; they are well planted with trees,

having abundance of good timber on them: there are but five passages over them, all of them extremely difficult, but there are several fine valleys in the middle of them.

PYRMONT, E. lon. 9. lat. 52. cap. of the co. of Pyrmont, in Germany, sit. in the cir. of Westphalia, on the confines of the D. of Brunswic, 40 miles S. W. of Hanover, from whence we receive the best mineral waters in Germany.

Q U

QUAKENBRUGGE, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 52. 55. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and bish. of Osnabrug, sit. 25 m. N. of Osnabrug, and sub. to its bish.

QUAMCHIEU. See CANTON.

QUAMSI, a pr. of China in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Yunan on the W. by Queycheu on the N. by Quamtum on the E. and Tonquin on the S.

QUAMTUM, or CANTON, a pr. of China, in Asia, bounded by Huquam and Kiamfi on the N. by Foken on the E. by the ocean on the S. and by Quiamfi on the W.

QUEBEC, W. lon. 74. lat. 47. 35. the cap. of the French colonies in N. America, sit. on the W. side of the river of St. Laurence, 300 m. N. W. of Boston. This city is fortified, and defended by a castle: the English have made two or three unsuccessful attempts to reduce it, and had probably effected it the last time, but they entered on this expedition too late in the year, and wanted good pilots to carry them up the river of St. Laurence, which occasioned the loss of some transports, and several hundred soldiers, in the latter end of the reign of Q. Anne. The viceroy of Canada, who resides at Quebec, styles himself Governor,

and Captain-General of New France and Louisiana, which, according to the French, comprehends all Canada and Florida, of which the British colonies are a part, and no doubt they will attempt to drive our people into the sea, in the language of a French writer, if we suffer them to continue their encroachments on our frontiers, and do not possess ourselves of the lakes which lie between Canada and Florida. [Quebec was taken 18 Septem. 1759. by General Wolfe, (who then lost his life) and with all the country, is now in the possession of the English.]

QUEDA, E. lon. 98. 35. lat. 7. a port town of Malacca; in the Further India, in Asia, sit. 300 m. N. of Malacca, sub. to the Dutch.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough town of the isle of Sheppey, in the co. of Kent, sit. 23 m. N. W. of Canterbury, and 40 m. E. of London; sends two members to parliament.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, in Ireland, bounded by King's county on the N. by the co. of Kildare on the E. by Kilkenny on the S. and by the pr. of Munster on the W.

QUEEN'S FERRY, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 56. a town of Scotland, sit. on the S. side of the river Forth, 10 m. W. of Edinburgh.

QUEIDLINBURG, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 51. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, sit. 8 m. S. E. of Halberstat, where there is a Protestant monastery.

QUERCY, the S. E. division of the pr. of Guienne, in France, having Limosin on the N. and Languedoc on the S.

QUERNFURT, E. lon. 12. lat. 51. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, sit. 12 m. S. E. of Mansfield.

QUESLIN, E. lon. 109. lat. 26. a city of China, in Asia, cap. of the pr. of Quamsi, sit. 200 m. N. W. of Canton.

QUESNOY, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 50. 20. a little town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault,

situate seven miles S. E. of Valenciennes.

QUEYAN, E. lon. 106. lat. 27. 5. cap. of the pr. of Queycheu, sit. 440 m. N. W. of Canton.

QUEYCHEU, a pr. of China in Asia, bounded by Suchuen on the N. by Quamsi on the E. and by Yunan on the S. and W.

QUILOA, or QUIOLA, F. lon. 39. S. lat. 11. a port town of Zanguebar, on the E. coast of Africa, sit. 300 m. N. of Mosambique, sub. to Portugal, or at least tributary to that crown; to this country the Portuguese of Brasil send every year to purchase Negroes.

QUIMPER, W. lon. 4. lat. 48. a city of France, in the pr. of Brittany, sit. 34 m. S. E. of Brest.

QUIMPERLAY, W. lon. 3. 25. lat. 47. 50. a town of France in the pr. of Brittany, sit. 14 m. N. W. of Port Lewis.

QUINGEY, E. lon. 6. lat. 47. 7. a town of France, in the pr. of Franche-compte, sit. 10 m. S. W. of Befançon.

QUINQUE ECCLESIAE. See FIVE CHURCHES.

QUINTIN (ST.) E. lon. 3. 16. lat. 49. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. 35 m. E. of Amiens.

QUITTO, the most northerly pr. of Peru, in S. America, is bounded by the pr. of Popayan on the N. by the country of the Amazons on the E. by the pr. of Lima on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. being 400 miles long, and 200 broad.

QUITTO CITY, W. lon. 79. South lat. 30 min. cap. of the prov. of Quitto, sit. 200 m. E. of the Pacific ocean, and 140 m. N. of Guisquil; a rich populous city, the seat of the government, a university, and see of a bishop. The country produces sugar, salt, and cattle; and gold is found in the sands of their rivers. The flat country is flooded great part of the year by the periodical rains, as other countries are that lie near the equator:

R A

and tho' the waters make the country unhealthy, yet the riches found here make it as well peopled as any part of Spanish America.

QUIXOS, the N. E. division of the pr. of Quitto, in Peru, in S. America, sub. to Spain.

R A

RAAB, E. lon. 18. lat. 48. a city of the Lower Hungary, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Raab, opposite to the isle of Schut, 55 m. W. of Buda; sub. to the house of Austria.

RACKELSBURG, E. lon. 16. 16. lat. 47. 8. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Stiria, sit. on the river Drave, 23 m. S. E. of Gratz.

RACLIA, one of the least of the islands of the Archipelago, near the island of Nio, not inhabited.

RADICOFANI, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 42. 50. a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, 40 m. S. of Sienna.

RADNOR, cap. of the co. of Radnor, in Wales, sit. 25 m. N. W. of Hereford, from whence the noble family of Roberts took the title of Earl, now extinct; sends one member to parliament.

RAGUSA, a city and ter. on the gulph of Venice, lon. 19. lat. 42. 20.

RAJAMAHAL, E. lon. 86. 30. lat. 24. 30. a city of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. on the river Ganges, 100 m. N. of Huegly.

RAJAPCUR, or RATEPOUR, E. lon. 77. lat. 22. a town of the Hither India, in the pr. of Candich, sit. a little N. of Brampour, 300 m. E. of Surat.

RAIN, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the S. side of the Danube, 20 m. W. of Ingolstat.

RAKONICK, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 50. sit. 25 m. W. of Prague; sub. to the house of Austria.

RAMADA, W. lon. 72. 30. lat. 51. 30. a port town of Terra Firma,

in S. America, in the pr. of New-Granada, sit. on the coast of the N. sea, 100 m. E. of St. Martha, near which is a rich copper mine.

RAMBERVILLERS, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 48. 20. a city of Germany, in the D. of Lorrain, sit. 30 m. S. E. of Nancy; sub. to France.

RAMEKINS, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 51. 30. a fortress of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Zeland, sit. on the S. coast of the isle of Walcheren, 5 miles S. of Middleburg. This was one of the fortresses put into the possession of the English by the Dutch, as a security for their fidelity, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

RAMERA, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 48. 30. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Aube, 18 m. N. E. of Troyes.

RAMILLIES, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 46. a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the prov. of Brabant, sit. 10 m. N. of Namur, and 24 m. S. E. of Brussels, rendered memorable by the victory obtained by the confederates, commanded by the D. of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, commanded by Marshal Villeroy and the D. of Bavaria, 12 May, 1706, O. S. when the French lost most of their artillery, baggage, and colours; and besides those that were killed, the confederates took 6000 prisoners: whereupon the cities of Louvain, Brussels, Mechlin, Ghent, Oudenard, Bruges, Antwerp, and many other places in the Netherlands, made their submission, and acknowledged Charles III. second son of the late Emperor Leopold, their sovereign; Joseph, his eldest brother, being then possessed of the imperial Throne.

RAMSEY, a market town of Huntingdonshire, sit. in the fens on the confines of the isle of Ely, 11 m. N. E. of Huntingdon.

RAMSEY, an island in the Irish channel, on the coast of Pembroke-shire, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Milford-Haven, and 4 m. W. of St. David's.

R A

RAMSGATE, a port town of Kent, sit. near the Downs, between the North and South Foreland, 6 m. N. of Sandwich.

RANCHIERA, W. lon. 72. lat. 11. 34. a port town of Terra Firma, in S. America, in the pr. of New Granada, sit. on the coast of the N. sea, between the town of Rio de la Hache and Cape de Vela, near which was a rich pearl-fishery when the Spaniards invaded this country; and here they destroyed multitudes of Indians, in forcing them to dive for pearls beyond their strength, and other hardships and oppressions.

RANDALSTOWN, a borough in the co. of Antrim in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

RANDOM, or **RADOM**, E. lon. 21. lat. 51. 35. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Little Poland, and pal. of Sandomir, sit. 70 m. S. of Warsaw.

RANTZOW, E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 54. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, sit. 21 m. N. of Lubeck; sub. to Denmark.

RAOLCONDA, E. lon. 79. lat. 17. 12. a city of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. in the pr. of Golconda, 120 m. N. W. of Massulapatan, and 150 m. N. E. of Golconda, near which is a rich diamond mine; sub. to the Mogul.

RAPALLO, E. lon. 10. lat. 44. 25. a town of Genoa, sit. on the sea coast, 10 m. S. E. of the city of Genoa.

RAPOLIA, E. lon. 16. 26. lat. 41. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of the Basilicate, sit. 66 m. E. of Naples, and 60 m. W. of Barri.

RAPPAHANOCK, a large navigable river, which rising in the mountains W. of Virginia, in America, runs from the N. W. to the S. E. thro' that pr. discharging itself into the bay of Chesapeake.

RAPPERSWEIL, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 47. 15. a town of Switzerland, sit. in the canton, and on the lake of Zurich, 17 m. S. E. of the city of Zurich.

R A

RASEBURG, E. lon. 23. lat. 66. 22. a port town of Sweden, in the pr. of Finland, and ter. of Nyland, sit. on the gulph of Finland, 50 m. S. W. of Abo.

RASEN, a market town of Lincolnshire, sit. 17 m. N. E. of Lincoln.

RASTAT, E. lon. 14. 8. lat. 47. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, and archb. of Saltzburg, sit. on the river Ens, 35 m. S. of the city of Ens.

RASTAT, E. lon. 8. lat. 48. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and mar. of Baden, sit. on the E. side of the river Rhine, 21 m. S. W. of Philipzburg, sub. to the mar. of Baden. Here the peace was concluded in 1714, between the Emperor Charles VI. and the empire on one side, and France on the other.

RATHCORMOCK, a borough in the co. of Cork, in Ireland; sends two members two parliament.

RATIPOR, or **RATIBOR**, E. lon. 17. 40. lat. 50. 12. a town of Bohemia, in the D. of Silesia, sit. on the river Oder, 16 m. N. E. of Troppaw.

RATIPOR, E. lon. 80. lat. 25. a city of the Hither India, in Asia, cap. of the pr. of Malva, sit. 100 m. S. E. of Agra.

RATISBON, or **REGENSBURG**, E. lon. 12. 5. lat. 49. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Regen, 62 m. N. E. of Munich, and 62 N. W. of Passau. A free imperial city, or sovereign state, large, populous, well-built, pleasantly situated, surrounded with a double wall and other fortifications, but too large to be defended without an army, and therefore constantly submits to the power that is master of the field. Here the Diet, or Assembly of the States of the Empire, usually met till the last reign, when they were prevented by the civil wars. The place where the Diet meets is a large upper room, hung with tapestry, the imperial throne and seats covered with gold and

and silver tissue and velvet, suitable to the dignity of the members, who are most of them Princes of the empire, or their representatives. This city is governed by its own magistrates, and is not subject to the D. of Bavaria, whose territories surround those of this city. The Lutheran persuasion is established here, only the Popish bishop (at present the brother of the Elector of Cologne) and uncle of the D. of Bavaria, has the liberty of saying mass in the cathedral once a week. The city is plentifully supplied with provisions, their territories furnishing them with corn, cattle, and excellent wine, and they have a brisk trade in time of peace, lying upon the finest navigable river in Europe, which runs thro' the heart of Germany. The concourse of people is exceeding great here, when the Diet is sitting, which used to be the greatest part of the year before the late troubles in the empire.

RATOATH, a borough in the co. of Meath, sends two members to parl.

RATTAN. See **RUATAN**.

RATZBURG, E. lon. 11. lat. 54. 5. a city of Germany, in the Lower cir. of Saxony, and D. of Lawenburg, sit. on a lake of the same name, 7 m. S. of Lubeck.

RATZIA, the eastern division of Sclavonia, the people called Rascians; sub. to the house of Austria.

RAVA, E. lon. 20. lat. 52. a city of Great Poland, cap. of the pal. of Rava, sit. 50 m. S. W. of Warsaw.

RAUCOUX, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 50. 40. a village of the bishopric of Liege, in the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, sit. 3 m. N. of Liege, and 11 miles South of Maestricht, where a battle was fought between the allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French commanded by the Marshal Count Saxe, Oct. 1746.

RAVELLA, E. lon. 15. lat. 40. 40. a port town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and Hither Principate, sit. on the N. side of the gulph of Salerno, 20 m. S. of Naples; the see of a bishop.

RAVENGLAS, a port town of Cumberland, sit. on the Irish channel, 15 m. S. of Cockermouth, and 40 m. S. W. of Carlisle.

RAVENNA, E. lon. 13. lat. 44. 30. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. capital of the pr. of Romania, sit. in a flat country, 3 m. W. of the gulph of Venice, 53 m. E. of Bologna, and 60 m. N. E. of Florence, being encompassed by 2 small rivers. Its ancient situation resembled that of Venice, being built on several islands, and it was then esteemed one of the best harbours the Romans had; but the sea is now retired above 3 m. from it, and that which was formerly a lake, is now a fine fruitful field. This city was the residence of many Gothic Kings, and afterwards the capital of the eastern Emperors dominions in Italy, where their Exarchs, or Viceroy, resided. Pepin, King of France, who subdued this country, gave Ravenna, with most of the territories which belonged to the eastern Emperors in Italy, to the Pope, who still remains in possession of them. The soil about this city, which has been made by the sea, is so agreeable to vines, that they grow to an incredible size; planks of 12 feet in length, and 5 in breadth, 'tis said, have been cut out of the timber of their vines. This city is still the see of an archb. but is not considerable, at present, either for its buildings, traffic, or strength.

RAVENSBURGH, E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 47. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Constance; sub. to the house of Austria.

RAVENSBURG, E. lon. 8. lat. 52. 15. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, capital of the co. of Ravensburg; sub. to the K. of Prussia; sit. 28 m. S. W. of Minden, and 30 m. N. E. of Munster.

RAVESTEIN, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 51. 40. a city of Dutch Brabant, sit. on the river Maes, 10 m. S. W. of Nimeguen, and 16 W. of Cleves.

RAYLEIGH, a market town of Essex, sit. 13 m. S. E. of Chelmsford.

READING, a borough town in Berkshire, sit. 40 m. W. of London, near the confluence of the rivers Kennet and Thames; sends two members to parliament; formerly gave title of Baron to a younger branch of the Norfolk family of Aftley, and afterwards to the Earl Cadogan, elder brother of the present Lord Cadogan, Baron of Oakley; but both the titles are extinct, tho' the family remains.

REAL, or **CHIAPA**, W. lon. 97. lat. 17. a city of Mexico, in North America, capital of the pr. of Chiapa, sit. 60 m. S. of the bay of Campeachy, and 270 m. E. of Acapulco, sub. to Spain.

REALEJO, W. lon. 91. 30. lat. 12. a port town of Mexico, in North America, in the pr. of Nicaragua, sit. on a bay of the Pacific ocean, 60 m. W. of Leon, and the lake of Nicaragua.

REALMONT, E. lon. 1. 50. lat. 43. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. 32 m. N. E. of Toulouse.

REBEL, E. lon. 12. 42. lat. 53. 28. a town of Germany, in the D. of Mecklenburgh, sit. on a lake 32 m. S. E. of Gustrow.

RECANATI, E. lon. 15. lat. 43. 35. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Ancona, sit. 6 m. W. of Loreto.

RED RUSSIA, or **LITTLE RUSSIA**, a pr. of Poland, bounded by the pr. of Polesia on the N. by Volhinia and Podolia on the E. by the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Transylvania and Hungary, on the S. and by the pr. of Little Poland on the W. being 200 m. long, and 100 broad, and comprehends the palatinates of Chelm, Belts, and Lemberg.

REDRUTH, a market town of Cornwall, sit. 7 m. W. of Truro.

RED SEA, separates Asia from Africa.

REGEN, a river of Germany,

which rising in the mountains that divide Bohemia from Bavaria, runs from E. to W. thro' part of Bavaria, falling into the Danube at Ratisbon.

REGGIO, E. lon. 11. lat. 44. 45. a city of Italy, in the Duchy of Modena, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Modena; the see of a bish. sub. to the D. of Modena.

REGGIO, E. lon. 15. 50. lat. 38. 28. a port town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and Further Calabria, sit. on the strait of Messina, opposite to Messina, in Sicily; the see of a bish.

REGINA, E. lon. 16. 35. lat. 39. 35. a town of the K. of Naples, in the Hither Calabria, sit. 14 m. N. of Cosenza.

REMIREMONT, E. lon. 6. 28. lat. 48. 6. a town of Germany, in the D. of Lorrain, sit. on the river Moselle, 45 m. S. of Nancy.

RENFREW, W. lon. 4. 20. lat. 55. 50. capital of the shire of Renfrew, in Scotland, sit. on the river Clyde, 46 m. W. of Edinburgh.

RENNES, W. lon. 1. 45. lat. 48. 5. a city of France, capital of the pr. of Britany, sit. on the river Vilaine, 50 m. N. of Nants.

RENTI, E. lon. 2. 5. lat. 50. 35. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Artois, sit. 9 m. S. W. of St. Omers.

REOLE, W. lon. 16 min. lat. 44. 25. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, sit. on the river Garonne, 30 m. S. E. of Bourdeaux.

REPEHAM, a market town of Norfolk, 29 m. N. E. of Thetford.

REQUENA, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 39. 20. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New Castile, on the confines of Valencia, sit. on the river Ollana, 45 m. W. of Valencia.

RESCHT, E. lon. 50. lat. 38. a city of Persia, capital of the pr. of Gilan, sit. on the S. W. coast of the Caspian sea, 120 m. N. of Casbin.

RETFORD, a borough town of Nottinghamshire, sit. 7 m. N. E. of Tuxford; sends two members to parliament.

RETHEL, E. lon. 4. 24. lat.

49. 31. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Aisne, 16 m. N. E. of Rheims.

RETTLINGEN, E. lon. 9. lat. 48. 18. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and D. of Wirtemberg, sit. 20 m. S. of Stuttgart, an imperial city, or sovereign state.

REVEL, E. lon. 24. lat. 59. a port-town of Livonia, in the division of Estonia, or East-Land, sit. at the S. entrance of the gulph of Finland, 140 m. N. of Riga, and 110 m. W. of Narva. It is a large city, and has a commodious harbour, where part of the royal navy of Russia is usually laid up. When the Czar invaded this country, multitudes of people fled hither, to avoid the barbarous Cossacks in his army, but the plague happening there, at the same time, upwards of 50,000 people were swept away by that distemper, in this city.

REVERO, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 45. a town of Italy in the D. of Mantua, sit. on the S. of the Po, opposite to Ostiglia, 15 m. S. E. of Mantua; sub. to the house of Austria.

REYGATE, or RYGATE, a borough-town in Surry, sit. 21 m. S. W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

REZANSKOI, or REZAN, E. lon. 41. lat. 55. a city of Russia, capital of the pr. of Rezan, sit. on the river Ocka, 85 miles S. E. of Moscow.

RHALADERGWY, a market-town of Radnorshire, in Wales, sit. 15 m. W. of Radnor.

RHE, or REE, W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 46. 14. a little island in the bay of Biscay, near the coast of Aunis, in France, sit. 7 m. W. of Rochelle, where the English made an unfortunate descent, under the command of the duke of Bucks, in order to relieve the Protestants besieged in Rochelle, in the reign of K. Charles I.

RHEIMS, or REIMS, E. lon. 4. lat. 49. 20. a city of France, capital of the pr. of Champaign, sit. 75 m. N. E. of Paris, one of the most elegant cities in the Kingdom. Here

is kept the holy oil used at the consecration of their Kings; which, according to their traditions, was brought from heaven by a dove: the archbishop of this see has the right of consecrating their Kings, and is the first Duke and Peer of France.

RHINEBURG, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and Electorate of Cologne, sit. 15 m. E. of Gelder.

RHINEFIELD, E. lon. 7. lat. 47. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the Rhine, 8 m. E. of Basil, one of the forest towns; sub. to the house of Austria.

RHINEFIELD, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 50. 15. a town of Germany, capital of the co. of Rhinefield, sit. in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, 16 m. N. W. of Mentz; sub. to the Landgrave of Hesse-Rhinefield.

RHINE LOWER CIRCLE, consists of the pal. of the Rhine, and the 3 ecclesiastical Electorates, viz. those of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne; all of which lie upon the river Rhine.

RHINE RIVER, rises in the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, and running N. by Coire, continues its course till it forms a lake, called the lake of Constance, from whence it turns W. passing by the cities of Constance and Schaffhausen, and having visited Basil, runs from thence directly North, dividing Suabia from Alsatia, then it runs through the palatinate, and receiving the Neckar, the Maine, and the Moselle, continues its course N. by Mentz, Coblenz, and Cologne, entering the Netherlands at Skenkinchans, after which it is divided into several channels, the two largest whereof obtain the name of the Lech and the Waal, which running W. thro' the United Provinces, discharge themselves into the German sea, below Rotterdam, the ancient channel of the Rhine, which fell into the sea a little to the W. of Leyden, being entirely choked up and lost.

RHINE UPPER; the circle consisted of the lan. of Alsatia, and the lan. of Hesse, comprehending the Wettérav, but only Hesse can be accounted a part of Germany, at present, France having united Alsace to that kingdom.

RHINEZABERN, E. lon. 8. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, and bish. of Spires, sit. 18 m. S. W. of Spires.

RHODES, E. lon. 28. lat. between 36 and 37. an island of Asiatic Turkey, sit. in the Mediterranean, 20 m. S. W. of the continent of the Lesser Asia, 70 m. N. E. of the island of Candia, being about 50 m. long, and 25 broad. It produces plenty of good wine and fruit, and every thing else that can render life agreeable, except corn, which they are obliged to fetch from the neighbouring continent.

RHODES CITY, cap. of the island of Rhodes, sit. on the N. E. coast of the island, having a secure and commodious harbour. The town is about 3 m. in circumference, elegantly built by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who were in possession of it 200 years. It is defended by three walls, and as many moats, with other works, which render it one of the strongest fortresses in the Grand Seignior's dominions; and hither he usually sends prisoners of state, such as the Chams of Tartary, and Hospodars of Walachia and Moldavia, when he suspects their fidelity. The inhabitants consist of Turks, Jews, and Christians, but the Christians are not suffered to remain within the walls, in the night time. At the mouth of the harbour of Rhodes, which is 50 fathoms wide, stood the colossus of brass, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, one foot being placed on one side of the harbour, and the other foot on the other side, so that ships passed between its legs. The face of the colossus represented the sun, to whom this image was dedicated. The height of it was 70 cubits (about 35 yards) and

it held in one hand a light-house for the direction of mariners. The Rhodians were once the most considerable maritime power in the Mediterranean, and instituted laws for the regulation of navigation and commerce, called the Rhodian laws, by which maritime causes were decided in all the provinces of the Roman Empire. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem being obliged to retire from Palestine, invaded this island, and took it from the Turks, about the year 1308, and defended it against all the power of that Empire, till the year 1522, when being obliged to abandon it to a superior force, the Emperor afterwards conferred the island of Malta on the Knights, of which they remain in possession, tho' the Turks have made great efforts to dispossess them of it.

RHONE, one of the largest rivers in France, rises in the mountain la Fourche, one of the Alps in Switzerland, and running W. thro' the country called the Valais, divides it into two parts, then passing thro' the lake of Geneva, visits that city, from whence it runs S. W. to Lions in France, where joining the river Soane, it continues its course due S. passing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles, falls into the Mediterranean to the westward of Marseilles. There are several cataracts in the upper part of the river, so that it is not navigable till 4 or 5 leagues below Geneva, and it runs afterwards with that impetuous force, that it is very difficult getting vessels up the stream.

RIBBLE, a river which rises in the West-riding of Yorkshire, runs S. W. cross Lancashire, and falls into the Irish channel below Preston.

RIBNITS, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 54. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Mecklenburgh, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 40 m. E. of Wismar.

RICHELIEU, E. lon. 25 min. lat. 47. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleanois, and ter. of Poictou, sit. 26 m. N. of Poictiers.

RICHMOND, a royal village in the co. of Surry, sit. 10 miles W. of London, formerly the residence of the Kings of England, and where there are still the remains of a magnificent palace, and several little palaces, belonging to the present royal family, with an exceeding pleasant park and gardens; and upon Richmond-hill, above the town, are the most beautiful prospects imaginable.

RICHMOND, a borough-town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 28 m. N.W. of Boroughbridge; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Duke to the family of Lenox.

RIES, E. lon. 55. lat. 43. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. 27 m. N. E. of Aix.

RIETI, E. lon. 14. lat. 42. 25. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and D. of Spoleto, sit. on the confines of Naples, 63 miles East of Rome.

RIEUX, E. lon. 1. lat. 43. 20. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the confines of Gascony, 22 m. S. of Toulouse; the see of a bish.

RIGA, E. lon. 24. lat. 57. a city and port-town of Livonia, in the division of Lettenland, sit. near the mouth of the river Dwina, and a bay of the Baltic sea, one of the best harbours and trading towns in the Baltic, from whence the Dutch import corn, naval-stores, &c. and the English and other nations traffic with this city, but not with such advantage as the Dutch, who exchange their herrings for the merchandise of Russia, to which crown Riga, and the rest of Livonia, is at present subject. See **LIVONIA**.

RIGNANO, or **REGUANO**, E. lon. 13. lat. 42. 15. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and St. Peter's patrimony, sit. 15 m. N. of Rome.

RIMINI, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 44. a port-town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Romania, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 28 m. S. E. of Ravenna; the see of a bishop.

RINGWOOD, a market-town of Hampshire, sit. 29 miles S. W. of Winchester.

RINTELE, or **RINTELEN**, E. lon. 9. lat. 52. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Schawenburg, sit. on the river Weser, 35 m. S.W. of Hanover, sub. to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Terra Firma, in South America, which rises almost under the equator, and runs N. thro' Terra Firma, falling into the North-sea, between Cartagena and St. Martha.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic ocean in 11 degrees of N. lat. supposed to be a branch of the river Niger.

RIO DE LA HACHA. See **HACHA**.

RIO JANEIRO, a river of South-America, which rises in the mountains W. of Brazil, and running E. crosses that pr. falls into the Atlantic ocean, almost under the tropic of Capricorn. This river gives name to one of the richest provinces sub. to the Portuguese in Brazil, from whence they import a great deal of gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones, annually.

RIOM, E. lon. 3. 13. lat. 45. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Lorraine, and ter. of Auvergne, 7 m. N. of Clermont.

RIPAILLE, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 46. 30. a town of Savoy, sit. on the S. side of the lake of Geneva, 20 m. N. E. of the city of Geneva, where there is a monastery of Carthusians, remarkable for its fine extensive prospects.

RIPATPANSONE, E. lon. 15. 15. lat. 42. 50. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and mar. of Ancona, sit. on the confines of Naples, 6 m. W. of the gulph of Venice.

RIPEN, E. lon. 9. lat. 55. 30. a city and port-town of N. Jutland, capital of the pr. of Ripen, sit. 60 m. S. of Wiburg; sub. to Denmark.

Ri-

RIPHÆAN MOUNTAINS, sit. in Muscovy, N. E. of the river Obey.

RIPLEY, a town in Yorkshire, sit. 23 m. N.W. of York.

RIPPON, a borough-town of Yorkshire, sit. 4 m. N. W. of Boroughbridge, considerable for its manufactures of hard-ware, especially spurs.

RISBOROUGH, a market-town of Bucks, sit. 8 m. N.W. of Amersham.

RITBERG, E. lon. 8. lat. 51. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, sit. 35 m. S. E. of Munster.

RIVA, E. lon. 11. lat. 46. 30. a city of Italy, at the N. end of the lake de Garda, 16 miles S. W. of Trent.

RIVADEC, W. lon. 7. 10. lat. 43. 36. a city and port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia, sit. on a bay of the sea, 37 m. N. W. of Oviedo.

RIVOLE, E. lon. 11. 5. lat. 45. 30. a town of Italy in the pr. of Verona, sit. on the E. side of the lake de Garda, 20 m. W. of Verona; sub. to Venice.

RIVOLI, E. lon. 7. 25. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. 7 m. W. of Turin.

ROAN. See ROUEN.

ROANE, E. lon. 4. lat. 46. a town of France, in the pr. of Lionois, and ter. of Forez, sit. on the river Loire, 40 m. N. W. of Lions.

ROANOAK, W. lon. 75. lat. 35. 40. an island of North America, near the coast of Albemarle county, in North Carolina. Here the English settled one of their first colonies in America, anno 1585, but were obliged to abandon it, the colony not being supplied and reinforced in due time.

ROCHDALE, a market-town of Lancashire, sit. 13 m. N. of Manchester.

ROCHEFOUCAUT, E. long. 30 min. lat. 45. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Angoumois, sit. 15 miles E. of Angoulême.

ROCHELLE, W. lon. 1. 5. lat. 46. 7. a city and port-town of

France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Aunis, sit. on the bay of Biscay, opposite to the isle of Ree, 70 m. S.W. of Poitiers. This was the last city the French Protestants held out against their King; they solicited the assistance of the King of England to defend them, and the Duke of Bucks was thereupon sent with a great fleet and army to Rochelle, but when he arrived there, the Rochellers unaccountably refused to admit him into the town; and he returned without effecting any thing more than attacking a little fort in the isle of Ree, which he could not take; several other attempts were made afterwards to relieve the Rochellers in vain. They at length surrendered, upon articles, to the French King, Lewis XIII. on the 8th of October, 1628.

ROCHESTER, E. lon. 34 min. lat. 51. 22. a city of Kent, sit. on the river Medway, 30 miles E. of London, and 26 W. of Canterbury. The bridge over the Medway makes a much grander appearance than London bridge, there being no houses upon it, and an iron pallisade running along the walls, the whole length of it. The tide seems to run with a much greater force thro' this bridge, than through London-bridge. This city sends two members to parliament, is the see of a bishop. It formerly gave title of Earl to the family of Wilmott, and since to that of Hyde, both now extinct.

ROCHFORD, a market-town of Essex, sit. 33 m. E. of London, and 15 m. S. E. of Chelmsford, gives title of Earl to the family of Nassau.

ROCHFORT, W. lon. 1. lat. 46. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Saintonge, sit. near the mouth of the river Charente, 23 m. S. of Rochelle. It is a fine large town, built by the late King Lewis XIV. and made one of the stations of the royal navy of France, having a commodious harbour, well secured by forts and batteries of guns. In Sept. 1758, a fleet

fleet consisting of 82 sail, 18 of which were of the line, were sent from England, with a design to destroy this harbour and the shipping, but by the great care of the general of the forces, they returned safe, with the loss of only one man, without taking the cowardly advantage of attacking a defenceless enemy.

ROCK OF LISBON. See **ROXENT CAPE.**

ROCKINGHAM, a market-town of Northamptonshire, sit. 83 m. N. of London; gives title of Earl to the family of Wentworth.

ROCKLES, or **ROEULX**, E. lon. 4. lat. 50. 34. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. 8 m. E. of Mons.

ROCKHO, a great river, which rises in the pr. of Yunan, in China, in Asia, and running S. through the K. of Tonquin, falls into the bay of Cochinchina, in 21 deg. N. lat.

ROCROY, E. lon. 4. 26. lat. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Champagne, sit. on the confines of Hainault, 32 m. S. of Namur.

RODBURY, a market-town of Northumberland, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Newcastle.

RODEZ, E. lon. 2. 8. lat. 44. 20. a city of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Rovergne, sit. 60 m. N. E. of Toulouse.

RODRIGO. See **CASTEL RODRIGO**, in Portugal.

ROER, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Hesse, and running W. thro' Westphalia, falls into the Rhine, a little below Dussburg.

ROER, a river of Germany, which rising in the D. of Juliers, runs N. thro' that Duchy, passing by the city of Juliers, and falls into the Maese at Roermond.

ROERMOND, E. lon. 5. 33. lat. 51. 18. sit. at the confluence of the rivers Maes and Roer, in the Netherlands, in the pr. of Gelder, 22 m. S. of the city of Gelder.

ROGAROFF, E. lon. 30. lat. 52. 45. a city of Poland, in the D. of Lithuania, sit. on the river Nieper, 150 m. N. of Kiow.

ROHAN, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 48. a town of France, in the pr. of Brittany, sit. 20 m. N. of Vannes.

ROLDUC, E. lon. 6. 15. lat. 51. a town of the Netherlands, in the D. of Limburg, sit. on the confines of Juliers, 5 m. N. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

ROMANIA, a pr. of the Pope's ter. in Italy, including the Bolognese, and Ferrarese, is bounded by the ter. of Venice on the N. by the gulph of Venice on the E. by the D. of Tuscany, and the pr. of Urbino on the S. and by Modena and Mantua on the W. being 80 m. in length, and almost as much in breadth, and is subdivided into 1. Romania Proper; 2. The Bolognese; and 3. The Ferrarese; a temperate climate, and an exceeding pleasant fruitful country, but the Ferrarese is unhealthful.

ROMANIA, the ancient Thrace, a pr. of European Turkey, is bounded by mount Argemum, or Rhodope, anciently called Hæmus, which separates it from Bulgaria, on the N. by the Euxine sea and the Bosphorus, or strait of Constantinople, on the E. by the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago on the S. and by another branch of mount Rhodope, which separates it from Macedonia, on the W. being near 300 m. long, and 150 broad. It is a fruitful country, abounding in good arable and pasture ground, but produces scarce any wine, and the mountains which divide it from Bulgaria and Macedonia are exceeding cold and barren; but then they are of such difficult access that no country is better defended naturally than this, being encompassed by the sea on the S. E. as it is by these mountains on the N. W. so that should the Turks be driven out of Servia and Bulgaria by the Christians, it would be difficult to penetrate further into the Turkish empire.

ROMANS, E. lon. 5. 6. lat. 45. 8. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, sit. on the river Isère, 15 m. S. W. of Grenoble.

ROME,

ROME, the capital of the Pope's territories, and of Italy, is sit. in 13 degrees E. lon. and 41 degrees 45 min. N. lat. 140 m. N. W. of Naples, and 140 S. of Florence, standing on the river Tiber, about 16 miles N. E. of the Tuscan sea, the walls about 12 miles in circumference, as they were in the time of the Romans, but not a third part of the ground within the walls is now built upon; the rest is taken up with vineyards and gardens: the inhabitants computed to amount to 120,000 souls. There are five bridges over the river, 20 gates, and 300 antique towers, still remaining; the castle of St. Angelo is a modern fortification, but of no great strength, and serves rather to keep the inhabitants in awe, than to defend them against foreign enemies. Modern Rome stands 14 or 15 feet higher than the old city, being built on the ruins of the former, and is much more upon a level than the old city was, great part of the hills being washed down into the valleys, inasmuch that the Tarpeian rock, which was once a terrible precipice, from whence malefactors were thrown, is not now more than 20 feet high. The city is generally magnificently built, the streets spacious, and adorned with 300 fine churches, and a vast number of palaces and convents, and the triumphal arches, pillars, obelisks, statues, and fountains, are no small addition to its beauty; but then there are other streets as meanly built as in any town whatever. The greatest curiosities in Rome, are the ancient theatres and amphitheatres, Pagan temples, triumphal arches, baths, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, obelisks, cirques, sepulchres, bridges, churches, palaces, statues, paintings, piazzas, colleges, and hospitals. The people of this city are said to be more obliging than in any town of Europe, and that a universal civility reigns here. They are not at all possessed with a spirit of bigotry or

persecution against strangers of any country or religion whatever. The city is extremely well supplied with water, by their noble aqueducts and fountains, and there is great plenty of all manner of provisions, as corn, flesh, fish, fowl, and fruits, and the greatest variety of wines that are to be met with any where; and in the midst of all this variety, the people are extremely sober, never sitting down purely to drink, and very seldom drinking wine without water.

ROMNEY, a borough-town in Kent, one of the cinque ports, formerly a good port, but the sea is retired from it; sit. 20 m. S. of Canterbury, and 12 m. S. W. of Dover; sends two Barons to parliament, and gives title of Baron to the family of Marham.

RONCIGLIONE, E. lon. 13. lat. 42. 12. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of St. Peter's patrimony, sit. 25 m. N. of Rome.

RONDA, W. lon. 5. 40. lat. 36. 26. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. 22 m. N. of Gibraltar.

ROSKILD, E. lon. 12. lat. 55. 30. a city of Denmark, in the island of Zeland, sit. 20 m. W. of Copenhagen.

ROSCOMMON, a co. of Ireland, bounded by Slego and Letrim on the N. by Longford and Meath on the E. by Galway on the S. and by another part of Galway and Mayo on the W.

ROSCOMMON, a bor. in the said co. sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Dillon.

ROSEBRUGGE, E. lon. 2. 35. lat. 50. 55. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 11 m. N. W. of Ypres.

ROSES, E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 42. 22. a city and port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean sea, 60 m. N. E. of Barcelona.

ROSETTO, E. lon. 31. lat. 31. a port-town of Egypt, in Africa, situate near the mouth of the western channel of the river Nile,

Nile, upwards of 100 m. N. W. of Grand Cairo, 100 m. W. of Damietta, and 30 E. of Alexandria. It is of a circular figure, 6 m. in circumference, and contains 80,000 inhabitants, being as well built as any town in Egypt almost, and has a pretty brisk trade; but ships cannot come up so high as the town, for a bar that lies cross the mouth of the river.

ROSIENNE, E. lon. 23. 30. lat. 55. 50. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Samogitia, sit. 58 m. S. of Mittaw.

ROSS, a market-town of Herefordshire, sit. on the river Wye, 119 m. from London in the road to Hereford.

ROSS, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Strathnavern on the N. by Sutherland in the German sea on the E. by Inverness on the S. and by the Irish sea on the W.

ROSSANO, E. lon. 17. 5. lat. 39. 35. a city and port town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of Calabria, sit. on the gulph of Taranto, 80 m. S. W. of Taranto; the see of an archb.

ROSSE, a port town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, sit. on a bay of the ocean, 22 m. W. of Kinsale, W. lon. 8. 50. lat. 20; sends two members to Parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the family of Parsons.

ROSTOCK, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 54. 20. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Mecklenburgh, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 26 m. E. of Wismar, an imperial city, or sovereign state.

ROSTOF, or **ROSTOVA**, E. lon. 40. lat. 57. 20. a town of Russia, in the pr. of Moscow, capital of the ter. of Rostof, sit. 120 m. N. E. of Moscow.

ROTA, W. lon. 6. 40. lat. 36. 32. a castle of Spain, sit. on the sea coast of Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, and 7 m. N. of that city.

ROTENBURG, E. lon. 10. 5. lat. 49. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, and mar. of Anspach, sit. 35 m. W. of Nuremberg.

ROTENBURG, E. lon. 9. lat. 53. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Verden, sit. 24 m. E. of Bremen.

ROTENBURG, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 50. 55. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Hesse-Cassel, sit. on the river Fulda, 25 m. S. of Cassel.

ROTHERAM, a market town Yorkshire, sit. in the W. riding, 162 m. from London on the road to Halifax.

ROTHAY, W. lon. 5. lat. 55. 50. a borough town of Scotland, sit. in the isle of Bute, 70 m. W. of Edinburgh.

ROTHWELL, a market town in Northamptonshire, 14 m. N. of Northampton.

ROTING, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 49. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the river Tauber, 20 m. S. of Wurtzburg.

ROTTERDAM, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 52. a city of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. on the N. bank of the river Maes, 30 m. S. of Amsterdam, and 13 m. S. E. of the Hague. It is a large populous city, and much more conveniently sit. for trade than Amsterdam: the canals which run through the city bringing ships up to their doors; and the Maes is much sooner free from ice than the Wye at Amsterdam; on which account the British merchants resort to this port more than to the other. Here the English and Scots have each of them a church of their respective persuasions, and there are four Dutch churches besides.

ROTWEIL, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 48. 8. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Neckar, 40 m. S. W. of Stuttgart.

ROUEN, E. lon. 1. 6. lat. 49. 30. a city of France, capital of the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the N. side of the river Seine, 65 m. N. W. of Paris, and 45 S. E. of Havre de Grace and the British channel. The city is not large, but populous, containing 60,000 souls. It is advantageously situated for trade, and held

to be the center of trade in N. France. It is the see of an archb.

ROVEREDO, E. lon. 11. 5. lat. 46. a city of the bish. of Trent, between Italy and Germany, sit. on the E. side of the river Adige, 8 m. S. of Trent.

ROVERGNE, the S. E. division of the pr. of Guienne in France.

ROVIGO, E. lon. 12. 25. lat. 45. 6. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, capital of the Polesin de Rovigo, sit. 21 m. S. of Padua.

ROUSELAER, E. lon. 3. 5. lat. 51. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 11 m. N. E. of Ypres, and 20 m. S. E. of Ostend.

ROUSILLON, formerly a pr. of Spain, now united to France, is bounded by Languedoc on the N. by the Mediterranean sea on the E. by Catalonia on the S. and by the Pyrenean mountains on the W. being about 55 m. long, and 36 m. broad, consisting of one large plain, surrounded by mountains on three sides, and on the fourth by the sea, and produces plenty of corn and wine, and some good pasture; but their olives are their greatest riches; they have great plenty of oranges and lemons, but scarce any wood in the country. They have very little trade by sea, having no harbours, and a dangerous coast. The capital city is Perpignan, which, with the whole pr. was relinquished to the French by the Spaniards, at the Pyrenean treaty, anno 1659.

ROXBURGH. See TIVIODALE, in Scotland.

ROXENT CAPE, or ROCK of Lisbon, W. lon. 10. lat. 38. 50. a mountain, and remarkable promontory, in Portugal, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, at the N. entrance of the river Tagus, 22 m. W. of Lisbon.

ROYAN, W. lon. 1. 3. lat. 45. 40. a castle of France, in the pr. of Saintonge, sit. at the mouth of the river Garonne, 30 m. S. of Rochelle.

ROYE, E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 49. 42. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Amiens.

ROYSTON, a market town, sit. in the counties of Hertford and Cambridge, 37 m. N. of London, and gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Hardwick. Here has lately been discovered a cell, or rather subterraneous chapel of Rosia, a Saxon lady, from whom, it is conjectured by some, that the town receives its name. It is situated under the market-house almost, and has several altars and images cut out of the chalky sides of the chapel, or cave, and is of the form of a sugar-loaf, and entered at the top by a ladder.

ROZIERERS, E. lon. 6. 15. lat. 48. 35. a town of Germany, in the D. of Lorraine, sit. 12 m. S. E. of Nancy.

RUATAN, W. lon. 89. lat. 16. an island in the gulph of Honduras, in N. America, sit. 75 m. N. W. of Truxillo, in the pr. of Honduras, in Mexico, an island lately planted and fortified by the English, having a good harbour, where the ships that resort to this gulph, or bay, for log-wood, might have been defended against all the forces of the Spanish guarda costas, but it was thought fit to be abandoned.

RUBININSKA, one of the northern provinces of Russia, bounded by the pr. of Dwina on the N. by Syrians on the E. by Belozero on the S. and by the lake of Onega on the W.

RUDOLFSWERT, E. lon. 16. lat. 46. 17. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Carniola, sit. 45 m. S. E. of Laubach.

RUFFAC, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 48. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Alsace, sit. 35 m. S. of Strasburg; sub. to France.

RUGBY, a market town of Warwickshire, sit. 19 m. N. W. of Northampton, and 12 m. S. E. of Coventry.

RUGELY,

RUGELY, a market town of Staffordshire, sit. 7 m. N. W. of Litchfield in the Chester road.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic sea, on the coast of Germany, being part of the D. of Swedish Pomerania, separated from the continent by a narrow channel, not three m. over. The island is 30 m. long, and near as many broad, and is a plentiful country, abounding in corn and cattle; the chief town Bergen, which has no wall, any more than the other towns, and consists of about 400 houses.

RUGLAN, or **RUTHERGLIN**, W. lon. 4. 7. lat. 55. 48. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Clydesdale, sit. 3 m. S. E. of Glasgow.

RUMELIA, the ancient Greece, now part of European Turkey.

RUMFORD, a market town of Essex, sit. 11 m. E. of London.

RUMSEY, a market town of Hampshire, sit. 11 m. S. W. of Winchester, and 77 from London.

RUPELMONDE, E. lon. 4. S. lat. 51. 15. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Scheld, 6 m. S. of Antwerp.

RUPERT FORT, W. lon. 80. lat. 51. a settlement belonging to the English Hudson's-bay company, sit. at the bottom of Hudson's-bay, 600 m. S. E. of Fort Nelson, and 300 m. N. W. of Quebec.

RUPPE, a river of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, formed by the rivers Sennè, Demer, and Dyle, which runs from E. to W. and falls into the river Scheld at Rupelmonde, 7 m. S. of Antwerp.

RUSSE, a river of Russia, is composed of the united streams of the Willa and Berezina, runs from E. to W. and falls into a bay of the Baltic sea, near Memel.

RUSSIA, or **MUSCOVY**, comprehends great part of the continent of Europe and Asia, extending from 24 to 130 degrees of eastern lon. and between 45 and 72 degrees of N.

lat. bounded by the Frozen ocean on the N. by the Pacific ocean and China on the E. by Chinesian Tartary, the Moguls, Usbecks, and Circassian Tartars, on the S. and by Poland, the Baltic sea, Swedish Finland and Lapland, and Norwegian Lapland on the W. extending 3000 m. and upwards, in length, from E. to W. and 1500 m. in breadth, from N. to S. but two thirds of it are not cultivated, and scarce inhabited; and the extreme North is not habitable, and produces scarce any vegetables, but the middle and southern provinces are, many of them, as fruitful as any in Europe or Asia, producing all manner of corn and fruits which do not require a very warm sun; silk and wine, and the tropical fruits, they are pretty much strangers to. The Russians do not yet trade much on their own bottoms; their naval-stores, linen, leather, furs, iron, and other produce of their country, are exported in foreign shipping, and the same shipping carries them the produce of the southern countries of Europe. The government, however, have, of late years, built a great many ships of war, and they are equal, if not superior at sea, either to the Swedes or Danes. Their land forces, which were in very little esteem before the year 1700, are so improved in military discipline, since their wars with Sweden, that they are now superior to any of their neighbours, except the Turks, and they would be a match for them, if the country was improved, and the revenues of the crown answerable to those of the Grand Seigneur; but here they fall miserably short. I question whether the ordinary revenues of Russia amount to 3,000,000 sterling per annum, and tho' the government is arbitrary, and might impose what it sees fit, if it should advance them much higher it might ruin many of its subjects. As the sovereign is not here bound by any written laws, the punishments in-

dicted on criminals are very speedy, and sometimes barbarous; nor has the prisoner always the privilege of a fair trial; when they want witnesses, racks and tortures are made use of to extort confessions: and the lowest punishment, the knout, is very terrible, where men of figure are liable to be whipt with an instrument that tears the flesh off their bones, or cudgelled till they are not able to stand. The Russians are Christians, most of them, of the Greek church, and differ both from Papists and Protestants in many instances; they are more rigorous in their fasts than either, these being enjoined them near two thirds of the year.

RUTHYN, a market town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, sit. 8 m. S. E. of Denbigh.

RUTLAND, the least co. of England, is bounded by Lincoln on the N. E. by Northampton on the S. E. and by Leicester on the W. and N. W. gives title of Duke to the family of Mannors.

RUVO, E. lon. 17. 15. lat. 41. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and ter. of Barri, sit. 17 m. S. W. of Barri, and 10 m. W. of Bitonto. The see of a bishop.

RYE, a borough and cinque port of Sussex, sit. on a bay of the E. channel, 64 m. S. E. of London; sends two barons to parliament. This is a most secure and commodious harbour, and lies almost opposite to Boulogn, in France, but the mouth of it is choked up with sand, and tho' they have had acts of parliament to clear it, or make another entrance, they make but slow progress in the work, not having a sufficient fund. It is pity they are not better assisted by the government, this harbour lying more convenient than any we have upon the coast, for the security of our merchant ships, and a station for our cruizers, whenever we are at war with France.

RYEGATE. See **REYGATE**,

RYPEN, E. lon. 9. lat. 55. 30. a city and port town of Denmark, in the pr. of Jutland, capital of the ter. of Ripen, sit. on a bay of the German ocean, 60 m. N. W. of Sleswic.

RYSWICK, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 52. 8. a fine village in Holland, sit. between the Hague and Delst, where the Prince of Orange has a palace, and where the peace between the confederates and France, was concluded, anno 1697, from thence called the peace of Ryswick.

RZECZICA, E. lon. 30. lat. 53. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Lithuania, and pal. of Rzecica, sit. on the river Nieper, 130 m. N. of Kiow.

S A

SABA, W. lon. 63. lat. 18. one of the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantic, or American ocean, sit. a little W. of St. Christopher's; sub. to the Dutch.

SABINA, a pr. of Italy, in the Pope's ter. bounded by Umbria on the N. by Naples on the E. by the Campania of Rome on the S. and by St. Peter's patrimony on the W.

SABIONETTA, E. lon. 11. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Mantua, sit. 10 m. S. of Mantua.

SABLE, W. lon. 16 min. lat. 47. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleanois, and ter. of Maine, sit. 20 m. N. of Angers.

SABLE CAPE, W. lon. 65. lat. 43. 45. the most southerly point, or promontory of New Scotland, or Acadie, near which is a fine cod-fishery.

SABLUSTAN, a pr. of Persia, which comprehending Gaur and Candahor,

dahor is bounded by the pr. of Cho-
raffan on the N. by India on the E.
and by Sagistan on the S.

SACCAI, E. lon. 135. lat. 36. a city and port town of Japan, in Asia, sit. on the bay of Meaco, 300 m. S. W. of Jeddo.

SACRIFICE, W. lon. 99. lat. 18. an island in the gulph of Mexico, in America, sit. 45 m. E. of Vera Cruz, sub. to Spain.

SADERASAPATAN, E. lon. 80. lat. 12. 36. a port town on the coast of Comandel, in the East Indies, and univ.

SAFFRON WALDEN. See WALDEN.

SAGAN, E. lon. 15. 35. lat. 51. 40. a town of the K. of Bohemia, and the D. of Silesia, sit. on the river Bober, 56 m. N. W. of Breslaw.

SAGUNTUM, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 39. 35. sit. 15 m. N. of Valencia, in Spain, celebrated for its fidelity to the Romans, the citizens chusing to be buried in the Ruins of their city, rather than surrender to Hannibal. The town of Morviedro now stands where Saguntum did.

SAID, E. lon. 32. 20. lat. 27. a town of Upper Egypt, sit. on the river Nile, 200 m. N. of Cairo, said to be the Egyptian Thebes.

SAINTES, W. lon. 36 min. lat. 45. 50. a city of France, in the pr. of Guienne, capital of the ter. of Saintonge, sit. on the river Charante, 35 m. S. E. of Rochelle. The see of a bish.

SAL, W. lon. 23. lat. 17. one of the islands of Cape Verd, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 300 m. W. of Negroland, in Africa.

SALA, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, and running N. enters Saxony, passing thro' the ter. of Sax-Altenburg, Naumburg, Merseburg, and Hall, falling into the river Elbe below Dessau. The people who inhabited the country on the banks of this river, were part of those

Germans that conquered France, and introduced the laws of their country into that kingdom, particularly that called the Salique law, which excludes the females from inheriting the dominions of their ancestors.

SALA, W. lon. 17. lat. 60. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of Westmania, sit. 30 m. W. of Upsal.

SALAMANCA, W. lon. 6. 10. lat. 41. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, sit. on the river Tormes, 100 m. N. W. of Madrid; a bish.

SALAMANCA, W. lon. 93. lat. 17. 15. a city of Mexico, in North America, in the pr. of Yucatan, sit. near the gulph of Honduras, 140 m. S. of Campeachy.

SALAMIS, or COGOURI, E. lon. 24. lat. 37. 32. an island in the gulph of Engia, in European Turkey, opposite to Athens, or Setines, and a little S. W. of it, being 50 m. in circumference, rendered memorable by the victory the Athenians, commanded by Themistocles, obtained here over the fleet of Xerxes. Ajax was King of this island, and Solon was born here.

SALANKAMEN, E. lon. 21. lat. 45. 20. a town of Slavonia, sit. on the Danube, 20 m. N. W. of Belgrade.

SALEM, W. lon. 70. lat. 42. 20. a port town of New England, in America, little N. of Boston, said to be the first settlement the English had in New England.

SALERNO, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 40. 40. a city and port town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, in the Hither Principate, sit. on a bay of the Tuscan sea, 27 m. S. of Naples; the see of an archb.

SALINA, olim SALAMIS, E. lon. 34. 30. lat. 34. 30. a port town of the island of Cyprus, in Asia, sit. in the Levant, on the S. side of the island, 100 m. W. of Tripoli in Syria.

SALINAS, W. lon. 2. 50. lat. 43. 15. a town of Spain, in the pr.

of Biscay, and ter. of Guipuscoa, sit. 28 m. S. E. of Bilbao.

SALINGSTAT. See **SELINGEN-STAT.**

SALINS, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 47. a city of France, in the pr. of Franche Comte, sit. 20 m. S. of Besançon.

SALISBURY, W. lon. 1. 55. lat. 51. 6. the capital city of Wiltshire, sit. 80 m. W. of London, from whence one branch of the family of Cecil takes the title of Earl; sends two members to parliament, and is the see of a bishop.

SALÉE, W. lon. 8. lat. 34. a port town of the Empire of Morocco, in the K. of Fez, sit. on the coast of the Atlantic ocean, 150 m. S. of Gibraltar. Here is generally a small squadron of rovers, or pirates, that make prizes of all Christian ships which come in their way.

SALM, E. lon. 7. lat. 48. 32. a town of Germany, in the D. of Lorraine, sit. 45 m. S. E. of Nancy; sub. to France.

SALO, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 45. 40. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Brescia, sit. on the W. side of the lake Garda, 45 m. N. E. of Milan.

SALON, E. lon. 5. 5. lat. 43. 33. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. between Arles and Aix, 24 m. N. W. of Marseilles.

SALONA, E. lon. 18. lat. 43. 25. a port town of Dalmatia, sit. on a bay of the gulph of Venice, a little E. of Spalatio, 58 m. N. W. of Ragusa; sub. to Venice.

SALONICHE, olim **THESSALONICA**, a city and port town of European Turkey, capital of the pr. of Macedon, sit. on a bay of the Archipelago, or Egean sea, 260 m. W. of Constantinople, E. lon. 24. lat. 41. A Turkish Bassa, the governor of the pr. resides here, and it is the see of a Grecian archb. the greatest part of the inhabitants being still Christians. The town has a good foreign trade, and an English consul resides here.

SALSÉS, E. lon. 2. 36. lat. 43. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Rou-

illon, sit. 10 m. N. of Perpignan; sub. to France.

SALSONNA, E. lon. 1. 25. lat. 41. 50. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the river Lobregat, 46 m. N. W. of Barcelona.

SALTASH, a borough town of Cornwall, sit. 2 m. W. of Plymouth; sends two members to parliament.

SALTSBURG, E. lon. 13. 10. lat. 47. 45. capital of the archbishopric of Salzburg, in the cir. of Bavaria, in Germany, sit. on the river Salza, 70 m. E. of Munich. This is esteemed one of the finest cities in Germany, and has a very good trade, especially for salt, being the produce of the salt-pits in that neighbourhood. The archbishop is absolute sovereign of this city, and the territories about it, being 70 m. long, and 60 broad, in which are some rich mines of silver, copper, and iron.

SALSETTE, OF **CANORIN,** E. lon. 72. 15. lat. 19. an island on the W. coast of the Hither India, in Asia, separated from the island of Bombay by a narrow channel, half a mile over, and fordable at low water, being 20 m. long, and 17 broad, in the possession of the Portuguese.

SALT SEA, OF **LAKE OF ASPHALTITES,** in Palestine. See **DEAD SEA.**

SALVADORE, (ST.) W. lon. 38. 3. lat. 12. a city in the pr. of Brazil on the Atlantic ocean.

SALVATERRA, W. lon. 7. 54. lat. 38. 30. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Extremadura, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Badajoz.

SALVATIERRA, W. lon. 8. 45. lat. 42. 15. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia, sit. on the river Miño, on the confines of Portugal, 50 m. S. of Compostella.

SALUZZO, E. lon. 7. lat. 44. 50. a city of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, capital of the mar. of Saluzzo, sit. 17 m. S. of Turin; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

SAMARCAND, E. lon. 66. lat. 40. a city of Ussac Tartary, in Asia, sit. 80 m. E. of Bochara, formerly the capital city of Ussac Tartary, and of the empire of the great Tamerlane.

SAMARIA, E. lon. 38. lat. 32. 40. an ancient city of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 45 m. N. of Jerusalem. It was the capital of the Kings of Israel, and afterwards of Herod, who rebuilt it, and named it Sebaste; of which there are only now some magnificent ruins remaining.

SAMBALEAS, or **SAMBLAS ISLANDS**, are sit. in the American ocean, or North sea; near the coast of Darien, W. lon. 81. lat. 10. 80 m. E. of Porto Bello, none of them inhabited; but claimed by the Spaniards, as belonging to the neighbouring continent of Darien.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises on the confines of Picardy, and running for the most part N. E. thro' Hainault, passes by Maubeuge and Charleroy, falling into the Maes at Namur.

SAMOGITIA, the pr. of Poland, bounded by Courland on the N. Lithuania on the E. by Prussia on the S. and by the Baltic sea on the W.

SAMOIDA, the most northerly pr. of Russia, in Europe, sit. on the Frozen ocean, and the river Oby. The inhabitants living in huts and caves under the snow; their only employments hunting in the winter, and fishing in the summer.

SAMOS, E. lon. 27. 30. lat. 37. 30. an island of the Archipelago, sit. 30 m. S. of Smyrna, in the Lesser Asia, sub. to the Turks, but inhabited by Greek Christians, of whom there are about 12,000 on the island. It produces corn, wine, olives, and other fruits suitable to a warm climate, and very fine silk; and their wool is so good, that the French purchase it for their woollen manufactures. Juno, Samia the Sibyl, Pythagoras, and Polycrates,

were natives of this island. There are abundance of magnificent ruins found here, and among them part of Juno's temple, the protector of Samos.

SAMOTHRACIA, a small island in the Egean sea, near the coast of Thrace, or Romania.

SANBENEDITO, E. lon. 11. 12. lat. 45. 5. a town of Italy, in the D. of Mantua, sit. on the river Po, 9 m. S. of Mantua.

SANBACH, a market town of Cheshire, sit. 13 m. N. W. of Newcastle-under-Line.

SANDECK, E. lon. 20. lat. 49. 20. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Little Poland, sit. 35 m. S. E. of Cracow.

SANDOMIR, E. lon. 21. 15. lat. 50. 40. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Little Poland, capital of the pal. of Sandomir, sit. 80 m. N. E. of Cracow.

SANDVLIET, E. lon. 4. 8. lat. 51. 25. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Scheld, 10 m. N. of Antwerp.

SANDWICH, sit. 17 m. E. of Canterbury. It is one of the Cinque Ports; sends two Barons to parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the family of Montagu.

SANGUessa, W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 42. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Navarre, sit. 20. m. S. of Pampeluna.

SAN MATHEO, W. lon. 15 min. lat. 40. 25. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. 55 m. N. of Valencia.

SANQUAR, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 55. 15. a borough town of Scotland, in the co. of Nithsdale, sit. 21 m. N. of Dumfries.

SANTA CLARA, W. lon. 80. 3. lat. 3. 15. an island in the Pacific ocean, sit. in the bay of Guyaquil, near the coast of Peru, 80 m. S. W. of the city of Guyaquil.

SANTA CRUZ, W. lon. 85. 30. lat. 22. 30. a port town of the island of Cuba, in North America, sit. on the

the N. side of the island, 60 m. E. of the Havanna.

SANTA MARIA, W. lon. 80. lat. 7. 40. a town of Terra Firma, in America, in the pr. of Darien, or Terra Firma Proper, sit. on the river of Santa Maria, a little E. of the bay of Panama, 100 m. S. E. of the city of Panama. Hither the Spaniards come annually in the dry season, which lasts three months, to gather gold in the sands of the neighbouring rivulets; and in some seasons carry off 18 or 20,000 lb. weight of pure gold, out of one little brook, which goes by the name of the golden river; sub. to Spain.

SANTA FE DE BAGOTA, W. lon. 74. lat. 4. 30. capital of Terra Firma, in South America, sit. on the E. side of the river Magdalena, 360 m. S. of Cartagena. It is the seat of the courts of justice of the pr. of Granada, and the see of an archb. to whom the bishops of St. Martha, Cartagena, and Popayan, are suffragans. It stands in a plentiful country abounding in corn, cattle, and fruit; and in their mountains are mines of silver; sub. to Spain.

SANTA FE, W. lon. 107. lat. 36. capital of New Mexico, in North America, sit. 1000 m. N. of the city of Old Mexico, and 700 m. W. of the river Mississippi.

SANTAREN, W. lon. 8. 45. lat. 39. 18. a city of Portugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Tagus, 50 m. N. E. of Lisbon.

SANTEN, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Cleve, sit. on the W. side of the Rhine, 15 m. S. E. of the city of Cleve; sub. to Prussia.

SANTERRE, the Southern division of Picardy in France.

SANTILLANA, W. lon. 5. lat. 43. 35. a city and port town of Spain, in the pr. of Asturias, sit. on the bay of Biscay, 90 m. W. of Bilbao, capital of the Eastern Asturia.

SANTORINI, E. lon. 25. 35. lat. 36. 20. an island of the Archipelago, sit. 40 m. S. E. of Melos, and 20 m. S. W. of Morgo, being 35 m. in circumference. The whole island seems to be a pumice-stone rock, covered over with a foot of vegetable earth, and was raised out of the sea by a volcano; as were two or three other small islands near it. It produces corn, wine, and cotton. They preserve the rain-water in cisterns, having but one spring in the island. The inhabitants are all Greeks, of whom it is computed there are about 10,000 on the island; a Turkish officer visits them once a year, to collect the Grand Seignor's tribute, and to see that justice is duly administered by the natives, who are allowed to chuse their own magistrates.

SAONE, a river of France, which rises in Lorraine, runs S. thro' Burgundy, passing by Gray, Chalons, and Macon, falls into the Rhone at Lyons.

SAPIENZA, E. lon. 21. 15. lat. 36. 45. an island and cape in the Mediterranean sea, on the S. W. point of the Morea, in European Turkey, sit. 60 m. S. of the island of Zante.

SAQUEM, E. lon. 38. 30. lat. 19. a port town, sit. on the Red-sea, in the pr. of Abex in Africa; sub. to Turkey, 250 m. W. of Mecca.

SAR, a river of Germany, which rises in Alsace, and running N. enters Lorraine, passing by Sarabien, Sarbruck, and Sarburg, falling into the Moselle, a little above Triers.

SARACENS, the inhabitants of Arabia, Sara signifying a desert, in their language, as the greatest part of Arabia is: And this being the country of Mahomet, his disciples were called Saracens; who made a conquest of a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, within 40 years after his death, and were sovereigns of Spain several hundred years.

SARAGOSSA, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 42. a city of Spain, cap. of

the pr. of Arragon, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Ebro, Gallego, and Guerva, about 180 m. N. E. of Madrid, and 150 m. W. of Barcelona, a large, well-built city, surrounded by an old wall, and other antique fortifications. The greatest curiosity here is an image of the blessed Virgin on a pillar of jasper, which, according to tradition, is the same she left here when she appear'd to St. James the apostle of the Spaniards, to support him in the conversion of the natives: She has a little Christ in her arms, and her robes and crown are covered with precious stones; angels of silver are placed round her, holding flambeaux in their hands; besides which are fifty silver lamps, to illuminate the chapel where the image stands, all day-light being shut out: And hither multitudes of pilgrims annually come to perform their devotions to our Lady of the Pillar, as she is called from the pillar the image stands on. Saragossa submitted to King Charles, the late emperor of Germany, anno 1706, but was obliged to surrender to Philip the late King of Spain, after the battle of Almanza, anno 1707. King Charles obtaining a victory over K. Philip near Saragossa, anno 1710, entered this city in triumph the same evening. But a body of the English forces being surpris'd soon after at Brihuega, and made prisoners, King Charles was again obliged to leave the unhappy citizens of Saragossa to the mercy of their enemies, and retire into Catalonia: Whereupon Philip took a full revenge on those who had appeared in the interest of his rival K. Charles.

SARATOF, E. lon. 46. lat. 52. a town of Asiatic Russia, sit. on the river Wolga, 220 m. S. of Kasan, and 300 m. N. W. of Astracan.

SARBRUCK, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 49. 22. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the river Sare, 15 m. W. of Deuxponts,

SARBURG, E. lon. 6. 85. lat. 49. 46. a town of Germany in the circle of the lower Rhine, and elect. of Triers, sit. 7 m. S. of Triers.

SARDAM, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 52. 28. a port town of Holland, sit. on the N. side of the Wye, 7. m. N. W. of Amsterdam, where are the greatest magazines of ship-timber and naval stores in the world, and such numbers of shipwrights, that 'tis said they could build a man of war every day of the year, if there was a necessity for it.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean, sit. between 8 and 10 degrees of E. lon. and between 39 and 41 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the strait which divides it from Corsica on the N. by the Tuscan sea which flows between this island and Italy on the E. and by other parts of the Mediterranean sea on the S. and W. and is about 140 m. long, and 60 broad: a warm country, but not esteemed very healthful. There is a pleasing variety of hills and valleys in this island, and the soil is generally fruitful, producing corn, wine, and oil in abundance, where it is manured; but the natives are a slothful generation, and cultivate little of it; nor do they seem better dispos'd for trade than husbandry, tho' they are very well situated for foreign traffic; It was under the dominion of Spain till the year 1708, when Sir John Leake, the English Admiral, reduced it to the obedience of the late Emperor Charles VI. It was afterwards allotted to the D. of Savoy, anno 1719, with the title of King of Sardinia; under whose dominion it still remains: But the D. was obliged to make a cession to the house of Austria of the island of Sicily, to which throne he had been advanced by the parties to the treaty of Utrecht, anno 1713.

SARDIS, E. lon. 28. lat. 37. 45. an ancient city, cap. of Lydia in the Lesser

Lesser Asia, sit. 40 m. E. of Smyrna, now in ruins.

SARK, a little island between Guernsey and Jersey, and the coast of Normandy in France, sub. to Great-Britain.

SARLAT, E. lon. 1. lat. 45. a city of France, in the pr. of Guienne and ter. of Perigord, sit. 28 m. S. E. of Pereguex.

SARLOUIS, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 49. 28. a fortress sit. on the river Sare in Lorrain, 10 m. N. W. of Sarbruck.

SARMATIA of the ancients consisted of those countries which lie North of the Euxine and Caspian seas in Europe and Asia.

SARNO, E. long. 15. 16. lat. 41. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and Hither Principate, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Naples, the see of a bish.

SARSINA, E. lon. 13. lat. 44. 8. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Romania, sit. 23 m. S. of Ravenna, the see of a bish.

SARUM (OLD) formerly a borough town of Wiltshire, sit. a little N. of Salisbury; still retains the privilege of sending two members to parliament, though there is not a single house left. It is the property of Thomas Pitt, Esq; elder brother of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

SARZANA, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 44. 6. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, on the confines of Tuscany, sit. 12 m. N. of Massa.

SASSARI, E. lon. 8. 38. lat. 40. 40. a town of the island of Sardinia, sit. in the N. W. part of the island, 65 m. N. of Oistagni.

SASSUOLO, E. lon. 11. 16. lat. 44. 30. a town of Italy, in the D. of Modena, sit. 8 m. S. W. of Modena.

SAS VAN GHENT, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 51. 20. a town of Dutch Flanders, sit. on a canal, 12 m. N. of Ghent.

SAVANNA, W. lon. 82. lat. 32. a town of Georgia in North America, sit. on the river Savanna, 10 m. W. of the mouth of it, lately

built by the Trustees of Georgia, and sub. to Great-Britain. It stands on a steep bank of the river, 45 feet high perpendicularly from the water.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which rising in Carinthia runs E. thro' Carniola and Croatia, and continuing its course S. E. forms the boundary between Selavonia and Turkey, discharging itself into the Danube at Belgrade.

SAVIGLIANO, E. lon. 7. 25. lat. 44. 32. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. 21 m. S. of Turin, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

SAUMUR, under the meridian of London, lat. 47. 17. a city of France, in the pr. of Orleans and D. of Anjou, sit. on the river Loire, 24 m. S. of Angers.

SAVOLAXIA, a subdivision of Finland in Russia, bounded by Caxia on the N. by Kexholm on the E. by Carelia on the S. and Bothnia on the W.

SAVONA, E. lon. 9. lat. 44. 25. a city and port town of the ter. of Genoa, sit. on the bay of Genoa, 26 m. S. W. of the city of Genoa.

SAVOY DUCHY is sit. between France and Italy, on the W. side of the Alps, bounded by the lake and ter. of Geneva on the N. by Switzerland and Piedmont on the E. by another part of Piedmont and Dauphine on the S. and by Franche Comptee and Dauphine on the W. It is a barren country, generally being encumbered with the high cold mountains of the Alps; however, there are some pleasant, fruitful valleys, producing corn, wine, and fruit; and they have large herds of cattle, and abundance of game, venison, and wild fowl, in their mountains; and plenty of fish in their lakes and rivers. Their greatest misfortune is, that they lie open to the incursions of the French; and whenever their prince is at war with that kingdom, Savoy is first made sensible of the ravages of the French troops, and used as a conquered country, tho' upon every treaty of peace it has hitherto been

been restored to the D. of Savoy (at present K. of Sardinia.)

SAXENHAGEN, E. long. 9. 6. lat. 52. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and county of Schawenburg, sit. 20. m. N. W. of Hanover.

SAXMUNDHAM, a market town of Suffolk, sit. 87 m. N. E. of London, on the Yarmouth road.

SAXONY, the northern division of Germany, comprehends the upper and lower circles of Saxony, which are bounded by the Baltic sea, Denmark, and the German ocean, on the N. by Poland and Silesia on the E. by Bohemia, Franconia, and Jan. of Hesse-Cassel, on the S. and by the cir. of Westphalia on the W. sit. between 8. and 18. degrees of E. lon. and between 50 and 55 degrees of N. lat.

SAXONY, UPPER CIRCLE, comprehends, 1. The duchy of Saxony. 2. The marquisate of Misnia, or Missin, and Voigtland. 3. The marquisate of Lusatia. 4. The duchies of Sax-Hall, Sax-Meriburg, Sax-Naumburg, Sax-Altenburg. 5. The marquisate and electorate of Brandenburg; and, 6. The duchy of Pomerania. To these add the ter. of Anhalt and Thuringia, which are also subdivisions of Upper-Saxony.

SAXONY DUCHY, to which the electorate is annexed, is a small country, bounded by Brandenburg on the N. by Lusatia on the E. by Misnia on the S. and by Anhalt on the W. the chief town Wittenburg, tho' the Elector, the present K. of Poland, resides usually at Dresden, the capital of Misnia.

SAXONY, LOWER CIRCLE, comprehends the duchies of Mecklenburg, Holstein, Lawenburg, Lunenburg, Zell, Bremen, and the principality of Verden; the duchies of Brunswic, Hanover, and Magdeburg; the principality of Halberstat, and the bishopric of Hildesheim.

SAYBROOK, W. lon. 72. lat. 41. a port town of New England in America, in the pr. of Connec-

ticut, sit. at the mouth of the river Connecticut, 85 m. S. W. of Boston.

SAYCOCK, or **BONGO**, E. lon. 130. lat. 32. one of the islands of Japan, divided from the great island of Japan, or Nippon, by a narrow channel, on the N. as it is from the island of Tonfa, by another channel, on the N. E. On the W. side of this island lies the little island of Dinfia, where the Dutch factors are permitted to reside.

SCAGEN, or **SCAGERIFF**, a promontory or cape of North Jutland in Denmark, at the entrance of the Scagerrack sea, or passage out of the ocean into the Baltic sea, sit. in 10 degrees of E. lon. and 58 degrees of N. lat.

SCALA, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 40. 40. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, sit. on the gulph of Salerno, 20 m. S. of Naples.

SCALITS, E. lon. 18. lat. 49. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. on the confines of Moravia, 35 m. N. of Presburg.

SCALLOWAY, W. lon. 1. 5. lat. 61. 12. a town on the W. side of Mainland, one of the islands of Shetland, in the co. of Orkney in Scotland, 130 m. N. E. of Cathness sub. to Great-Britain.

SCANDEROON, E. lon. 37. lat. 36. 15. a port town of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the coast of the Lesser Asia, 50 m. N. E. of the island of Cyprus. It is the port town to Aleppo, with which the English and other European merchants have a considerable trade.

SCANDINAVIA formerly consisted of the kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, which were sometimes governed by one sovereign, and at others by more: They are at present under the dominion of the Kings of Sweden and Denmark.

SCARA, E. lon. 14. lat. 58. 36. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of W. Gothland, sit. 66 m. N. E. of Gottenburg.

SCARBOROUGH, a borough and port town of Yorkshire, sit. on the German

German ocean, 44 m. N. E. of York, 46 m. N. of Hull, and 222 m. from London by way of Hull. Resorted to in the summer by great numbers of nobility and gentry, on account of its excellent mineral waters; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Lumley.

SCARDONNA, E. lon. 17. 25. lat. 43. 55. a port town of Dalmatia, sit. on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 45 m. N. of Spalatto, sub. to Venice.

SCAROS, or **SAROS**, E. lon. 20. 40. lat. 48. 55. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. near the Carpathian mountains, 45 m. N. of Tockay.

SCARPANTO, E. lon. 27. lat. 36. an island in the Mediterranean, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Rhodes, and 40 m. N. E. of Candia.

SCARPE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the pr. of Artois, and running N. E. passes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, falling into the river Scheld, a little below Mortaigne.

SCAFFHOUSE, one of the most northern cantons of Switzerland, sit. on the river Rhine, bounded by Germany on the N. the ter. of Constance on the E. Zurich on the S. and Basil on the W.

SCAFFHOUSE, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 47. 42. cap. of the canton of Schaffhouse, sit. 22 m. W. of Constance.

SCHALHOLT, W. lon. 19. lat. 64. 30. cap. of the island of Iceland, sit. 800 m. W. of Drontheim in Norway, sub. to Denmark.

SCAMACHIA, E. lon. 50. lat. 41. a city of Persia, in the pr. of Chirvan, sit. on the W. side of the Caspian sea, 250 m. N. E. of Tauris.

SCHANS-STERNEY, E. lon. 31. 15. lat. 60. a fortress of Russian Finland, in the pr. of Carelia, sit. on the river Nieva, a little to the eastward of Peterburg.

SCHARDING, E. lon. 13. 25. lat. 48. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Inn, 7 m. S. of Passau.

SCHAWENBURG a co. in the cir.

of Westphalia, sub. to the Landgr. of Hesse-Cassel.

SCHELD, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the confines of Picardy, and runs N. E. by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, and Oudenarde, and receiving the Lis at Ghent, runs E. by Dendermond, and then N. to Antwerp, below which city it divides into two branches, one called the **Wester-Scheld**, which separates Flanders from Zeland, and discharges itself into the sea near Flushing; the other branch is called the **Oster-Scheld**, dividing from the **Wester-Scheld**, at Sandvliet, runs N. by Bergen-op-zoom, and afterwards W. between the islands of Beveland and Schowen, and a little below falls into the sea.

SCHELIA, E. lon. 18. lat. 48. 32. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. on the river Waag, 27 m. N. E. of Presburg.

SCELLENBURG, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 45. a fortress of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Danube, near Donawert, 22 m. W. of Ingolstadt, memorable for the victory obtained here by the confederates commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, anno 1704.

SCHELLING, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 53. 34. an island of Holland, sit. at the entrance of the **Zuider sea**, between **Flie**-island and **Ameland**.

SCHERNITZ, E. lon. 19. lat. 48. 40. the cap. of the Mine-towns in Upper Hungary, sit. 60 m. N. E. of Presburg, near which place is a rich silver mine.

SCHENECTIDA, W. lon. 72. 30. lat. 42. 30. a fortress of New-York in America, sit. on Hudson's river, in the pr. of Albany, adjoining to the country of the Iroquois, 100 m. N. of New-York city, sub. to Great-Britain.

SCHENKENSCHANS, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 52. a fortress of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Cleves, sit. on the rivers Rhine and Waal, 12 m. E. of Nimeguen, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

SCHET

SCHETLAND, or SHETLAND, islands, sit. between 1 deg. E. and 2 deg. W. lon. and between 61 and 62 deg. of N. lat. constitute part of the co. of Orkney, or Orcades, in Scotland; and are sit. upwards of 100 m. N. E. of Cathness in Scotland, most valuable on account of the herring-fishery on their shores; of which the Dutch reap the greatest advantage, for here they begin to fish annually on Midsummer-day, with a great many hundred buffies, following the shoals of herrings down to Yarmouth on the coast of Norfolk, where they arrive about Michaelmas. The islands of Shetland are about 40 in number, but not all of them inhabited; the chief of them, called Mainland, being about 60 m. long, and 20 broad, the government the same as in the other counties of Scotland, being sub. to Great Britain.

SCHIRAS, or SCHERAS, E. lon. 53. lat. 30. a city of Persia, in the pr. of Fars, sit. 180 m. S. of Isfahan, reckoned the second city in the kingdom. It stands in a fine fruitful valley, and is about seven miles in circumference. The vineyards and wines in the neighbourhood of Schiras are the best in Persia. About 30 m. N. E. of Schiras stood Persepolis, the metropolis of ancient Persia, whose magnificent ruins exceed any thing that is to be found in Rome.

SCHLESTAT, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 48. 17. a town of Germany in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and lan. of Alsace, sit. 18 m. S. of Strasbourg; sub. to France.

SCHONECK, E. lon. 6. 6. lat. 50. 15. a town of Germany in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Triers, sit. 23 m. S. of Limburg.

SCHONEN, the most southern pr. of Gothland, in Sweden, separated from Zealand in Denmark by the narrow strait of the Sound.

SCHONHOVEN, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 52. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Holland, sit. in the river Leck, 14 m. E. of Rotterdam.

SCHORNDORF, E. lon. 9. 22. lat. 48. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and D. of Wirtemberg, sit. 18 m. E. of Stuttgart.

SCHOUSTER, E. lon. 48. lat. 31. 15. a city of Persia, in Asia, in the pr. of Chusistan, sit. 120 m. S. W. of Isfahan, supposed to be the ancient Shushan.

SCHOWEN, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, sit. between the islands of Goree and Beveland, being 15 m. long, and 6 broad, the chief town Zirrickzee.

SCHUT, an island of Hungary, formed by the Danube, on the confines of Austria, being 30 m. long, and 15 broad: this was granted to that celebrated general Prince Eugene of Savoy, for his Services against France and Turkey, by the late Emperor.

SCHWABEN. See SWABIA.

SCHWALBACH, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 50. 8. a town in Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, in the ter. of the Wetteraw, and county of Nassau, sit. 8 m. N. of Mentz.

SCHWARTSBERG, E. lon. 11. 6. lat. 50. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and lan. of Thuringia, sit. 28 m. S. E. of Gotha, sub. to its own count of the house of Saxony.

SCHWARTZENBURG, E. lon. 10. 22. lat. 49. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. 20 m. E. of Wurtsburg, sub. to its own count.

SCHWATS, E. lon. 11. 50. lat. 47. 20. a town of Germany, in the co. of Tirol, sit. on the river Inn, 20 m. N. E. of Inspruc, near which town are silver mines: it is sub. to the house of Austria.

SCHWEIDNITZ, E. lon. 16. 25. lat. 50. 47. a town of the K. of Bohemia, in the D. of Silesia, cap. of a D. of the same name, sit. 26. m. S. of Breslaw. It was ceded to the K. of Prussia in 1742. In Decemb. 1756, it was taken by the Austrians; but was besieged by the Prussians in March, 1758, to whom it was surrendered the 16th of April following.

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SCHWEIN-

SCHWEINFURT, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 50. 15. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, and bish. of Wurtzburg, sit. on the river Maine, 35 m. N. of Wurtzburg, an imperial city or sovereign state.

SCILLY, W. lon. 7. lat. 50. a cluster of islands and rocks, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 30 m. W. of Cornwall, the most westerly county of England, dangerous to be approached by strangers, on account of the hidden rocks, which have been very fatal to many ships of our own nation on their return home, particularly Admiral Shovel, with three other men of war, were cast away here on the 22d of October 1707, in the night-time, in their return from the Mediterranean, and the siege of Toulon, there being near 1000 people on-board the Admiral, several of them gentlemen of quality, both of Spain and England. There is however a safe passage to these islands, where ships are furnished with pilots from the place, and there are some secure harbours in them, large enough to receive the royal navy.

SCIO, E. lon. 27. lat. 39. an island of Turkey, in the Archipelago. See **CHIOS**.

SCIRO, E. lon. 25. lat. 38. 15. an island of Turkey, in the Archipelago, sit. N. E. of Negropont, from which it is separated by a channel 20 m. broad. This island was called **Skiros** from the ruggedness of its surface, being full of rocks.

SCLAVONIA, including **Ratzia**, is bounded by the rivers Drave and Danube, which separate it from Hungary, on the N. E. by the river Save, which divides it from the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bosnia, on the S. W. and by Croatia and the co. of Cilley on the W. being 200 m. long, and 60 broad, a fine level fruitful country, where it is cultivated, but having been for many years a frontier pr. against Turkey, and subject to the ravages of the Christian as well as Turkish armies, it has produced but little corn or wine;

the chief town is **Pofega**, which with the whole country, is subject to the house of Austria; the people a mixture of Greek and Latin Christians. The **Ratzians** inhabit the eastern division of this country.

SCONE, or **SCOON**, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 56. 28. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Perth, sit. on the river Tay, 30 m. N. of Edinburgh. Here the kings of Scotland were usually crowned.

SCOPIA, or **USCOPIA**, E. lon. 22. 30. lat. 42. 20. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. near the foot of mount Rhodope, on the river **M-rava**, 70 m. S. of **Nissa**.

SCOTLAND, exclusive of the islands, is sit. between 1 and 6 degrees of W. lon. and between 54. 30. and 59. 30. N. lat. bounded by the Northern or Caledonian ocean on the N. by the German ocean on the E. by England and Solway frith on the S. and by the Irish sea and the Atlantic ocean on the W. being 300 m. in length, from N. to S. and from 50 to 150 in breadth, from E. to W. being indented, and almost cut through, in many places, by bays of the sea, and consequently abounding in excellent harbours. The country is great part of it mountainous and barren towards the N. but there are several rich valleys in the S. abounding in corn and cattle; but both their horses and neat cattle are small; many of the latter they drive to the S. of England, and sell them lean. And tho' their soil be not the most fruitful, yet are they in some respects better situated than England, particularly as to the herring-fishery, which might be carried on to greater advantage by them than by the Dutch, the herrings keeping chiefly upon their coast, where they might take them with less expence than the Dutch do, and might cure and export them to Germany and the countries bordering on the Baltic, sooner than the Dutch could: but then this requires a stock for which a provision seemed to have been made by the equivalent money

paid them at the union; but this was squandered away, or converted into a bubble, which has discouraged enterprizing people from being concerned in the fishery. They have also a linen manufacture, which, if encouraged by England, might be another fund of wealth; but there seems to be an unlucky maxim prevailing, viz. that it is the interest of England to keep Scotland and Ireland low; whereas, if they abounded in wealth, they would bear a share in the expences of the government, and contribute to enrich England by the constant resort of their great men to the metropolis, where they would lay out great part of the fortunes they should acquire by either of the above-mentioned improvements.

SCOTLAND New, in North America, sit. between 63 and 70 degrees of W. lon. and between 43 and 51 degrees of N. lat. the chief town Annapolis. See ACADIE.

SCRIVAN, W. lon. 82. lat. 10. a port town of the pr. of Darien, in Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. 50 m. E. of Porto Bello.

SCUTARET, or SCUTARI, a castle and seraglio on the E. side of the Bosphorus, opposite to Constantinople, and a mile distant from it, to which the Grand Signior and court frequently retire. Asia.

SCUTARI, E. lon. 20. lat. 42. 30. a city of European Turkey in the pr. of Albania, sit. 25 m. E. of the gulph of Venice, and 50 m. E. of Ragula; called by the Turks Iscodar.

SCYLLA, a rock in the straits of Messina, between Naples and Sicily, which mariners were in danger of being driven upon, by avoiding that of Charybdis.

SCYTHIA, the northern parts of Europe and Asia were anciently so called, which afterwards obtained the name of Tartary.

SEAFORD, a Cinque-port of Sussex, sit. on the English channel, 10 m. S. E. of Lewes; sends two barons to parliament.

SEATON, W. lon. 2. 44. lat. 56.

a port town of Scotland, in the co. of Lothian, sit. on the frith of Forth, 9 m. E. of Edinburgh.

SEBASTIAN (St.) W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 43. 35. a port town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, and ter. of Guipuscoa, sit. 55 m. E. of Bilboa, and 25 m. S. W. of Bayonne. In this port have been seen upwards of 100 English merchant ships at a time, which have been made prizes by the Spanish privateers, in the late war with Spain.

SEBENICO, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 43. 40. a port town of Dalmatia, sit. on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 40 m. N. of Spalatto; sub. to Venice.

SEBOURG, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 50. 24. a town of Hainalt, in the French Netherlands, sit. 6 m. E. of Valenciennes, and 5 m. S. of Conde.

SECANDRA, E. lon. 79. lat. 27. a city of the hither India, in Asia, sit. in the pr. of Agra, 40 m. N. of the city of Agra; sub. to the Mogul. This is said to be the utmost limits of Alexander's conquests, and called Alexandria, anciently, having been built by that prince.

SECHIA, a river of Italy, which runs from S. to N. thro' the D. of Modena, and part of Mantua, falls into the river Po, a little below St. Benedito.

SECKAW, E. lon. 15. lat. 47. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and pr. of Stiria, sit. 40 m. W. of Gratz; sub. to the house of Austria.

SECKINGEN, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 47. 40. one of the forest towns in the cir. of Suabia, in Germany, sit. on the N. side of the river Rhine; sub. to the house of Austria.

SEDAN, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 49. 46. a town of Champaign, in France, sit. on the river Maes, 44 m. S. of Namur, and 40 m. W. of Luxemburg.

SEELAND. See ZEALAND.

SEES, E. lon. 20 min. lat. 48. 50. a city of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. 55 m. S. W. of Rouen, and 38 S. E. of Caen.

SEGEBERG, E. lon. 10. lat. 54. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. H h 2 of

of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, sit. 27 m. N. E. of Hamburg.

SEGEDIN, E. lon. 20. 45. lat. 46. 21. a city of Upper Hungary, sit. on the river Teyffe, 30 m. N. E. of Esseck.

SEGESWARR, E. lon. 24. lat. 47. 25. a city of Transilvania, sit. 50 m. N. of Hermanstet; sub. to the house of Austria.

SEGNA, E. lon. 16. lat. 45. 20. a port town of Morlachia, sit. on the E. side of the gulph of Venice, 27 m. E. of the isle of Cherso; sub. to Venice.

SEgni, E. lon. 13. 35. lat. 41. 40. a town of Italy in the Pope's ter. and Campania of Rome, sit. 36 m. E. of Rome.

SEGORBE, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 39. 50. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Valencia.

SEGOVIA, E. lon. 119. lat. 18. 30. a city of Manila, the largest of the Philippine islands; in Asia, sit. at the N. end of the island, 240 m. N. of the city of Manila, sub. to Spain.

SEGOVIA, W. lon. 4. 35. lat. 41. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Old Castile, near the confines of New Castile, sit. on the river Elera, 35 m. N. of Madrid. A woollen manufacture is lately established here.

SEGRA, a river of Spain which rises in the N. of Catalonia, and runs S. W. thro' that pr. passing by Balaguer and Lerida, and discharging itself into the Ebro, at the town of Miquinenca.

SEGURA, W. lon. 7. 20. lat. 39. 20. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Beira, near the frontiers of Spain, 10 m. N. W. of Alcantaro.

SEGURA, W. lon. 2. 50. lat. 38. 25. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New Castile, and ter. of La Mancha, sit. among the mountains of Segura, 35 m. N. E. of Baeza.

SEINSHEIM, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 49. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. 35 m. N. W. of Nuremberg.

SEIR, or HOR, E. lon. 35. lat. 29. 30. a mountain in Arabia petraea, in Asia, sit. between Egypt and Palestine, 140 m. E. of Grand Cairo, sub. to the Turks.

SELAND. See ZEALAND.

SELBY, W. lon. 55 min. lat. 53. 48. a town of Yorkshire, sit. 10 m. S. of York.

SELINGENSKOY, E. lon. 95. lat. 50. a town of Asiatic Muscovy, in the pr. of Siberia, sit. on the road from Tobolski to China, on the river Selinga, 200 m. S. of the lake of Baikal.

SELINGENSTAT, E. lon. 8. 55. lat. 50. 5. a town of Germany, in the ter. of Mentz, sit. on the S. side of the river Maine, between Hanaw and Aschaffenburg.

SELKIRK, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 55. 26. a borough town of Scotland, in the co. of Tweedale, sit. 32 m. S. of Edinburgh.

SELUCIA, a city of Asia, in the pr. of Diarbeck, or Mesopotamia, sit. on the Tigris anciently, where Bagdat now stands, built by Seleucus one of Alexander's successors.

SEMENDRIA, E. lon. 22. lat. 45. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. on the Danube, 30 m. S. E. of Belgrade.

SEMIGALIA, the eastern division of the D. of Courland, in Poland.

SEMINARA, E. lon. 16. 8. lat. 38. 36. a town of Italy in the pr. of Naples and Further Calabria, sit. 22 m. N. E. of Reggio.

SEMLIN, or ZEMLIN, E. lon. 21. lat. 45. a town of Slavonia, sit. on the W. side of the rivers Danube and Save, opposite to Belgrade, 70 m. S. E. of Esseck, subject to the house of Austria.

SEMUR, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 47. 24. a town of France, in the pr. of Burgundy, sit. 34 m. W. of Dijon.

SEMUR, E. lon. 4. lat. 46. 12. a town of France, in the pr. of Burgundy, sit. 46 m. N. W. of Lyons.

SENDOMIR. See SANDOMIR.
SENEF, E. lon. 4. 10. lat. 53.

26. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the confines of Hainalt, sit. 12 m. E. of Mons.

SENEGAL, a river of Negroland, in Africa, supposed to be the N. branch of the river Niger, which runs from E. to W. and discharges itself into the Atlantic Ocean, in 16 degrees N. lat. at the mouth whereof the French had several forts, which command the navigation of that river, and from hence they imported that valuable drug called Gum Senegal. These settlements, with all their forts, store-houses, vessels, arms, &c. were taken by his majesty's forces, having capitulated May 1, 1758, and still remain in the possession of the English.

SENEZ, E. lon. 6. lat. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. 46 m. N. E. of Aix, and 42 N. W. of Nice.

SENLIS, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 49. 10. a town of France, in the pr. of the isle of France, sit. 26 m. N. of Paris.

SENNE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Hainalt, and runs N. into Brabant, passing by Halle and Brussels, and falling into the river Demer below Mechlin or Malines.

SENS, E. lon. 3. 23. lat. 48. 6. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Yonne, 60 m. S. E. of Paris.

SERAIO. See **BOSNA SERAJO**.

SERAVALLE, E. lon. 19. 15. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, on the confines of Genoa, sit. 24 m. N. of the city of Genoa.

SERCELLI, E. lon. 4. lat. 37. a port town of Algiers, on the coast of Barbary, in Africa, a little W. of the city of Algiers.

SEREGIPPE, W. lon. 37. S. lat. 11. a city and port town of Brazil, in S. America, in the pr. of Seregippe, sit. on the Atlantic ocean, 120 m. N. E. of the city of St. Salvador, sub. to Portugal.

SERENA, See **COQUIMBO**, a port town of Chili in S. America.

SERPA, W. lon. 8. 20. lat. 37. 45. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. on the E. side of the river Guadiana, 40 m. S. of Evora.

SERVIA, a province of European Turkey, bounded by the Save and the Danube, which separates it from Sclavonia and Walachia, on the N. by Bulgaria on the E. by Albania and Macedon, from which it is separated by mount Rhodope or Argentum, on the S. and by Bosnia and Dalmatia on the W. being upwards of 200 m. in length, and 100 in breadth, the chief city Belgrade.

This pr. is sit. in a very happy climate, and a fruitful soil, producing both corn and wine where it is cultivated, but being a frontier pr. little of either is propagated.

SESANE, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 48. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. 30 m. S. W. of Chalons.

SETIA, a river of Italy, which runs from the N. W. to the S. E. through the pr. of Verceil, in Piedmont, and passing by the city of Vercelli, falls into the Po below Casal.

SESSA, E. lon. 14. 36. lat. 41. 16. a town of Italy in the K. of Naples, and ter. of Lavoro, sit. a little W. of the Tuscan sea, 24 m. N. of Naples.

SESTOS, E. lon. 27. 30. lat. 40. a fortress of European Turkey, sit. at the entrance of the Hellespont or Dardanelles, 24 m. S. W. of Gallipoli.

SETTINES. See **ATHENS**.

SETIMO, E. lon. 7. 32. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Po, 8 m. N. of Turin.

SETTE, or **CETTE**, E. lon. 3. 36. lat. 43. 26. a port town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean, 14 m. S. W. of Montpellier.

SETTLE, a market town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, sit. 60 m. W. of York, and 237 N. of London.

SETUVAL, a port town of Portugal. See **ST. URES**.

SEVENNES. See **CEVENNES**.

SEVENOAK, a market town of Kent, sit. 23 m. S. W. of London, and 7 N. W. of Tunbridge.

SEVER (ST.) W. lon. 40 min. lat. 43. 50. a town of France in the pr. of Gascony, sit. on the river Ajour, 38 m. N. E. of Bayonne.

SEVERINO (ST.) E. lon. 17. 30. lat. 39. 16. a city of Naples in the pr. of Calabria, sit. 8 m. W. of the Tuscan sea, and 45 m. E. of Cosenza, the see of an archb.

SEVERINO (ST.) E. lon. 15. lat. 43. a town of Italy in the Pope's ter. and mar. of Ancona, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Loretto.

SEVERN, a river which rises in Montgomeryshire, runs E. till it enters Shropshire, and having passed by Shrewsbury, turns S. passing by Bridgnorth, Worcester, and Gloucester, and discharges itself into the Bristol channel; it is a very swift stream, and navigable from Welch Pool in Montgomeryshire receiving forty rivers in its course, and frequently overflows the countries thro' which it runs.

SEVIERO, E. lon. 16. 12. lat. 41. 32. a town of Italy in the K. of Naples, and ter. of the Capitanate sit. 65 m. N. E. of Naples. The see of a bish.

SEVILLE, W. lon. 6. lat. 37. a city of Spain, cap. of the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the river Guadalquivir, 50 m. N. E. of the port town of St. Lucar, 70 m. N. E. of Cadiz, and upwards of 200 m. S. W. of Madrid, the city is of a circular form, about 8 m. in circumference, encompassed with an old wall and antique towers, the streets narrow, but well built, the inhabitants computed at three hundred thousand: it is the see of an archbishop, whose revenues amount to thirty thousand pound sterling per ann. no town abounded more in wealth than this, in the last age, when all the

treasures of America were brought hither; but the city of Cadiz, where the Galleons rendezvous at present, comes in now for a share of this rich traffic. The situation of this town on a fine river, and in one of the most beautiful and extensive plains in Europe, renders it a very desirable abode, especially as their evenings are usually serene, and invite all people to take the fresh air in the neighbouring fields and gardens, which abound in a variety of fine flowers and fruits in almost every season of the year. It was the seat of the Gothic Kings, and afterward the cap. of the most considerable Moorish Kings; and the cathedral was originally a Moorish mosque, and one of the most magnificent structures in Spain.

SEVOLD, or SEGEWOLD, E. lon. 25. lat. 57. 25. a town of Livonia, sit. 30 m. N. E. of Riga, sub. to Russia.

SEYNE, a river of France, which rises near Dijon in Burgundy, runs N. W. thro' Champaign and the title of France, visiting Troyes and Paris, continuing its course N. W. crosses Normandy, passing by the city of Rouen, and falling into the British channel between Havre de Grace and Honfleur.

SHAFTSBURY, a borough town of Dorsetshire, sit. 100 m. W. of London, in the road to Exeter, from whence the Family of Ashley Cooper take the title of earl; sends two members to parliament.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, which rising in the county of Leitrim, runs from N. to S. dividing the pr. of Leinster and Connaught, and then turning S. W. runs thro' the pr. of Munster, passing by the city of Limeric, discharging itself into the western or Atlantic ocean between the counties of Clare and Limeric.

SHEEPWASH, a town of Devon, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Exeter.

SHEFFIELD, a market town of York-

Yorkshire, sit. 45 m. S. W. of York, and 159 N. of London, remarkable for its cutlery ware.

SHEFORD, a market town of Bedfordshire, sit. 7 m. S. of Bedford.

SHEFFNAL, a market town of Shropshire, sit. 14 m. S. E. of Shrewsbury.

SHEILDS, or SHEALS, a port town of the county of Durham, sit at the mouth of the river Tyne, 8 m. E. of Newcastle, where the Newcastle fleets ride and take on board their coals; and where great quantities of salt are made.

SHEPPY, an island at the mouth of the river Medway, part of the county of Kent, and separated from the main by a narrow channel; chief town Queenborough.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a market town of Somersetshire, sit. 10 m. W. of Frome.

SHERBORN, a market town of Dorsetshire, sit. 117 m. W. of London in the road to Exeter.

SHERBORN, a market town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, sit. 16 m. S. W. of York.

SHERBRO, W. lon. 11. lat. 6. a fort at the mouth of Sherbro river on the coast of Guinea in Africa, sit. 100 m. S. E. of Sierra Leon, in possession of the English.

SHERENESS, a fort on the N. W. point of the isle of Sheppey in Kent, sit. at the mouth of the river Medway, to defend the entrance of that river.

SKETLAND ISLE in the meridian of London, lat. 61.

SHOREHAM, a borough and port town of Sussex, sit. 25 m. E. of Chichester, sends two members to parliament.

SHREWSBURY, a market town of Shropshire, capital of the county; sit. on the river Severn, 163 m. N. W. of London; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Earl to the family of Talbot, as it did formerly that of Duke.

SHROPSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by Cheshire on the N. Staffordshire on the E. Herefordshire on the S. and Montgomeryshire on the West.

SIAM, a kingdom comprehending the greatest part of the Further peninsula of India in Asia, (viz.) 1. Siam Proper, 2. Cambodia, 3. Laos, and 4. Malacca; extends from the first to the 25th degree of N. lat. and lies between 96 and 104 degrees of E. lon. being bounded by the kingdoms of Ava and Tipra on the N. by Tonquin and Cochinchina, and the bay of Siam on the E. by the Indian ocean and the straits of Malacca on the S. and by the bay of Bengal on the W. being upwards of 2000 m. in length from N. to S. and from 100 to 200 m. broad.

This, like other flat countries, which lie between the equator and the tropic of Cancer, is annually overflowed by violent rains when the sun is in the northern signs, for which reason their houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication with each other but by boats for some months; rice is the principal grain the country yields, their watery situation being very proper for it, and this is the principal food of the inhabitants, besides which they eat the tropical fruits, roots, and herbs, but not much flesh or fish; the flesh of their hogs is much the best, and esteemed the wholesomest in all hot countries; this peninsula of Siam abounds in elephants more than any other part of the world, and these are the greatest strength of their armies, but are of little use against European forces, who soon terrify and disorder these animals with their great guns and fireworks. The king of Siam is not only sovereign but proprietor of all the lands in the country, and receives a rent from every man that cultivates the ground; he is also the chief merchant, and suffers no man to traffic with foreigners, 'till his

agents

agents have had the refusal of the goods imported, which is such a discouragement to trade, that the people apply themselves very little to it, his revenues are but 600,000 crowns per annum, but then all his officers and servants maintain themselves out of the lands assigned them, as well as his soldiers; and his subjects are obliged to serve him in what capacity he pleases 6 months every year gratis. The religion of the country is paganism, they have a multitude of convents and nunneries, and are very severe in their fasts and penances, and great numbers of them take vows of celibacy and poverty, as our catholic friars and nuns do; all of them believe the doctrine of transmigration and a pre-existent state, and that the soul is only refined matter.

SIBA, a province of the Hither India in Asia, bounded by Naugracut on the N. Tibet on the E. Jamba on the S. and Lahor on the W. sub. to the Mogul.

SIBERIA, or **ASIATIC RUSSIA**, formerly denominated great Tartary, is sit. between 60 and 130 degrees of E. lon. and between 47 and 72 degrees of N. lat. being bounded by the Frozen ocean on the N. by the Pacific ocean, China, and Chinese Tartary on the E. by the Moguls and Usbec Tartars on the S. and by the rivers Oby and Irtis, which separate Asiatic from European Russia on the W. being upwards of 2000 m. in length from E. to W. and 1500 m. in breadth from N. to S. the N. of it a cold, barren, uninhabited country, covered with snow 8 or 9 months in the year, the southern provinces, a more fruitful soil, but most of the natives live a vagrant life like the ancient Scythians and Tartars, depending chiefly on what they take by hunting and fishing, or the produce of their flocks and herds; there are very few towns, and very little of the land cultivated, except near Tobolski the capital, to

which part of it the Swedish prisoners were banished, and to which the Russians send most of their prisoners and some large colonies, but still there want hands to manure the ground; great part of Siberia remains a desert. They have scarce any trade or manufactures, the principal traffic of the Muscovites of Siberia is by sledges over the lakes and frozen country to China in the winter, and they have been endeavouring to find a way into the sea of Japan and China by their rivers which fall into the frozen ocean, but have not succeeded yet as I can learn; but they relate they have met with some rich mines of silver and copper in the mountains of Siberia, which they have begun to work. I include the Calmuc Tartars within the limits of Siberia, as they acknowledge themselves subject to the empire of Russia.

SIBIT, E. lon. 45. lat. 15. a town of Arabia Felix, sit. 370 m. S. of Mecca, and 115 miles N. of Moco.

SICHEM, or **ZICHEM**, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 51. 6. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Demer, 18 m. E. of Mechlin or Malines.

SICILY, the largest of the Italian Islands, anciently called Trinacria from its triangular figure, is sit. between 12 and 16 degrees of E. lon. and between 37 and 39 degrees of N. lat. being about 170 m. long and 100 broad, it lies in a warm but pleasant healthful climate, being constantly refreshed by cool breezes from the sea or the mountains. It is separated from Calabria in Italy only by the strait or pharo of Messina, which is not 7 m. over in the narrowest part, but from Messina on the coast of Sicily to Reggio on the continent, which is the usual passage, it may be 12 or 15 miles over. The country is divided into mountains and valleys in which there are abundance of springs and rivulets, that

that make both hills and valleys exceeding fruitful, and which occasioned its being called the granary of Rome. The produce of the island is corn, wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits, of which they export great quantities, but in foreign bottoms hither; their present monarch, of French extraction, applies himself with great diligence to increase their shipping and foreign commerce, and has opened a trade with Turkey, which they never had before, being, like the Spaniards, perpetual enemies to the Turkish empire. Mount Etna in this island is a volcano, which, by its fiery eruptions and earthquakes, has overturned several of their cities, particularly those of Syracuse and Catania, on the eastern coast of the island. This mountain is so high that it is surrounded with a circle of snow towards the top, great part of the year, but advancing a little farther, we come to the grand volcano, from whence there issue flames and smoke. This is a basin or cavity, about 6 m. in circumference, the sides whereof are incrustured with sulphur, from whence there sometimes issues a pure flame, and the noise of this burning pit is inconceivably dreadful. This hill is much larger than mount Vesuvius in Naples, viz. about 70 m. in circumference at the bottom, and the eruptions from it have been more frequent and more terrible than those of Vesuvius. The K. of Naples, as well as this island, was anciently called Sicily, whereupon Don Carlos has revived the former name, and styles himself King of the Two Sicilies.

SIDEN, E. lon. 42. 15. lat. 21. 20. a port town of Arabia, sit. on the E. shore of the Red-sea, being the port town to Mecca, sub. to the Arabs.

SIDMOUTH, a port town of Devon, sit. on a bay of the English channel, 10 m. S. E of Exeter.

SIDON, or **SAYD**. E. lon. 36.

30. lat. 33. 15. a port town of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the shore of the Levant sea, 70 m. S. of Tripoli, and as many N. of Jerusalem, anciently a magnificent city, of great strength, and an extensive trade, and still a place of some consideration, being the residence of a Turkish Bassa. The Sidonians founded the city of Tyre.

SIDRA, E. lon. 24. lat. 37. an island of the Archipelago, sit. at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli de Romania, sub. to Turkey.

SIDRA, a spacious gulph or bay, on the coast of Barbary, in the K. of Tripoli, in Africa.

SIEGEN, or **SIGEN**, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 50. 46. a city of Germany, in the lan. of Hesse, and ter. of Nassau, sit. 30 m. N. of Nassau, sub. to its own Prince.

SIEGEBERG, E. lon. 7. lat. 50. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Berg, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Cologne, sub. to the Elector Palatine.

SIENNA, E. lon. 12. 30. lat. 43. 20. a city of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, cap. of the Sianese, sit. 36 m. S. of Florence, on an eminence, in a pleasant fruitful country, being about 4 m. in circumference, encompassed with a ruinous antique wall, and defended by a citadel; the town is thinly-peopled, but elegantly built, and the cathedral esteemed one of the finest pieces of gothic architecture in Italy. Sienna is the see of an archbishop, and an university, and here is an academy of wits, as in other great cities of Italy. The magistracy of this city consists of a governor and senate, sub. however to the great Duke of Tuscany, who has been sovereign of it ever since the year 1555, till when they were a powerful republic, and often contended with the Florentines for empire. Sienna is now subject to the Emperor of Germany.

SIERRA LEON, W. lon. 15. lat. S. a fort at the mouth of the river Sierra

Sierra Leon, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, in possession of the English.

SIERRA MORENA, mountains of Andalusia, in Spain.

SIERRA NAVADA, or the SNOWY MOUNTAINS, sit. in the pr. of Granada, in Spain.

SIGAN, E. lon. 108. lat. 34. a town of China, in the pr. of Xensi, in Asia, situate 370 miles South of Peking.

SIGET, E. lon. 18. 30. lat. 46. 35. a town of lower Hungary, sit. 73 m. S. W. of Buda, sub. to the house of Austria.

SIGISTAN, E. lon. 62. lat. 31. a city of Persia, cap. of the pr. of Sigistan, in Asia, sit. 220 m. S. W. of Candahor.

SIGUENCA, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 41. 15. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Old Castile, on the confines of New Castile, sit. 60 m. N. E. of Madrid.

SIKOKO ISLE. See BONGO.

SILESIA DUCHY, a pr. of the K. of Bohemia, bounded by Brandenburg on the N. by Poland on the E. by Hungary on the S. and by Moravia, Bohemia Proper, and Lusatia on the W. claimed both by the Q. of Hungary, and the K. of Prussia, but has been ceded by treaty to the K. of Prussia. Silesia is upwards of 200 m. in length, and 70 in breadth; the most fruitful pr. of the K. of Bohemia, and has a good linen manufacture, and some rich silver-mines. The mines were mortgaged to some English merchants during the late wars by the Emperor Charles VI. and when the present K. of Prussia invaded Silesia, and took possession of the mines, he promised to continue the payment of the interest money till the principal was discharged; part of which has since been paid.

SILISTRIA, E. lon. 25. lat. 42. 40. a city of European Turkey, in the pr. of Bulgaria, sit. 90 m. E. of Nissa.

SILLEBAR, E. lon. 101. S. lat.

4. a port town on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra in the East Indies, a little S. of Bencoolen.

SIMEKEN, E. lon. 7. 5. lat. 50. a city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, sit. 35 m. E. of Triers.

SINAI, E. lon. 35. lat. 29. a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in Asia, sit. 120 m. E. of Cairo, memorable on account of the law being given to the Jews, on this mount. And here the Greek Christians have a church and monastery dedicated to St. Catharine, who, according to their tradition, was beheaded at Alexandria, and brought hither by angels; and all over the mount are little chapels and cells, in which, 'tis said, were no less than 14,000 hermits formerly, who were forced to remove by the Arabs that constantly harraressed and plundered them.

SINCOPORA, a promontary of Malacca, in the East Indies, in Asia, sit. in 2 degrees of N. lat. opposite to the island of Sumatra, which, with this cape, forms the straits called the straits of Sincopora.

SINIGALIA, E. lon. 14. 35. lat. 43. 30. a port town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and D. of Urbino, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 37 m. S. E. of Urbino.

SINOPE, E. lon. 36. 25. lat. 42. 25. a port town of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the Euxine sea, 80 m. N. of Amasia.

SINTSHEIM, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 49. 10. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 15 m. S. of Heidelberg.

SION, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 46. 15. a town of Switzerland, in the co. of Valais, sit. on the river Rhone, 23 m. S. E. of the lake of Geneva, a sovereign state.

SIRACUSE. See SYRACUSE.

SIRADI, E. lon. 18. lat. 52. a city of Great Poland, in the pal. of Siradia, sit. on the river Warta, 20 m. S. E. of Kalish.

SIRANAGER, E. lon. 80. lat. 31. 30. a city of the Hither India, in Asia.

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Asia, cap. of the pr. of Sibi, sit. on the river Ganges, 200 m. N. of Delhi, sub. to the Mogul.

SIRIK, or SERQUES, E. lon. 6. lat. 49. 38. a town of Lorraine, sit. on the Moselle, 12 m. S. E. of Luxemburg.

SIRMUM, E. lon. 20. lat. 45. a city of Slavonia, sit. on the N. side of the river Save, 60 m. S. of Essek and 50 m. W. of Belgrade, sub. to the house of Austria.

SISEG, E. lon. 17. lat. 46. a town of Croatia, sit. on the river Save, 45 m. E. of Carlstat, sub. to the house of Austria.

SISTERON, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 44. 16. a city of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. on the river Durance, 30 m. S. W. of Embrun.

SITTART, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 8. a town of the D. of Juliers, in the cir. of Westphalia in Germany, sit. 7 m. S. of Stevenswaert, sub. to the Elector Palatine.

SKEEN, E. lon. 10. lat. 59. a town of Norway, in the pr. of Aggerhuys, sit. near the Categate sea, 40 m. W. of Fredericstat, sub. to Denmark.

SKIFF, one of the greatest western islands of Scotland, divided from the counties of Ross and Inverness by a narrow channel, being upwards of 60 m. in length, and 20 in breadth.

SKIPTON, a town in the Westriding of Yorkshire, sit. 222 m. N. of London, and 23 m. N. of Halifax.

SLANEY, E. lon. 13. 45. lat. 50. 6. a city of Bohemia, sit. 18. m. N. W. of Prague, sub. to Austria.

SLAWKAY, or AUSTERLITS, E. lon. 16. 33. lat. 49. 15. a town of Bohemia in the pr. of Moravia, sit. 10 m. E. of Brin, sub. to the Emperors Queen.

SLESWICK, or SOUTH JUTLAND, is bounded by North Jutland on the N. by the Baltic sea on the E. by Holstein on the S. and by the German ocean on the W. being 60 miles long, and 45 broad, over which the King of Denmark and the D. of Holstein are joint sovereigns,

only there are some towns and bailiages in which these Princes have a separate jurisdiction.

SLESWICK CITY, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 54. 45. cap. of the D. of Sleswick, sit. on the river Sley, 15 m. N. W. of Kiel.

SLIGO, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Connaught, bounded by the ocean on the N. by Leitrim on the E. by Roscommon on the S. and by Mayo on the W.

SLIGO, a borough in the said co. sends two members to parliament.

SLONIM, E. lon. 25. lat. 53. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Lithuania, and palatinate of Novogrodeck, sit. 60 m. S. E. of Grodno.

SLOOT, or SLOTEN, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 53. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Friezland, sit. 21 m. S. of Lewarden.

SLUCZK, E. lon. 27. lat. 53. cap. of the pal. of Sluzk, in the D. of Lithuania, and K. of Poland, sit. 70 m. S. of Novogrodeck.

SLUTTERBURG, E. lon. 31. 20. lat. 60. a town of Russia, in the pr. of Ingria, sit. on the S. side of the lake Ladoga, 30 m. E. of Petersburg.

SLUYS, E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 51. 18. a port town of Dutch Flanders, sit. opposite to the island of Cadfant, 10 m. N. E. of Bruges, and 21 m. N. W. of Ghent.

SMALAND, a pr. of Sweden, in the ter. of Gothland, bounded by E. Gothland on the N. by the Baltic sea on the E. by Beking on the S. and by Halland on the W.

SMALKALD, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 50. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, near which are considerable iron mines: here the German Protestants entered into a confederacy against the Emperor, anno 1530, from hence called the Smalcaldick league, sub. to the lan. of Hesse-Cassel.

SMOLENSKO, E. lon. 33. lat. 55. cap. of the pr. of Smolensko in Moscow, sit. on the confines of Poland, 200 m. W. of Moscow.

SMYRNA, E. lon. 27. lat. 37. 30.

30, a city and port town of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on a bay of the Archipelago in the Lesser Asia, in the pr. of Ionia, 100 m. N. of the island of Rhodes, and 200 m. S. W. of Constantinople. This is one of the largest and most commodious harbours in the Levant, and has a very great foreign trade; Consuls from most of the trading nations in Europe residing here. The city is about 4 miles in circumference, and, besides the Turkish inhabitants, here are several thousand Greeks, Jews, Armenians, some hundreds of Latin Christians, and several Popish convents, an archbishop of the Greek church, and a bishop of the Latin church, also resides here; and the English and Dutch Factors have each of them their Protestant chaplain. The gardens and vineyards, olives, and orange groves, about Smyrna, render it exceeding pleasant; and thro' them runs the river Melus, on the banks whereof Homer was born, according to the tradition of the place.

SNEEK, E. lon. 5. 35. lat. 53. 15. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Friesland, sit. 12 m. South of Lewarden.

SNETHAM, a market town of Norfolk, sit. near Lynn deeps, 11 m. N. E. of Lynn.

SNIATIN, E. lon. 25. 20. lat. 48. a town of Poland in the pr. of Red Russia, sit. on the river Pruth, on the confines of Moldavia, 50 m. W. of Chotzin.

SNOWDEN-HILL, the highest mountain in Wales, sit. in Carnarvonshire.

SOCONUSCO, W. lon. 98. lat. 15. a port town of Mexico, in N. America, cap. of the pr. of Soconusco, sit. on the Pacific ocean, 200 m. S. E. of Acapulco.

SOCOTRA, or **SOCATRA**, E. lon. 53. lat. 12. an island of the Indian ocean, sit. 120 m. N. E. of Cape Gardafoy in Africa, being about 70 m. long, and 50 broad, the natives a mixture of Mahometans and Pagans. Here the East India ships sometimes touch, in their way to India,

Soczow, E. lon. 27. lat. 47. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Moldavia, sit. 55 m. W. of Jazy.

SODBURY, a market town of Gloucestershire, sit. 12 m. N. E. of Bristol.

SODOM RUINS, E. lon. 38. lat. 31. 40. said to be seen sometimes at the bottom of the lake called the Dead-sea, in Palestine in Asiatic Turkey.

SOEST, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 51. 40. a town of the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, sit. in the co. of Mark, 26 m. S. of Munster, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

SOFALA, E. lon. 33. S. lat. 20. cap. of the ter. of Sofala in Africa, sit. at the mouth of the river Sofala, 400 miles S. W. of Mosambique. Here the Portuguese have a settlement, and pretend that the natives are subject to them.

SOGDIANA, a country sit. in Asia, on the N. side of the river Oxus, which separated it from Bactria, now a part of Ubec Tartary.

SOHAM, a market town of Cambridgeshire, sit. on a lake called Soham Meer, in the isle of Ely, 6 m. S. E. of Ely.

SOIGNIES, E. lon. 4. lat. 50. 34. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. in the pr. of Hainault, 10. m. N. E. of Mons. There is a fine forest called Soignies, in the neighbourhood of this town.

SOISSONS, E. lon. 3. 21. lat. 49. 28. a city of France, in the pr. of the Isle of France, sit. on the river Oyse, 55 m. N. E. of Paris.

SOLDANIA BAY, E. lon. 15. S. lat. 33. 30. a bay of the Atlantic ocean, sit. on the S. W. coast of Africa, a little N. of the Cape of Good Hope.

SOLINGEN, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 51. 6. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Berg, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Dusseldorp, sub. to the Elector Palatine.

SOLMS, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 50. 38. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Hesse-

Hesse-Cassel, and ter. of Wetteravia, sit. 35 m. N. of Francfort, cap. of the co. of Solms, and sub. to its Count.

SOLOMON'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, sit. between 130 and 140 deg. of W. lon. and between 7 and 12 deg. of S. lat. of which we have very little knowledge, no Europeans having thought fit to send any colonies thither.

SOLOTHURN, or SOLEURE, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded by Basil and Alsace on the N. by the canton of Zurich on the E. by Bern on the S. and by the bish. of Basil on the W. being 12 m. long, and 10 broad, produces corn, but no wine.

SOLOTHURN CITY, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 47. 18. cap. of the canton of Solothurn, sit. on the river Aar, 15 m. N. of Bern; the inhabitants Papists.

SOMERERO, W. lon. 63. lat. 18. 40. one of the Caribbee islands, in the American ocean, sit. 80 m. N. W. of St. Christopher's.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by the Bristol channel, the river Severn, and Gloucestershire, on the N. by Wiltshire on the E. by Dorsetshire on the S. and by Devonshire on the W. a great clothing county.

SOMERTON, a market-town of Somersetshire, sit. 128 m. W. of London, and 17 E. of Taunton.

SOMME, a river of France, which runs from E. to W. thro' Picardy, passing by Amiens and Abbeville, and falling into the Bristol channel near St. Vallery.

SOMMIERS, E. lon. 4. lat. 43. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. 14 m. N. E. of Montpellier.

SONCINO, E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 45. 20. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, sit. on the river Oglio, 33 m. E. of Milan, sub. to Austria.

SONDRIO, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 46. 15. a town of the Grisons, cap. of the Valteline, sit. on the river Adda, 18 m. N. E. of Como.

SOPHIA, E. lon. 24. lat. 42. 30. a city of Turkey, in Europe, in the pr. of Bulgaria, sit. 130 m. N. W. of Adrianople, and 185 m. S. E. of Belgrade.

SOPRON, E. lon. 16. 35. lat. 48. a city of Upper Hungary, sit. W. of New-Fidler sea, 30 m. S. of Vienna, sub. to the house of Austria.

SORA, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 41. 45. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and ter. of Lavoro, sit. 50 m. N. of Naples.

SORAW, E. lon. 15. 25. lat. 51. 38. a town of Germany in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Lusatia, sit. near the confines of Silesia, 40 m. W. of Glogaw, sub. to the Elector of Saxony.

SORET, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Jeselmere on the N. by Bando on the E. by the river Padda, which separates it from Guzerat, on the S. and by Sinda on the W. the chief town Jagannat; sub. to the Mogul.

SORRENTO, E. lon. 15. lat. 40. 40. a city and port-town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of Lavoro, sit. on the southern shore of the bay of Naples, 18 m. S. of the city of Naples; the see of an archb.

SOSPELLO, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 43. 55. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, and co. of Nice, sit. 15 m. N. E. of Nice; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

SOTOVENTO ISLANDS, are sit. on the coast of Terra-Firma, in S. America, the chief whereof are Trinidad, Margareta, Tortuga, and Curasso. They are called also the Lesser Antilles.

SOVANO, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 42. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, and pr. of Sienna, sit. on the confines of the Pope's ter. 25 m. W. of Orvietto.

SOUBISE, W. lon. 1. lat. 45. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Saintoigne, sit. on the river Charente, 17 m. S. of Rochelle.

SOUILLAC, E. lon. 1. 12. lat. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Quercy, sit. on the river Dordonne, 32 m. N. of Cahors.

SOUND, the strait between Sweden and Denmark, thro' which ships usually sail from the ocean into the Baltic sea, being about 4 miles over. Here the Danes take toll of all merchant ships that trade in the Baltic; even of the Swedes themselves, tho' they are masters of the eastern shore.

SOURCE, or SURE, a river of the Netherlands, which runs from W. to E, thro' Luxemburg, and falls into the river Moselle, a little below Triers.

SOUTHAM, a market-town of Warwickshire, sit. 13 m. S. of Coventry.

SOUTHAMPTON, a borough and port-town of Hampshire, sit. on a bay of the English channel, 12 m. S. W. of Winchester, and 76 from London; sends two Members to parliament, and gives title of Duke to the family of Fitzroy, also Duke of Cleveland.

SOUTHMOULTON, a market-town of Devon, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Exeter.

SOUTHPETHERTON, a market-town of Somersetshire, sit. 10 m. N. W. of Yeovil.

SOUTHWARK BOROUGH, sit. in Surry, on the S. side of the Thames, a suburb to London, with which it has a communication by a magnificent bridge; sends two members to parliament.

SOUTHWELL, a market-town of Nottinghamshire, sit. 12 m. N. E. of Nottingham.

SOUTHWOULD, a port-town of Suffolk, sit. on a bay of the German sea, generally called Solbay, 16 m. N. E. of Saxmundham.

SOUVIGNY, E. lon. 3. 12. lat. 46. 30. a town of France, in the pr. of Liois, and ter. of the Bourbonnois, sit. 50 m. S. E. of Bourges.

SPA, or SPAW, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 50. 32. a town of Germany, in

the cir. of Westphalia, and bish. of Liege, sit. 17 m. S. E. of Liege, in a bottom surrounded with hills, celebrated for its mineral waters ever since the times of the Romans; and there are still great quantities sent abroad to all parts of Europe. These waters weigh 2 grains in 3 ounces more than those of Tunbridge, and yet weigh less than common water by several grains.

SPAIN, (in which Portugal may be comprehended) is bounded by the bay of Biscay on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France, on the N. E. by the Mediterranean sea on the S. E. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. lying between 10 degrees W. and 3 degrees E. lon. and between 36 and 44 degrees of N. lat. being about 700 m. in length from E. to W. and 500 in breadth from N. to S. It is very much incumbered with mountains, of which the Pyrenees, that divide France from Spain, are the chief. The rest may be looked upon as branches of the Pyrenees under different names, which run through the country from E. to W. but they are generally well planted with trees, and between them are a great many fruitful vallies; and there is this conveniency in a variety of mountains and vallies, that the mountains are always cool, when the vallies are excessive hot: the air is esteemed healthful in both, the weather being usually settled, and the heavens serene, unless in the spring and autumn; nor is the sun often obscured by clouds: the winter is so moderate in the vallies, that they have very little occasion for fires nine months of the year, but then in the months of June, July, and August, the heats are very troublesome in the vallies and sandy plains; and there is a great scarcity of water, most of their springs and rivulets being dried up. The soil of Spain produces excellent wheat and barley, and they have rich pasture grounds. Their wool is the best in Europe, and used by other

other nations in their finest cloths. They abound in wine, oil, and silk, and no country produces better oranges, lemons, raisins, citrons, prunes, figs, capers, chestnuts, almonds, and pomegranates. The soil also produces flax, cotton, sugar, and saffron; and they have rich mines of quicksilver, copper, lead, alum, sulphur, and the iron and steel of Biscay is esteemed the best in Europe; and formerly the Spanish mines yielded the Romans more silver than any country under their dominion, though now these mines are lost or exhausted, or the Spaniards have such plenty of silver in their American plantations, that the Spanish mines are not worth the working: they import more silver from them than all the world besides. But with all these advantages Spain is poor, and very thinly peopled; for which several reasons are assign'd: as 1. The celibacy of the clergy, and the locking up so many of both sexes in monasteries. 2. The expelling so many hundred thousand Moors and Jews, as they did about 200 years ago. 3. The wars they carried on with most of the powers of Europe, as well as Africa and America, for 200 years. 4. The draining their country every year of so many men to supply their American plantations, where none but native Spaniards are admitted to the chief offices and commands. And, 5. Their poverty may in a great measure be ascribed to their pride and indolence; none of them scarce submitting to laborious employments, since the wealth of America flowed in upon them; but their neighbours the French attend them in the quality of servants, and even manage their husbandry and manufactures in several provinces. The Spaniards also export great part of the produce of their country unwrought, purchasing the silk, woollen, and linen manufactures of other nations, to supply their plantations; or rather, they act as factors for the French, Italians, English, and Dutch,

in the disposal of their manufactures, and at the return of the galleons pay the proprietors with the treasure they import from the West-Indies.

The King of Spain's dominions are the largest that are possessed by any one monarch; so extensive, that, as one of his predecessors boasted, the sun never sets upon them all. Besides his territories in Europe, he possesses the best part of America; a fine, rich country, the provinces whereof lie contiguous, and extend 6000 miles and upwards in length from N. to S. He is sovereign also of those rich and numerous islands S. E. of the coast of China in Asia, called the Philippines, from whence he imports all the rich merchandise of the East; and in Africa he is master of Ceuta, Oran, and several other places of consequence on that coast. The K. of Spain is an absolute Prince; for tho' every province almost was governed by its peculiar laws about 300 years ago, which could not be repealed or suspended, but by the consent of the states; nor could the King raise taxes without their concurrence; they have now lost these privileges; or rather, their great men bartered them away, and sold themselves and their posterity to the crown, and now the Cortes or States, which consist of the nobility, clergy, and representatives of the commons, only meet to confirm and record the decrees of the court, which will compel their concurrence if they should refuse it. The crown descends to the eldest son of the King, and, if there be no sons, to the females according to their seniority; and the reigning Prince seems to have a power of devising it to what branch of the royal family he pleases, if he has no issue; at least the title of the late King Philip, Duke of Anjou, depended on the will of his predecessor, and he enjoyed it accordingly, notwithstanding the royal family of France had relinquished their claim to that crown by solemn treaties. The King of Spain is never crowned. like other sovereigns, but

the Cortes or States assemble, and recognise his title, at his accession; which is all the ceremony used on his advancement to the throne. Spain is naturally well defended, being surrounded by the sea and the Pyrenean mountains; however, the King has of late kept up a standing army of 40,000 men, when he was in full peace, and probably has three times that number in arms when he is at war. This Prince also has very much improved his navy, being able to fit out a considerable fleet of men of war, tho' he has so much occasion for them in distant parts of the world, that we have scarce ever seen more than 30 men of war in one fleet; but thus much we have seen to our cost, that they fight much better than we expected, and are not the contemptible enemy they were some few years ago. The royal revenue also has been much improved since they have had a French Prince upon the throne; for so much was disposed of formerly to unnecessary officers, that 'tis said not more than five millions per annum sterling came into the King's treasury: but how much the public revenues are advanced, is not easy to calculate. As to the religion of the country, the Spaniards are the most bigotted Papists in Europe; and the Inquisition no where exercises its authority with greater tyranny.

SPAIN (NEW). See MEXICO in America.

SPALATTO, E. lon. 17. 45. lat. 43. 16. a city and port-town of Dalmatia, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 65 m. N.W. of Ragusa; the see of an archb. sub. to Venice.

SPALDING, a market-town of Lincolnshire, 104 m. N. of London, and 16 S. of Boston.

SPANDAW, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 52. 33. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. on the river Havel, 8 m. N.W. of Berlin; sub. to the K. of Prussia.

SPANISHTOWN, in Jamaica. See JAGO (St.)

SPARTEL CAPE, W. lon. 6. 30. lat. 36. a promontory on the coast of Barbary, in Africa, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar.

SPARTIVENTO CAPE, E. lon. 16. 30. lat. 38. 20. the most southern point or promontory of Italy.

SPELLO, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 43. a town of Italy in the pope's ter. and pr. of Umbria, sit. 13 m. N. of Spoleto.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which runs N. E. thro' the shires of Badenoch and Murray, and falls into the German sea, East of the Frith of Murray.

SPEZIA, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 44. a port-town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. on a bay of the Tuscan sea, 50 m. S. E. of Genoa.

SPICE ISLANDS, sit. in the East-Indies, in Asia. See BANDA ISLANDS for nutmegs and mace, the MOLUCCAS for cloves, Ceylon for cinnamon. All in possession of the Dutch.

SPIGELBURG, E. lon. 9. 25. lat. 52. 6. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, capital of the co. of Spiegelburg, sit. 22 m. S. W. of Hildesheim.

SPIGNO, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 44. 35. a town of Italy, in the D. of Montferrat, sit. 60 miles S. E. of Turin; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

SPILIMBERGO, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 46. 30. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, and pr. of Friuli, sit. 45 m. N. of Venice.

SPILSBY, a market-town of Lincolnshire, sit. 17 m. N. E. of Boston.

SPIRE, E. lon. 8. 17. lat. 49. 16. a city of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the river Rhine, 15 m. S. W. of Heidelberg. It is an imperial city, or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates; the French burnt and demolished it with a great many more cities of the pal. in the year 1688, before which one of the sovereign courts of justice

of the Empire was held here, to which an appeal lay from any Prince's court in the Empire; and the Electors themselves were subject to be called to an account in this court. Upon the destruction of this city, the court was removed to Wetzlar. It is the see of a bish. sub. to the archb. of Mentz.

SPIREBACH, E. lon. 8. lat. 49. 18. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the river Spirebach, 8 m. N. of Landau.

SPIRE BISHOPRIC, lies on both sides the Rhine, being 40 m. long, and 15 broad, surrounded by the ter. of the Elector Palatine.

SPITAL, E. lon. 13. 28. lat. 47. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Carinthia, sit. 35 m. W. of Clagenfurt.

SPITHEAD, a road between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy rendezvous frequently.

SPITSBERGEN. See **GROENLAND**.

SPOLETTO, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 42. 40. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. capital of the pr. of Spoletto, or Umbria, sit. 50 m. N. E. of Rome.

SPREE, a river of Germany, which rises in Bohemia, and running N. passes thro' Lusatia, and entering Brandenburg visits Berlin, after which it falls into the Havel, a little W. of that city.

SPROTAW, E. lon. 15. 45. lat. 51. 36. a town of the K. of Bohemia, in the D. of Silesia, sit. 15 m. W. of Glogaw.

SQUILLACE, E. lon. 17. lat. 39. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of the Further Calabria, sit. near the gulph of Squillace, 30 m. S. W. of St. Severino; the see of a bish.

STABLO, E. lon. 6. lat. 50. 28. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and bish. of Liege, sit. 10 m. S. of Limburg.

STADE, E. lon. 9. lat. 54. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Bremen,

fit. on the W. side of the river Elbe; 17 m. W. of Hamburgh; sub. to the K. of Great-Britain, and stands very well for a foreign trade, having a communication with the Elbe.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an English co. bounded by Cheshire on the N. W. by Derbyshire on the N. E. by Worcestershire on the S. and Shropshire on the W.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordshire, sit. 174 m. N. W. of London; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Stafford Howard.

STAIN, E. lon. 15. 28. lat. 48. 31. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, sit. on the Danube, 140 m. W. of Vienna.

STAINES, a town of Middlesex, sit. 18 m. W. of London.

STALBRIDGE, a market-town of Dorsetshire, sit. 9 m. W. of Shaftsbury.

STALIMENE, an island in the Archipelago, or Egean sea. See **LEMNOS**.

STAMBOUL, the name given to Constantinople by the Turks.

STAMFORD, a borough-town in Lincolnshire, sit. 89 m. from London, on the great N. road to Berwick; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Grey.

STAMPALIA, E. lon. 26. 30. lat. 36. 20. an island of the Archipelago, sit. 60 m. W. of Rhodes: it is about 50 m. in circumference, and inhabited by Greek Christians.

STANDON, a town of Hertfordshire, sit. 5 m. N. E. of Ware.

STANHOPE, a market-town of Durham, sit. 20 m. W. of Durham.

STANLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, sit. 17 m. W. of Cirencester.

STANTON, a town of Lincolnshire, sit. 17 m. E. of Lincoln.

STANTS, E. lon. 8. 20. lat. 46. 55. a town of Switzerland; capital of the can. of Unterwald, sit. on the lake Lucern, 25 m. S. of Zurich.

STARGARD, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 53. 28. a town of Germany, in the

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cir. of Upper Saxony, and D. of Pomerania, sit. 20 m. E. of Stetin; sub. to the K. of Prussia.

STARIA, E. lon. 34. 20. lat. 58. a city of Russia, in the pr. of Great Novogorod, sit. at the S. end of the Ilmen lake, 40 m. S. of Novogorod.

START POINT, a cape or promontory of Devonshire, in the English channel, sit. 12 m. S. of Dartmouth.

STATEN ISLAND, W. lon. 72. 21. lat. 41. an island of the pr. of New-York, in North-America, sit. near the mouth of Hudson's river; sub. to Great-Britain.

STAVANGER, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 59. 30. a port-town of Norway, in the pr. of Bergen, capital of the ter. of Stavanger, sit. on a peninsula, in the German ocean, 80 m. S. of Bergen.

STAVOREN, E. lon. 5. 12. lat. 53. a port-town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of West-Friesland, sit. on the Zuider sea, 15 m. N. of Bachuysen.

STEENBERG, E. lon. 4. 18. lat. 51. 35. a town of Dutch Brabant, sit. on the confines of Zeland, 25 m. N. of Antwerp, and 5 m. N. of Bergen-op-zoom.

STEENKIRE, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainaut, 10 m. N. of Mons, and 16 m. S. W. of Brussels: where the allies, commanded by K. William, attacked the French in a fortified camp, and were defeated, anno 1692.

STEENWICK, E. lon. 6. lat. 52. 58. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Overijssel, sit. near the confines of Friesland, 18 m. N. of Zwooll.

STEGEBURG, E. lon. 16. lat. 58. 30. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of East-Gothland, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 82 m. S. W. of Stockholm.

STENAY, E. lon. 5. 5. lat. 49. 40. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. on the E. side of the river Maes, 12 m. W. of Montmedy.

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STENDEL, E. lon. 12. 10. lat. 52. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. 36 m. N. of Magdeburg; sub. to the K. of Prussia.

STENFORT, E. lon. 7. lat. 52. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Bentheim, sit. 18 m. N. of Munster; sub. to Count Bentheim.

STERLING, or STRIVELING, W. lon. 3. 50. lat. 56. 12. a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Sterling, sit. on the river Forth, 30 m. N. W. of Edinburgh, defended by a castle, and other works, and so commodiously situated, that it commands the passes between N. and S. Scotland, formerly the residence of their Kings, and here James I. King of England was born. The Earls of Marr were hereditary Constables of this castle.

STERNBERG, E. lon. 15. 35. lat. 52. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. 23 m. N. E. of Francfort upon Oder, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

STETIN, E. lon. 14. 50. lat. 53. 30. a city and port-town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, cap. of the D. of Pomerania, sit. on the W. shore of the river Oder, 35 m. S. of the Baltic sea, and 66 m. N. of Berlin; sub. to the King of Prussia. It is a large, populous, trading city, though not so considerable as it was when one of the Hanse towns, and a free sovereign state; but its fortifications have been much improved, both by the Swedes and Brandenburgishers, who long contended for it.

STEVENAGE, a market-town of Hertfordshire, sit. 31 m. N. of London, on the great road to Berwick.

STEVENSWAERT, E. lon. 5. 55. lat. 51. 15. a fortress of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Gelder, sit. on the river Maes, 20 m. N. E. of Maestricht; sub. to the Dutch.

STEYNING, a borough-town in Sussex, sit. 50 m. S. of London, and 18

18 m. W. of Lewes; sends two members to parliament.

STEYRE, or STEYREG, E. lon. 14. 8. lat. 49. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. and D. of Austria, sit. on the N. side of the Danube, 8 m. N. W. of Ens.

STIRIA DUCHY, in Germany, is part of the cir. of Austria, bounded by the D. of Austria on the N. by Hungary on the E. and by Carinthia and Carniola on the S. W. The chief town Gratz.

STRUM, E. lon. 6. 18. lat. 51. 23. a town of Germany, in the D. of Berg, sit. 12 m. N. of Dusseldorp; sub. to the Elector Palatine.

STIVES, the ancient Thebes, in the pr. of Achaia, now Livadia, in European Turkey, sit. 40 m. N. W. of Setines, or Athens. It was the capital of Beotia.

STROHEM, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 51. 8. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and bish. of Liege, sit. on the river Maes, 12 m. N. of Maestricht.

STOCKBACH, E. lon. 9. 5. lat. 47. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and lan. of Nellenburg, sit. 12 m. N. of Constance.

STOCKBRIDGE, a borough town of Hampshire, sit. 67 m. S. W. of London, on one of the roads to Salisbury; sends two members to parliament.

STOKEGOMER, a market town of Somersetshire, sit. 14 m. W. of Bridgewater.

STOKESLY, a market town of Yorkshire, sit. 40 m. N. of York.

STOCKHOLM, E. lon. 18. lat. 60. the capital city of Sweden, sit. on several small islands, in the Meller lake, 300 m. N. E. of Copenhagen, 900 m. N. E. of London, and 400 m. W. of Petersburg. It is neither walled or fortified, being sufficiently secured by nature, by little rocks and islands which surround it, tho' it has a spacious harbour, sufficient for the largest fleets, when they have entered: it is very difficult for ships to get out, as well

as to get in, for it is locked up with ice four months in the year, and at other times it requires several different winds to get clear of the islands; neither are there any tides here to help them, for which reasons the grand fleet of Sweden is stationed at Carelskroon, where they can get out much easier to meet an enemy. That part of Stockholm, which is properly the city, stands upon a little island that is not more than a mile and an half in circumference, but the suburbs on the adjacent islands are much larger. It is computed there are about 30,000 inhabitants. The town is elegantly built, and a place of good trade: their exports consist chiefly in copper, iron, and naval stores, for which the English pay ready money for the most part, and sometimes beforehand, to enable the Swedes to perform their contracts with them.

STOCKPORT, a market town of Cheshire, sit. 6 m. S. of Manchester.

STOCKTON, a port town of Durham, sit. near the mouth of the river Tees, 23 m. S. of Durham.

STOCKZOW, E. lon. 18. 15. lat. 49. 41. a town of the K. of Bohemia, in the D. of Silesia, sit. on the river Vistula, 37 m. S. E. of Troppaw.

STOLBERG, E. lon. 11. 8. lat. 51. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, sit. 38 m. N. W. of Leipzig.

STOLHOFFEN, E. lon. 8. lat. 40. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and mar. of Baden, sit. on the E. side of the Rhine, 15 m. N. E. of Strasburg.

STOLPE, E. lon. 17. lat. 54. 36. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and D. of Pomerania, sit. on the river Stolpe, 10 m. E. of the Baltic sea, and 50 m. N. E. of Colberg; subject to the King of Prussia.

STONE, a market town of Staffordshire, sit. 141 m. from London, in the road to Carlisle.

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STONY STRATFORD, a market town of Bucks, sit. 52 m. from London, in the road to Carlisle.

STORMAR, the S. division of the D. of Holstein, in Germany, sit. on the river Elbe. Hamburg the chief town.

STORTFORD, or **BISHOPS-STORTFORD**, a market town of Hertfordshire, sit. on the river Stort, 10 m. N. E. of Hertford, and 30 m. N. of London, on the road to Newmarket.

STOUR, the name of several small rivers in England.

STOURBRIDGE, or **STURBRIDGE**, a market town of Worcestershire, sit. on the brook Stour, 12 m. W. of Birmingham.

STOURBRIDGE, the name of a field near Cambridge; where Sturbridge fair is kept annually, on the 7th of September, and continues a fortnight.

STOW, a market town of Gloucestershire, sit. 20 m. E. of Gloucester.

STOWEY, a market town of Somersetshire, sit. 9 m. W. of Bridgewater.

STOWMARKET, a town of Suffolk, sit. 14 m. E. of Bury.

STRABANE, a borough in the county of Tyrone in Ireland; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the family of Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn, in Scotland.

STRADELLA, E. lon. 10. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, and ter. of Pavia, sit. S. of the river Po, 14 m. S. E. of Pavia, a pass much contended for in the late wars.

STRALSUND, E. lon. 13. 12. lat. 54. 23. a strong city and port town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and D. of Pomerania, sit. on the Baltic sea, opposite to the isle of Rugen, 65 m. E. of Wismar; sub. to Sweden. This city was invested by the Prussians in 1757, but in 1758 they evacuated this part of Pomerania.

STRANGFORD, W. lon. 5. 40. lat. 54. 24. a town of Ireland, which gives name to a lough and bay, in the co. of Down, and pr. of Ulster, sit. 9 m. E. of Down, and gives title of Viscount to the family of Smythe.

STRANRAVER, W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 54. 55. a borough town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway, sit. 8 m. N. W. of Glenluce.

STRASBURG, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 48. 38. a city of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, capital of the lan. of Alsace, sit. near the W. bank of the river Rhine, 55 m. W. of Stuttgart, and 60 m. E. of Nancy, in Lorraine, a free imperial city, or sovereign state, till it was treacherously surpris'd by the French, anno 1682. It had then a great and flourishing trade, and the Lutheran religion was established there; but they have ever since been obliged to submit to French tyranny and bigotry. Their new masters have improved nothing but the fortifications, which are made as fine as possible; and as long as the French are possessed of this capital (which in a manner commands Alsace, and gives the French an easy passage into Suabia) the Germans will never be at rest long. It is a very large city, and elegantly built, and the cathedral esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of Germany; the tower whereof is said to be near 500 feet high.

STRATFORD, a market town of Warwickshire, sit. on the river Avon, 9 m. S. of Warwick, and 94 N. W. of London.

STRATHNAVER, the most northern co. of Scotland, bounded by the Caledonian ocean on the N. by Cathness on the E. by Sutherland on the S. and by part of Ross and the Western ocean on the W.

STRATTON, a market town of Cornwall, sit. a little S. of Bristol-channel, 20 m. N. W. of Launceston.

STRAUBING, E. lon. 12. 33. lat. 48. 48. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Danube, 20 m. S. E. of Ratisbon.

STRENG, or **STRENGUES**, E. lon. 17. lat. 59. 25. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of Sunderland, sit. on the S. side of the Meller lake, 30 m. W. of Stockholm.

STROMBOLI, E. lon. 15. 15. lat. 39. 14. one of the Lipari islands, in the Neapolitan sea, sit. 50 m. N. of Messina.

STRONGOLI, E. lon. 17. 40. lat. 39. 10. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and Hither Calabria, sit. near the gulph of Taranto, 7 m. E. of St. Severino. The see of a bishop.

STROUD, a market town of Gloucestershire, sit. 12 m. W. of Cirencester.

STRYMON. See **AMPHIPOLIS**.

STULINGEN, E. lon. 8. 18. lat. 47. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 35 m. W. of Constance, sub. to the D. of Furstenburg.

STUL-WEISSENBURG, E. lon. 18. 32. lat. 47. 24. a city of Lower Hungary, sit. near the E. end of the Platten sea, 36 m. S. W. of Buda.

STURMISTER, a market town of Dorsetshire, sit. 8 m. S. W. of Shaftsbury.

STUTGART, E. lon. 9. lat. 48. 40. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, capital of the D. of Wirtemberg, sit. on the river Neckar, 45 m. N. W. of Ulm, and 40 m. E. of Baden; sub. to the D. of Wirtemberg.

SUANA, or **SOVANA**, a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, and pr. of Sienna, sit. on the confines of the D. of Castro, 50 m. S. of Sienna.

SUCHUEN, a prov. of China, is bounded on the N. by the pr. of Xensi, by Honam and Huquam on the E. by Quecheu and Yunam on the S. and by the mountains of India on the W. The chief town Chingtu.

SUNBURY, a borough town of Suffolk, 54 m. N. E. of London,

and 18 S. of Bury; sends two members to parliament.

SUDER KÖPING, E. lon. 16. lat. 58. 30. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of East-Gothland, sit. 90 m. S. W. of Stockholm.

SUEZ, E. lon. 34. 30. lat. 30. a port town of Egypt sit. at the bottom of the gulph called the Red-sea, 70 m. E. of Grand Cairo. The town consists of about 200 houses, and is crowded with people when the Turkish galleys, and other vessels arrive there; but at other times is almost deserted, having no fresh water near it. The harbour is too shallow to admit ships of any great burden. This town is supposed to be the ancient Arsinoe.

SUFFOLK, an English co. bounded by Norfolk on the N. by the German sea on the E. by Essex, from which it is separated by the river Maningtree, on the S. and by Cambridgeshire on the W. being 62 m. long, and 28 broad.

SULLY, E. lon. 2. 27. lat. 47. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, sit. on the river Loire, 20 m. S. of Orleans.

SULMONA, or **SOLMONA**, E. lon. 15. lat. 42. 6. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of the Hither Abruzzo, sit. 65 m. N. of Naples. The see of a bish.

SULTSBACH, E. lon. 12. lat. 49. 30. a city of Germany, in the pal. of Bavaria, sit. 32 m. N. of Ratisbon; sub. to the D. of Neuburg, the present Elector Palatine.

SUMATRA, an island of the Indian ocean, sit. between 93 and 104 degrees of E. lon. and between 5. 30. N. lat. and 5. 30. S. lat. extending from the N. W. to the S. E. 900 m. long, and from 100 to 150 broad, separated from the continent of the Further India by the straits of Malacca on the N. E. and from the island of Java by the straits of Sunda on the S. E. This island lying under the equator, and the low grounds near the sea-coast being flooded one half

half of the year, is very unhealthful. The natives build most of their houses upon pillars, to secure them against the annual inundations. The English have several forts and factories on the W. coast of Sumatra, of which the chief was Bencoolen; this standing among the salt-marshes, they buried abundance of men every year, but having built another fort upon an eminence 4 or 5 miles up in the country, they find it as healthful there as in most other climates. To this last fort they have given the name of Marlbro. The chief merchandize imported from Sumatra is pepper, canes, and gold-dust; rice is almost the only grain that grows in the country; besides which the soil produces sugar, plantains, pine-apples, coco-nuts, and other tropical fruits; and they have plenty of limes, citrons, oranges, melons, and pomegranates. The K. of Achin, sit. at the N. W. end of the island, is the only considerable K. in it; and this seems to be a mixed monarchy, where the consent of the nobility and great men is necessary to the making of laws; and the rest of the little governments in the island much resemble that of Achin. All the coasts of the island of Sumatra are possessed by Mahometan Princes; but the mountains which run through the island from N. to S. are inhabited by Pagans.

SUMEREIN, E. lon. 17. 37. lat. 48. 7. a town of Lower Hungary, in the island of Schut, sit. 15 m. S. of Presburg; sub. to the house of Austria.

SUNDA ISLANDS, are so called from their being sit. near the straits of Sunda, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. The chief of these are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra, which are described under their respective names. It is sufficient to take notice here, that the Dutch, by being masters of the straits of Sunda and Malacca, and having a fleet of men of war lying at Batavia and upon these straits, command the navigation of the Indian-seas, and can put a stop to all

European nations trading to China, or to any country beyond those straits, when they please.

SUNDERLAND, a port town of Durham, sit. on the German sea, at the mouth of the river Ware, 13 m. N. E. of Durham city, gives title of Earl to the family of Spencer, Duke of Marlborough.

SUNDERLAND, or SUDERMANIA, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by the Meller lake, which divides it from Uplandia, on the N. by the Baltic sea on the E. and by Gothland on the S. and W.

SUNNEBERG, E. lon. 15. 10. lat. 52. 38. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. 50 miles E. of Berlin.

SUNTGOW, a ter. in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, bounded by Alsace on the N. by the river Rhine, which divides it from the Brisgow, on the E. by Switzerland on the S. and by Franche-Comte on the W. sub. to France.

SURAT, E. lon. 71. lat. 21. a city and port town of the Hither India, in Asia, in the pr. of Guzurat, or Cambaya, sit. on the river Tapte, 10 m. E. of the Indian sea, 160 m. N. of Bombay, and as many S. of Cambaya city, being defended only by a slight wall, and some antique forts, and is about 3 miles in circumference, but very populous and vastly rich. The English, French, and Dutch, have their factors here, and trade very largely; but the Moors, Armenians, Bani-ans, Arabs, and Jews, are much greater merchants. The English President lives in the state of a Prince; has his coaches, palanquins, and led-horse richly equipped, and when he goes abroad has his guards, and a numerous retinue, the Europeans finding it necessary for their officers and servants to make a grand appearance among the eastern people. The President is usually Governor of Bombay, and of all the English settlements upon the W. coast of

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of India, and has almost as much respect paid to him as the Governor of Surat. The Mogul gives his trading subjects all imaginable encouragement, as well as foreign merchants which resort to his ports, tho' he be an absolute Prince, but the Dutch are best used, and pay the least customs, for if his officers demand more than they think fit to pay, they have a fleet of men of war in India, with which they block up his ports, and compel the government to submit to their terms.

SURINAM, W. lon. 57. N. lat. 6. 30. capital of the Dutch colonies and settlements in Guiana, in South America. They have a very extensive territory, and numerous plantations about this city, which produce tobacco and sugar, part of which they took from the English, in the reign of K. Charles II. and by a subsequent peace these were confirmed to them, in consideration of the relinquishing their pretensions to New-York, and other places in the northern colonies, which the English had taken from them; and the Dutch have now no other settlements in America, but those of Surinam and some little islands on the coast of Terra-Firma, and among the Caribbees.

SURREY, an English co. bounded by the river Thames, which separates it from Middlesex, on the N. by Kent on the E. by Suffex on the S. and by Berkshire and Hampshire on the W. being 34 m. long, and 21 broad.

Sus, a pr. of the Empire of Morocco, in Africa, bounded by the pr. of Morocco Proper on the N. by Bildulgerid on the E. and S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. The chief towns Taradant and Tafilet.

SUSA, E. lon. 7. lat. 45. a fortified town in Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Doria, on the confines of France, 18 m. N. W. of Turin; subject to the K. of Sardinia.

SUSDAL, E. lon. 42. lat. 57. a city of Russia, in the pr. of Moscow,

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capital of the ter. of Sufdal, sit. on the river Kefma, 100 m. N. E. of Moscow.

SUSIANA, the prov. of Chufistan in Persia, anciently so called.

SUSSEX, an English co. bounded by Surrey and Kent on the N. by another part of Kent on the E. by the English channel on the S. and by Hampshire on the W. 65 m. long, and 29 broad.

SUSTEREN, E. lon. 5. 55. lat. 51. 9. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia and D. of Juliers, sit. 10 m. S. of Roermonde.

SUTHERLAND, a shire of Scotland, bounded by Strathnaver and Cathness on the N. by the German sea on the E. and by the shire of Ross on the W. and S.

SUTTON COLFIELD, a market town of Warwickshire, sit. 107 m. N. W. of London, in the Whitchurch road to Chester, and 15 from Coventry.

SWABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded by Franconia, and the pal. of the Rhine on the N. by Bavaria on the E. by Switzerland and the co. of Tyrol on the S. and by the river Rhine, which separates it from Alsatia, on the W. being 130 m. long, and 110 broad, sub. to several German princes and states. The D. of Wirtemberg has the largest share, the Austrian family has a considerable part, the Elector of Bavaria and the Princes of Baden have large territories in it, and the city of Ulm and other imperial cities possess the remainder.

SWAFFAM, a market town of Norfolk, sit. 94 m. N. W. of London, and 15 S. E. of Lynn.

SWALE, a river of Yorkshire, which rising on the confines of Westmorland, runs S. E. thro' Yorkshire, passing by Richmond and Thirsk, and falls into the river Ouse.

SWALLEY, E. lon. 72. 15. lat. 21. 35. a port town of India, in the pr. of Cambaya, sit. on the Indian ocean, 12 m. N. W. of Surat, where ships receive and deliver their merchandise for the merchants of Surat.

SWANSEY,

SWANSEY, a port town of Glamorgan-shire, sit. on the Bristol channel, 30 m. W. of Cardiff.

SWEDEN, a kingdom of Europe, part of the ancient Scandinavia, is bounded by Norwegian-Lapland on the N. by Russia and Russian Lapland on the E. by the Baltic sea, which separates it from Germany and Livonia, on the S. and by the seas called the Sound and the Scaggerack and the Dofrine mountains, which separate it from Denmark and Norway, on the W. lying between 10 and 30 degrees of E. lon. and between 56 and 69 degrees of N. lat. so that it must be 800 m. in length, and upwards, from N. to S. and 500 m. in breadth, from E. to W. The provinces of Kexholm, Carelia, Ingria, and Livonia, which formerly were possessed by Sweden, are now ceded to Russia, part of their German territories also have been ceded to other powers, particularly Bremen, Verden, and the eastern Pomerania; Sweden retains nothing in Germany at present, but that part of Pomerania which lies N. W. of the river Pene, the island of Rugen, and the town of Wismar. It is for the most part a wretched cold country, incumbered with barren rocks and mountains, and great part of the year covered with snow; few navigable rivers, but torrents in abundance, running precipitately from their rocks and mountains, and after a short course falling into the Baltic sea, which is frozen up four or five months in the year. The country also is full of great lakes and marshes: Lapland and the northern parts produce scarce any vegetables. The riches of Sweden are chiefly in the bowels of the earth, having mines of silver, copper, and iron, which exceed any in Europe; and they have some fruitful valleys between their mountains, but these do not produce corn enough for the subsistence of the inhabitants; their being driven out of that plentiful country of Livonia therefore was an

irreparable loss to Sweden. They stipulated indeed with the Russians that they should be at liberty to import corn from Livonia, but the Russians frequently excuse themselves for not complying with this article, under pretence of a scarcity. The manufactures of Sweden are chiefly those of copper and iron, and they have been endeavouring to establish linen and woollen manufactures of late years. The exports from Sweden, besides their hard-ware, are pitch, tar, masts, deals, and wooden-ware, they import silks, stuffs, wine, brandy, sugar, spices, tobacco, paper, linen, and haberdashery-ware, which balance their exportations, and sometimes exceed them. Their trade to England is the most gainful, the English taking off the produce and manufactures of Sweden, and giving them near two thirds of silver in return. By the laws of Sweden foreigners are prohibited to import any goods but what are the produce of their respective countries. The forces of Sweden consist of a well disciplined militia, every considerable farmer is obliged to maintain one soldier in time of peace, and the officers of horse and foot have lands assigned them for their maintenance; the soldiery are subject to the civil magistrate while they remain in their quarters, but when they are in actual service they are subject to military discipline. The militia of Sweden, before the loss of Livonia and their German territories, amounted to 60,000 men, Charles XII. during his wars, augmented them to 120,000, but he beggared his country by it. The naval forces of Sweden have always been reckoned inferior to those of the Danes, but the Swedes usually were an over-match for the Danes by land. The public revenues, which arise by the crown-lands, customs, the silver and copper-mines, tithes, poll-money, and other duties, are computed to amount to 1,000,000 sterling per annum. Charles XII.

and some of his predecessors were absolute monarchs, and claimed the crown as their hereditary right; but upon his death the States of Sweden elected his youngest sister, and put such limitations on the crown, that their sovereign enjoys little more than the name of a King. The states obliged that Princess to declare that she held the crown of the states, and renounced for herself and her posterity all arbitrary power; that she should profess the Lutheran religion, and no other should be tolerated; that the states should not submit to any taxes or laws that were not made by their own consent: and that she should not make peace or war but by the like consent: and the administration of the government was lodged in 24 senators, of whom the sovereign was no more than President. She was disabled from meddling with the public treasure, without their consent, or to dispose of any office, civil or military. And this they insisted was the original constitution of their government; which the late King also was obliged to declare, and renounce Calvinism, in which he was educated, when the late Queen procured him to be elected King; and the same articles the Duke of Holstein-Eutin, his present Majesty, was obliged to subscribe, when they declared him successor to the crown.

SWERIN, E. long. 11. 30. lat. 54. a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of the Duchy of Mecklenburg, sit. on the lake Swerin, to which it gives its name, 12 m. S. of the Baltic sea, 15 m. S. of Wismar, and 65 m. E. of Hamburg; sub. to the D. of Mecklenburg.

SWERNICK, E. lon. 20. lat. 44. 30. a town of European Turkey, sit. on the river Drino, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, 80 m. W. of Belgrade.

SWINDON, a market town of Wiltshire, sit. 8 m. N. of Marlborough,

SWITZ, or **SWISS**, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 47. capital of one of the cantons of Switzerland, to which it gives its name, sit. on the E. side of the lake Lucern, 16 m. S. E. of the city of Lucern. The canton or territory belonging to this town is 20 m. long, and 18 broad. There are no walled towns in it. The inhabitants are generally Protestants, and are under the protection of the canton of Bern.

SWITZERLAND, or **SWISSERLAND**, styled Helvetia by the Romans, is surrounded by the territories of France, Germany, and Italy, being bounded by the Suntgow, the Black-forest, and other parts of Suabia, on the N. by the lake of Constance, Tirol, and Trent, on the E. by the Duchies of Savoy, Milan, and other provinces of Italy, on the S. and by the French provinces of Burgundy and Franche-Comte on the W. being about 260 m. long, and upwards of 100 broad, there being some parts of Italy and France comprehended in it, which were not included in the ancient Helvetia, Switzerland lying between 45 and 48 degrees of N. lat. might be expected to be a warm country, but as it is situate on the Alps, the highest mountains of Europe, and great part of the year covered with snow, the air is much sharper here than in countries that lie more northerly. And as Switzerland is separated from other countries by high mountains, so every canton, or province, almost, is divided from its neighbour by a ridge of hills, which are not barren, but in summer afford good pasture to the sheep, and on some of them we meet with plowed fields: two thirds of the canton of Bern (much the largest and most considerable province) is a plain fruitful country, abounding in corn. The largest rivers in Europe have their source in these mountains, particularly the Rhine, the Rhone, the Danube, the Rufs, and the Jan, and there are a great many extensive lakes, as those of Constance and

Geneva, which are either of them 60 m. long, and besides the lakes in the valleys there is one on the top of every mountain almost; here are also abundance of fine woods, particularly of pine and fir-trees. The soil produces some corn and wine, but not in great quantities, and the fruits of the earth are frequently destroyed by storms, or killed by cold rains, and sometimes they lose their harvest intirely. In plentiful years, therefore, they lay up their corn in magazines, to prevent the poor people perishing, when such calamities happen. What they abound in most, is cattle; they drive a great trade with them in the neighbouring countries, and their lakes furnish them with plenty of fish. They have some crape and linen manufactures, but scarce any of silk, wool, or hair; most of their cloathing is imported from abroad therefore, as well as their corn and wine, of which they have not enough to supply their necessities. The balance of trade therefore being much against them, the Switzers endeavour to retrench all superfluities, prohibit the wearing of gold, silver, silk, thread lace, or jewels, and whatever else is more chargeable than useful in dress. Switzerland is usually divided into 3 classes, 1. Switzerland Proper, or the thirteen cantons. 2. The subjects of Switzerland, or the conquered countries. And, 3. The allies of Switzerland, such as the Grisons, the republic of Geneva, &c. The general diet represents the Helvetic body, or the 13 cantons, and is held at Baden on the feast of St. John Baptist annually, but seldom lasts longer than one month. Here the affairs of their common subjects are debated and regulated, but all other matters are treated of at particular Diets of their respective religions, that of the Protestants being held at Aaraw, and that of the Roman Catholics at Lucern. And indeed the 13 cantons do not make one

commonwealth, but are so many independent states united together by strict alliances for their mutual defence. For every canton, or province, has its particular Diet, or Assembly, which makes laws for the government of the canton, and is not contradicted by the resolutions of the General Diet in any thing, but what relates to their common balliages, or to their mutual defence. The government in some cantons is aristocratical, and in others democratical. The 7 aristocratical cantons are those of Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Bafil, Friburg, Soleure, and Schaffhausen; the 6 democratical cantons are those of Uri, Switz, Unterwald, Zug, Glaris, and Appenzel. The Protestant cantons are those of Zurich, Bern, Bafil, and Schaffhausen, two thirds of the canton of Glaris, and more than half of Appenzel; the rest are Roman Catholics. The Protestants are much the strongest, and their territories more extensive and fruitful, but then the Popish cantons are supported by the Popish powers, which surround them. The legislative power in the canton of Bern is lodged in the great council, consisting of 299 persons, and the executive power in a senate of 27, elected out of the great council. The government in the other aristocratical cantons is much the same as that of Bern, but in the democratical cantons every town and every parish is a distinct state, and the supreme legislative power is lodged in the diffusive body of the people; every male of 16 years of age, and every servant, as well as his master, has an equal share in the government, and gives his assent to every law. There are no standing forces kept up in Switzerland, but there is no where a better regulated militia. Every male from 16 to 60 is inrolled; and one third of them regimented; and out of the other two thirds, these are recruited from time to time; and tho' neither horse or foot receive pay while

while they remain at home, yet as soon as they take the field, their pay is settled; and for the readier assembling their militia, there are signals in the most conspicuous places made by fire in the night-time, and a smoke in the day, upon which the whole body of their militia run to arms, and march to the appointed rendezvous. And what renders them much better disciplined than the militia of other nations, is the custom of the young fellows to serve 3 or 4 years in their troops abroad, after which their officers are obliged to permit them to return home, so that great part of their militia have actually been in foreign service, and may therefore well be deemed as good as regular troops. In the late war between the Protestant and Popish cantons, the canton of Bern had 40,000 men in the field, and the canton of Zurich 20,000, but the rest of the cantons are not near so powerful as these.

SWOLL, or ZWOLL, E. lon. 6. lat. 52. 37. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Overysiel, sit. 17 m. N. of Deventer.

SWORDS, a bor. in the county of Dublin in Ireland; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the Lord Molesworth.

SYRACUSE, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 37. 25. a city and port town of Sicily, in the pr. of Val de Noto, sit. on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, on the E. coast of the island, 65 m. S. of Messina. Once the capital of a flourishing state, and of the whole island, but has been so often destroyed by enemies and earthquakes, that there are but few remains of its ancient grandeur. It has however still so commodious a harbour, that people resort to it again, and have rebuilt some part of the town; and it is still the see of a bishop.

SYRIA, a part of Asiatic Turkey, is bounded by Natolia and Turcomania on the N. by Diarbec, or Mesopotamia, on the E. by Arabia and Palestine on the S. and by the

Levant sea on the W. The Turks divide Syria into 3 beglerbeglies, or viceroalties, viz. Those of 1. Aleppo. 2. Tripoli. And 3. Damascus, or Scham, the seats of the respective viceroys. That of Aleppo takes in the North part of Syria, Tripoli the middle, and Damascus the South of Syria. This country produces corn, wine, oil, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, pease, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff, and has a good trade in silks, camblets, and Turkey leather, and they export vast quantities of salt, with which the surface of the earth, as well as their lakes, is covered in some places.

T A

TABAGO, W. lon. 61. lat. 11. 30. one of the Caribbee islands, in the American ocean, sit. 20 m. N. E. of the island of Trinity, and 120 m. S. of the island of Barbadoes, being 52 m. long, and 12 broad, formerly planted by the English, who were driven from it by the Caribbees on the neighbouring continent; but why no attempts have been made to plant it again, I can't conceive, it being a very desirable and fruitful island, and capable of producing sugar, and every thing that the best of the Caribbee islands produce.

TABARCA, E. lon. 8. lat. 36. 30. an island on the coast of Barbary in Africa, sit. 50 m. W. of Tunis, said to belong to the Genoese.

TABASCO, W. lon. 95. lat. 18. cap. of the pr. of Tabasco in America, sit. on the bay of Campeachy, at the mouth of the river Tabasco, 160 m. S. W. of Campeachy.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, at the Cape of Good Hope; the most southern cape or promontory of Africa, which here forms a bay, called Table-bay.

TAEOR, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 49. 23. a town of Bohemia, sit. 43 m. S. of Prague.

TABRISTAN, a province of Persia, sit. on the southern shore of the Caspian

Caspian sea, having the pr. of Astrabat on the E. and Gilan on the W. part of the ancient Hircania.

TADCASTER, a market town of Yorkshire, sit. 9 m. S. W. of York, and 188 N. of London.

TADMOR. See **PALMYRA** RUINS.

TAFALA, W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 42. 45. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Navarre, sit. 22 m. S. of Pampeluna.

TAFILET, W. lon. 5. lat. 28. a town of Sus, in Africa, sit. 300 m. S. E. of Morocco.

TAGHMON, a bor. in the co. of Wexford in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

TAGUS, the largest river of Spain, rises on the confines of Arragon, and runs S. W. through the provinces of New-Castile and Estremadura, passing by the cities of Arenjuez, Toledo, and Alcantara, and then crossing Portugal, forms the harbour of Lisbon, where it is about three miles over, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, 8 or 10 miles below that city.

TAILLEBOURG, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 45. 52. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Saintonge, sit. on the river Charente, 30 m. S. E. of Rochelle.

TAINED, W. lon. 3. 45. lat. 58. a port town of Scotland, sit. on the frith of Dornock, in the shire of Ross, opposite to the town of Dornock, 12 m. N. of Cromartie.

TAITCHEU, E. lon. 121. lat. 29. a city and port town of China, in Asia, sit. on the coast of the Pacific ocean, 260 m. S. E. of Nanking.

TALAMONE, E. lon. 11. 50. lat. 42. 33. a port town of Tuscany, sit. on the coast del Presidii, 15 m. N. of Orbitello, sub. to Spain.

TALavera, W. lon. 7. 15. lat. 38. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Guadiana, 14 m. S. of Badajos.

TALLAGH, a bor. in the co. of Waterford in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

TALLARD, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 44. 29. a town of France, in the pr. of

Dauphine, sit. on the river Duranee, 47 m. S. of Grenoble.

TALLEMONT, W. lon. 1. lat. 45. 35. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Saintonge, sit. near the mouth of the river Garonne, 40 m. S. of Rochelle.

TAMAR RIVER, runs from N. to S. dividing Devonshire from Cornwall.

TAME, a market town of Oxfordshire, sit. on the river Tame, 13 m. N. W. of High-Wicomb.

TAMWORTH, a borough town of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, being situate in both counties, 8 miles S. E. of Litchfield; elects two members of parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the Earl Ferrers.

TANAIS. See **DON RIVER**.

TANARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the S. of Piedmont, and runs N. E. through that province, passing by Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and falls into the Po below Valenza.

TANASSERIM, E. lon. 98. lat. 12. a city of the Further India, in Asia, cap. of the pr. of Tanasserim, in the K. of Siam, sit. 220 m. S. W. of Siam city.

TANCOS, W. lon. 8. 36. lat. 39. 16. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Tagus, 60 m. N. E. of Lisbon.

TANDA, E. lon. 87. lat. 25. a town of the E. Indies, in Asia, sit. on the E. side of the river Ganges, in the pr. of Bengal, 120 m. N. W. of Dacca.

TANDAYA, E. lon. 124. lat. 12. one of the most easterly of the Philippine islands, in Asia, sub. to the K. of Spain.

TANGERMUNDE, E. lon. 12. 27. lat. 52. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. on the river Elbe, 54 m. W. of Berlin, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

TANGIER, W. lon. 7. lat. 35. 40. a port town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and kingdom of Fez, sit. at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was the capital of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana; taken

taken from the Moors by the Portuguese, and by them transferred to Charles II. King of England, anno 1661, when he married the Princess Catharine, Infanta of Portugal; but the King being at a great charge in keeping up the fortifications, and maintaining a numerous garrison against the continual attacks of the Moors, the works were blown up and demolished, and the garrison withdrawn from thence in the year 1683. Here were bred some of the best soldiers the English had in the wars with France, in the reign of King William.

TANGUT, a prov. of Chinese Tartary, sit. N. W. of the great wall, which divides Tartary from China.

TANJOUR, a prov. of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. on the coast of Cormandel, separated from the island of Ceylon by a narrow strait.

TANJOUR CITY, E. lon. 79. lat. 11. 30. cap. of the pr. of Tanjour, sit. 60 m. S. W. of Trincumbar, sub. to the K. of Tanjour, who is tributary to the Mogul.

TAORMINA, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 38. 15. a port town of Sicily, sit. in the pr. of Demona, 18 m. S. of Messina.

TAPTE, a river of the Hither India, in Asia, which runs from E. to W. thro' the pr. of Cambaya, and falls into the Indian ocean a little below Surat.

TAPUYERS, and TAPINAMBES, two numerous tribes which the Portuguese found in Brasil, in S. America, when they planted that country, reported to be giants at first, but are now found to be of the size of other men.

TARACON, W. lon. 2. 6. lat. 41. 55. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Arragon, sit. on the confines of Old-Castile, 50 m. N. W. of Saragossa.

TARAGON, E. lon. 1. 15. lat. 41. 6. a city and port town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the Mediterranean sea, 45 m. S. W. of Barcelona. This was the capital of

the largest division of Spain in the time of the Romans, called from hence Tarraconensis, and was then as large and populous a city as Carthage; but it is now reduced to 500 houses, and the harbour choked up; however, it is finely situated on an eminence, in a pleasant fruitful country, and is still the see of an archb.

TARANTO, E. lon. 18. 15. lat. 40. 32. a port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pr. of Otranto, sit. on the gulph of Otranto, 45 m. W. of Otranto city, the see of an archbishop. Near the city of Taranto is found that insect called the tarantula, which some resemble to a scorpion, but the true tarantula is like a spider, and neither bites nor stings, but drops its poison on the part it wounds. The cure for one who is wounded by either of them, according to some accounts, is music.

TARASCON, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 43. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. on the river Rhone, 8 m. N. of Arles.

TARBES, W. lon. 3 min. lat. 43. 16. a city of France, in the pr. of Gascony, and ter. of Bigorre, sit. on the river Adour, 60 m. S. E. of Bayonne.

TARENTAIS DUCHY, the south division of Savoy, having Piedmont on the S. E. and Savoy Proper on the N. W. sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

TARGOROD, E. lon. 26. 30. lat. 47. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Moldavia, sit. 50 m. S. W. of Jazy.

TARIEFA, W. lon. 6. 15. lat. 36. a port town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 18 m. W. of Gibraltar, and 24 N. of Tangier.

TARKU, E. lon. 51. lat. 42. a port town of Persia, in the pr. of Chirvan, and ter. of Dagistan, sit. on the West side of the Caspian sea, 300 m. N. E. of Tauris, and as much south of Astracan.

TARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the mountains, on the confines of Genoa, and runs N. E. thro' the

the D. of Parma, falling into the Po below Cremona.

TARODANT, W. lon. 10. lat. 30. a city of Morocco, in Africa, in the ter. of Sus, sit. near the Atlantic ocean, 120 m. S. of the city of Morocco.

TARSUS, now **TERASSO**, E. lon. 35. lat. 37. once the capital of Cilicia, in the Lesser Asia, now a province of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the North side of the Levant sea, near the mouth of the river Cydnus, 100 m. N. of the city of Nicosia, in the island of Cyprus. The place of St. Paul's nativity.

TARTARY, which is the same country as the ancient Scythia, comprehended all the North of Europe and Asia, of which the Russians possess much the greatest part at present, and have given it the name of Siberia, which extends from the rivers Oby and Irtis, that divide Asia from Europe, to the Pacific ocean.

Chinese Tartary, which lies N. of China, and is bounded by Siberia on the North and West, is now the largest country that goes by the name of Tartary, possessed by one sovereign, and for that reason is sometimes called Great Tartary. The Tartars which lie south of Siberia and Muscovy, are the Tartars of Astracan, Circassia, and Dagistan, situate N. W. of the Caspian sea. The Kalmucks, which lie between Siberia and the Caspian sea. The Ubec Tartars and Moguls, which lie North of Persia and India, and those of Tibet, which lie N. W. of China. Of these the Tartars of Astracan are subject to Muscovy: those of Circassia and Dagistan sometimes put themselves under the protection of the Russians, and sometimes acknowledge the Turks or Persians their sovereigns. The Kalmuck Tartars at present acknowledge themselves subjects of Russia. The Ubec Tartars were lately independent, but were subdued by Kouli Khan, the late sovereign of Persia, who took possession of their capital city Boc-

hara. The Moguls seem to be still independent, as well as those of Tibet, which occasions this country to be called Independent Tartary sometimes, and the Tartars of Tibet are so powerful, that they are frequently at war with the Chinese.

The Northern Tartary is a cold barren country, almost always covered with snow, wherein are very few houses or inhabitants. The southern Tartars, for the most part, enjoy a temperate climate and a fruitful soil; but as few of them have fixed habitations, or apply themselves to cultivate the soil, but are continually moving from place to place, to find pasture for their numerous flocks and herds, that fine country produces little.

There are some other countries in Europe which still bear the name of Tartary; but these are separated from the rest by the Palus Maeotis and the Black-sea, viz. Little Tartary, Crim Tartary, and Budziac Tartary, which are all subject to the Turk.

TASSO, or **THASSUS**, E. lon. 27. lat. 40. 30. one of the smallest islands in the Archipelago, or Egean sea, sit. near the coast of Romania, or Thrace, 30 m. N. of Lemnos, and 40 m. S. E. of Contessa.

TATA, or **SINDA**, a province of the Hither India, in Asia, is sit. on the mouth of the river Indus, being bounded by the pr. of Buckor on the N. by Jesselmere and Soret on the E. by the gulph of Sindi, or Indus, on the S. and by Persia on the W. reduced by Kouli Khan, late sovereign of Persia, and at present subject to that crown.

TATA CITY, E. lon. 68. lat. 25. 40. cap. of the pr. of Tata, sit. on the river Indus, 220 m. N. W. of Guzurat.

TATTERSHALL, a market town of Lincolnshire, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Lincoln.

TAVASTUS, E. lon. 24. lat. 61. 20. cap. of the pr. of Tavastia, in the ter. of Finland, in Sweden, sit. 84 m. N. E. of Abo, sub. to Sweden.

TAVBER,

TAUBER, a river of Germany, which rises in the mar. of Anspach, in the cir. of Franconia, and running N. W. passes by Mergentheim, falling into the river Maine at Wertheim.

TAVERNA, E. lon. 17. lat. 39. 15. a town of Italy, in the further Calabria, sit. 70 m. N. E. of Reggio.

TAVIRA, W. lon. 8. 32. lat. 37. a city of Portugal, cap. of the pr. of Algarva, sit. on the sea coast, at the mouth of the river Gilaon, 25 m. E. of Faro.

TAVISTOCK, a borough town of Devon, sit. 33 m. W. of Exeter; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Marquis to the family of Russell, Dukes of Bedford.

TAUNTON, a borough town of Somersetshire, sit. 145 m. W. of London, and 29 S. W. of Wells, in which there is a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth; sends two members to parliament.

TAURIS, or **TABRIS**, E. lon. 46. 30. lat. 38. 20. a city of Persia, in Asia, in the pr. of Aderbeitzan, the ancient Ecbatana, cap. of Media. It is sit. in a fine plain, surrounded with mountains, from whence there falls a rivulet, which runs thro' the city; lying 300 m. S. E. of Erzerum, and 400 m. N. of Ispahan.

The old city was 15 m. in circumference, and had walls 70 cubits high. The present town is about 5 miles in circuit, very populous, and a place of great trade: It standing near the frontiers of Turkey, has been often taken and retaken; the Turks surprized it during the late civil wars in Persia, and exercised their usual barbarities on the inhabitants, killing an incredible number of them; but Kouli Khan reduced it under the obedience of the Persians again, and pursued the Turks into their own territories.

TAURUS and **ANTITAEURUS**, are mountains which run thro' the Lesser Asia from W. to E. into Persia.

TAY, a river of Scotland, which divides it into North and South Scotland, rising from the loch or lake of

Tay, in the shire of Broadalbin, and running E. through Athol, afterwards turns S. E. dividing the counties of Perth and Angus from Strathern and Fife, falling into the frith of Tay.

TAYVEN, E. lon. 108. lat. 38. 30. a city of China, in Asia, in the pr. of Xanfi, sit. 240 m. S. W. of Peking.

TECKLENBURG, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 52. 21. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, cap. of the county of Tecklenburg, sit. 13 m. S. W. of Osnabrug, sub. to its own Count.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and running eastward, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German sea below Stockton.

TEFLIS, E. lon. 47. 20. lat. 43. the capital of Persian Georgia, in Asia, sit. on the river Kur, or Cyrus, 300 m. N. of Tauris, and as many S. of Astracan.

TEGAPATAN, E. lon. 76. lat. 8. a port town of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. near Cape Comorin, the most southern promontory of that peninsula, 80 m. S. of Cochin, and 160 m. N. W. of Columbo, in Ceylon; here the Dutch have a factory.

TEHAMA, one of the divisions of Arabia Felix, in Asia, sit. on the Red sea, between the provinces of Mecca and Hadramut.

TEISSE, or **TEYS**, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and running from E. to W. passes by Tockay; then turning S. passes by Zolnock and Segedin, and having joined the river Merish, falls into the Danube, opposite to Salankamen.

TELESIN, a province of the K. of Algiers, in Africa, sit. on the confines of the empire of Morocco.

TELGA, E. lon. 17. 30. lat. 59. 24. a city of Sweden, in the pr. of Sunderland, sit. on the South side of the Meller-lake, 20 m. S. W. of Stockholm.

TELLICHERY, E. lon. 75. lat. 12.

72. a port town on the Malabar coast, in the Hither India, in Asia, sit. 30 m. N. of Calicut. Here is an English factory.

TEMESWAER, E. lon. 22. lat. 45. 55. the capital city of the bannat of Temeswaer, lately annexed to Hungary, sit. 60 m. N. E. of Belgrade, now one of the frontier towns against Turkey, sub. to the house of Austria.

TEMROCK, E. lon. 41. lat. 46. a port town of Koban or Circassian Tartary, in Asia, sit. on the S. coast of the Palus Mæotis, 20 m. E. of the straits of Kaffa.

TENBURY, a market town of Worcestershire, sit. 20 m. N. W. of Worcester.

TENBY, a port town of Pembrokeshire, sit. on the Bristol channel, 10 m. E. of Pembroke.

TENDE, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 44. 5. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, and county of Nice, sit. 25 m. N. E. of Nice, sub. to the King of Sardinia.

TENEDOS, E. lon. 27. lat. 39. 30. one of the smallest islands of the Archipelago, sit. near the coast of the Lesser Asia, a little W. of the ruins of Troy. This is conjectured to be the island behind which the Grecian fleet retired, when they pretended to raise the siege of Troy, and afterwards surpris'd that city.

TENERIF, W. lon. 17. lat. 28. one of the largest of the Canary islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 350 m. W. of Morocco, in Africa, about 120 m. in circumference. It is a fruitful island, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, tho' pretty much incumbered with mountains, of which the most remarkable is that called the Pico of Tenerif, being one of the highest mountains in the world, of the form of a sugar-loaf, the white top whereof may be seen at sea upwards of one hundred miles. This mountain is a vulcano; and occasions frequent earthquakes. In the year 1704, several vulcanos burst out in this island, and did not only produce an earthquake, but whole towns were

swallowed up, or overturned, with many thousand people in them, by torrents of burning sulphur and metallic ore that issued from those vulcanos, and some of the richest land in the island was converted into a barren desert. Were it not for the dread of such calamities, these islands would well deserve the name of Fortunate, which was once given them; for they produce every thing that is desirable in life; but their principal exports consist of those rich wines, which, from the country they come from, are denominated Canary.

TENES, a province of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa.

TENOS. See **TINO ISLE**.

TENTERDEN, a market town of Kent, sit. 58 m. S. E. of London, and 25 m. S. W. of Canterbury.

TERAMO, E. lon. 15. lat. 42. 40. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and ter. of Abruzzo, sit. 42 m. S. of Loretto.

TERCERA, W. lon. 28. lat. 39. one of the largest of the Azores or Western islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, almost in the mid-way between the continents of Europe and America, about 1000 m. from either. These islands produce scarce any thing to traffic with, unless corn and cattle, with which they supply the ships that call here. They are subject to the crown of Portugal.

TERGOWISCO, E. lon. 26. 30. lat. 45. 35. capital of Wallachia, in European Turkey, sit. 80 m. S. E. of Hermanstadt, in Transilvania.

TERKI, E. lon. 52. lat. 43. 40. a port town of Circassia, in Asia, sit. on a river of the same name, near the Caspian sea, being the frontier town of the Russians against Persia, 100 m. N. of Derbent, and 140 S. of Astracan.

TERMINI, or **TERMOLE**, E. lon. 16. lat. 42. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pr. of the Capitanate, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 70 m. N. E. of Naples.

TERNATE, E. lon. 125. lat. 1. 15. the most northerly of the Moluccas,

Jucca, or Clove-islands, in the Indian seas, in Asia, sit. a little W. of the island of Gilolo, and 100 m. E. of the island of Celebes, or Macassar, in the possession of the Dutch.

TERNI, E. lon. 13. 38. lat. 42. 40. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Umbria, sit. 46 m. N. E. of Rome. Here is one of the finest natural cascades in Europe, the water throwing itself down a precipice 300 feet: It is a populous place, and has a great trade in olive-oil, all the adjacent country being thick planted with olives.

TERNOVŌ, E. lon. 25. lat. 43. a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, sit. 100 m. S. E. of Nisla.

TERRACINA, E. lon. 14. 5. lat. 41. 18. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and Campania of Rome, sit. near the Tufcan sea, 17 m. N. W. of Gaeta.

TERRA DEL FOGO, is an island of South-America, bounded by the straits of Magellan on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. and by the South-sea on the S. and W. It is of a triangular figure, the base whereof is the strait of Magellan; the length of the island being 300 m. from E. to W. and about as much from N. to S. the point or summit of the pyramid lying in 80 degrees W. lon. and 57 degrees 30 min. S. lat. This is the most southern cape or promontory of South America, about which all ships sail at present into the Pacific ocean, instead of going through the straits of Magellan, as the first discoverer did, who gave his name to that strait. Terra del Fogo is a mountainous, woody country, the tops of the mountains almost always covered with snow. There are some good harbours on the coast, where ships may lie secure from storms, which these seas are very much subject to; but I perceive our mariners chuse to keep at a distance from the land, in their passage round Cape Horn, that they may have sea-room, rather than come near it. There are some few inhabitants on

the island, as there are upon the continent, on the North-side of the straits: They are represented as a brave hardy race, naturally of dark olive complexions, but paint both their faces and bodies, and have no other clothing but a mantle they make of the skins of animals, and a cap of feathers, and live in little huts they make with the boughs of trees, eating what they take in hunting or fishing. Their arms are bows and arrows, pointed with sharp flints or bones, and their nets made of the sinews of animals, or the fibres of the bark of some trees. Their country seems to have little in it to invite foreigners to settle amongst them; at least the Europeans have thought fit, hitherto, to leave them to their natural liberty, as well as the natives of the opposite continent of Patagonia.

TERRA-FIRMA, in South America, taken in its largest extent, comprehends, 1. Terra-Firma Proper. 2. Carthagera. 3. St. Martha. 4. Rio de la Hacha. 5. Venezuela. 6. Comana. 7. New Andalusia. 8. New Granada; and, 9. Popayan. All which are subject to Spain, and were at first called by the name of Castilla del Oro, or Golden Castile, on account of some gold mines they expected to find in this country, which is bounded by the North-sea, and part of the Atlantic ocean, on the North, by the river Oronoco on the E. by Peru and the country of the Amazons on the S. and by the Pacific ocean and the province of Veragua in North-America, on the West. Some include Guiana, or Caribbiana, in Terra-Firma, but I chuse to omit these, because they are possessed by the French and Dutch, and the native Indians, and the Spaniards, have now scarce any Settlements E. of the river Oronoco.

These countries which I have included in Terra-Firma, lie between 62 and 83 degrees of western longitude, and between the equator and

12 degrees of N. lat. being upwards of twelve hundred miles in length from E. to W. and 800 miles in breadth from N. to S.

TERRA-FIRMA PROPER, which is more known by the name of **Darien**, is bounded by the North-sea on the N. by the gulph or river of **Darien**, which separates it from **Carthagera** on the E. by **Popayan** and the Pacific ocean on the S. and by the same ocean and the province of **Veragua** in North America, on the W. lying between 8 and 10 degrees of N. lat. and between 78 and 83 degrees of W. lon. in the form of a crescent about that spacious bay of **Panama**, and is 300 m. in length, and 60 in breadth, from the North to the South-sea; this being the Isthmus which joins North and South America; the chief towns whereof are **Panama** on the South-sea, and **Porto Bello** on the North-sea.

This country consists of exceeding high hills, and long deep vallies, and is so difficult to pass, that travellers are usually six or seven days in going cross it from one sea to the other, though the Isthmus be but 60 miles over; and the torrents which fall from the mountains, are a great obstruction to the passage in the rainy season, which continues every year from April to November, and sometimes to December; so that they have scarce three months fair weather in the whole year.

TERRING, a market-town of **Sussex**, sit. on the English channel, 6 m. W. of **Shoreham**.

TERROUEN, E. lon. 2. 15. lat. 50. 37. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of **Artois**, sit. on the river **Lis**, 6 m. S. of **St. Omers**, and 5 m. W. of **Aire**.

TERVEL, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 40. 35. a city of **Spain**, in the pr. of **Aragon**, sit. on the river **Guadaluvar**, 75 m. S. of **Saragossa**.

TERVERE, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 51. 38. a port-town of the United Netherlands in the pr. of **Zeland**,

sit. on the N. E. coast of the island of **Walcheren**, 4 m. N. E. of **Middelburg**, subject to the Prince of **Orange**.

TESCHIN, E. lon. 18. lat. 49. 50. a city of the K. of **Bohemia**, in the D. of **Silesia**, sit. 27 m. S. E. of **Troppau**.

TESSIN, a river of **Italy**, which rises in the Alps, and runs thro' the country of the **Grisons** and the lake **Maggior**, and then turning S. E. through the **Milanese**, passes by **Pavia**, and falls into the **Po**, a little below that city.

TETBURY, a market-town of **Glocestershire**, sit. 10 m. W. of **Gloucester**.

TETICACO, a great lake of **Peru**, in **America**, more than 200 miles in circumference, situate in the pr. of **Callao**. The towns situated on that lake are esteemed the most delightful abodes in South-America.

TETUAN, W. lon. 6. 35. lat. 35. 40. a town of the empire of **Morocco**, in **Africa**, sit. about 60 m. S. E. of **Tangier**, 8 miles from the bay of **Tetuan**, just within the straits of **Gibraltar**. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants, of which 5000 are Jews, who have all the trade of the place in their hands, being brokers between the Christians and Moors. The town is surrounded by a wall, and has a great castle for its defence, of no great strength. The palaces of the Moorish governor, who is subject to the Emperor of **Morocco**, are much admired for their beauty and magnificence.

TEWKESBURY, a borough-town of **Glocestershire**, sit. on the **Severn**, 11 m. N. of **Gloucester**; sends two members to parliament.

TEXEL, E. lon. 4. 25. lat. 53. 12. an island of **Holland**, sit. at the entrance of the **Zuyder sea**, parted from the continent of **Holland** by a narrow channel, through which most ships bound for **Amsterdam** pass.

TEYN, E. lon. 13. lat. 49. 32. a town of **Bohemia**, sit. 50 m. S. W.

of Prague, subject to the house of Austria.

THAMES, a great navigable river of England, composed chiefly of the rivers Isis and Thame, of which the Isis is much the largest, and runs the longest course, rising on the confines of Gloucestershire, a little S.W. of Cirencester, and at Lechlade becomes navigable; from whence it continues its course N.E. to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell; from Oxford it runs S.E. to Abington, and so to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame, and continues its course S. E. by Wallingford to Reading; after which it visits Marlow and Windsor, and from thence runs E. by Brentford and Richmond to London, and continues the same course to the sea, receiving the river Medway near the mouth of it. The Thame is but a small river, which rising near Tring in Hertfordshire, crosses the county of Bucks, and falls into the Isis at Dorchester, before which it is a small unnavigable stream. This account is given by Leland and Cambden; but it is certain, that this river had anciently, and has to this day, the name of Thames from Lechlade to Dorchester.

THANET, a little island of East Kent, formed by the branches of the river Stour and the sea, from whence the family of Tufton take the title of Earl.

THAXTED, a market-town of Essex, sit. 12 m. N.E. of Bishop's Stortford, and 42 from London.

THERES, the name of an ancient city in Upper Egypt, in Africa, now in ruins.

THERES was an ancient city of Achaia in Greece, now a province of European Turkey, and stood near the place where Thiva now stands.

THESSALONICA. See **SALONICA**.

THESSALY, now **JANNA**, a prov. of European Turkey, is bounded by Macedonia on the N. by the Archipelago on the E. by Achaia or Liva-

dia on the S. and by Epirus on the W. The chief town Larissa.

THETFORD, the county town of Norfolk, sit. 29 m. S.W. of Norwich, and 80 m. N.E. of London; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the Duke of Grafton.

THEYSSE, a river of Hungary. See **THEISSE**.

THIBET, or **TIBET**, one of the most powerful of the Tartar Kingdoms, in Asia, having China on the E. and India, or the Empire of the Great Mogul on the W.

THIONVILLE, E. lon. 6. lat. 49. 32. a city of Luxemburg, sit. on the river Moselle, 25 m. S.W. of Triers, sub. to France.

THIRSK, a borough-town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Swale, 11 m. N.E. of Boroughbridge; sends two members to parliament.

THOMAS (ST.) E. lon. 80. lat. 13. a city of the Hither India, in Asia, on the coast of Cormandel, 3 miles S. of Fort St. George, sub. to the Portuguese, and the see of an archb.

THOMAS (ST.) an island in the Atlantic ocean, sit. under the equator, in 8 degrees E. lon. 240 m. N.W. of the city of Loango, in Africa, sub. to the Portuguese.

THOMAS (ST.) W. lon. 62. 30. lat. 7. a town of Guiana, in South-America, sit. on the river Oronoco, sub. to Spain. This was the fatal place Sir Walter Raleigh's people attacked, when he went in search of a gold-mine, by the direction of King James I. for which he lost his head.

THOMASTOWN, a bor. in the co. of Kilkenny, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland, from which the family of Obrien did lately, and the family of Wyndham now does, take the title of Earl. See **CLARE**.

THONON, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 46. 30. a town of Savoy, in the D. of Chablais,

Chablais, sit. on the S. side of the lake of Geneva, 16 m. N. E. of the city of Geneva, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

THORN, E. lon. 19. lat. 52. 40. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Regal Prussia, sit. on the river Vistula, 80 m. N. W. of Warsaw, and 72 m. S. of Dantzick; sub. to the republic of Poland, being one of the best built cities in Prussia, and the inhabitants generally Protestants; but there happening to be a monastery of Jesuits in the place, and some of the populace deriding a procession they made thro' the city, and insulting the Jesuits, in the year 1724, the republic sent down judges to Thorn, to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot; and the two principal magistrates of the place, the president and vice-president, were condemned to be beheaded, with thirteen or fourteen more of the burghers, and many more were fined and imprisoned: Most of the Protestant powers in Europe interposed to get the sentence reversed; but the republic of Poland sent down a body of forces to Thorn, and caused the sentence to be executed.

THORNEBURY, a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Gloucester.

THORNEY ISLAND, an island made by the branches of the Thames formerly, where Westminster-abbey now stands.

THORNEY ISLAND, sit. on a bay of the E. channel, between Chichester and Portsmouth.

THOUARS, W. lon. 5 min. lat. 47. a town of France in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Poictou, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Poitiers.

THOULON, or TOULON, E. lon. 6. lat. 43. 5. a port-town of Provence in France, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean sea, 400 m. S. E. of Paris, 25 m. S. E. of Marseilles, and 80 m. S. W. of Nice. It has the most secure and capacious harbour of any port in France; here the largest ships of the royal navy are built and

stationed; and here vast magazines of all manner of naval stores and timber for shipping are repositied. Here also are the finest docks and yards for the fitting out and furnishing ships of war in the world, in the opinion of the French.

In Thoulon, also, are schools for the marine guards, where they are taught navigation, and a foundery for cannon and mortars, with all manner of utensils for cannoncers and bombardiers. They had in the harbour of Thoulon, at one time, sixteen first-rates, eight second-rates, twenty-four third-rates, and six fourth-rates, viz. when the Confederates laid siege to Thoulon in 1707; all which the English had very probably taken, if the Germans had not detached 15,000 men to Naples, which were intended to constitute part of the army to form that siege.

THOULOUSE, or TOULOUSE, E. lon. 1. 5. lat. 43. 40. a city of France, cap. of the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the river Garonne, 90 m. W. of the Mediterranean, 60 N. of the Pyrenees, and 300 S. of Paris. It is one of the largest cities in the kingdom, but neither rich nor populous, there not being more than 19,000 families in it. It is the see of an archb. and an university; a city of great antiquity, the Romans mentioning it as one of the most flourishing cities of the Gauls. It was afterwards capital of a Roman province; then of the kingdom of the Visigoths; and afterwards of the kingdom of Aquitain; and here are still the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre.

THRACE, a province of European Turkey, sit. on the N. side of the Propontis. See ROMANIA.

THUIN, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 50. 23. a town of the co. of Namur, sit. on the river Sambre, near the confines of Hainault, 9 m. S. W. of Charleroy, sub. to France.

THULE, of the ancients, supposed to be the islands of Orcaades.

THURINGIA, Landgravate, one of the divisions of the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany, having the D. of Magdeburg on the N. and Franconia on the S.

THURSO, W. lon. 3. 12. lat. 59. a port town of Cathness in Scotland, sit. on the Caledonian ocean, 15 m. S. W. of Dungbyhead.

TIBER, a great river of Italy, which runs from N. to S. thro' the Pope's ter. passing by Perugia and Orvietto, and having visited Rome, falls into the Tuscan sea at Ostia, 15 m. below that city.

TIBISCUS RIVER. See **TEISSE**.

TICKHILL, a market town of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, sit. 4 m. W. of Bautree.

TIDDESWAL, a market town of Derbyshire, sit. 17 m. N. W. of Chesterfield.

TIDOR, E. lon. 125. lat. 1. one of the Molucca or Clove islands, sit. in the Indian ocean, in Asia, 100 m. E. of the island of Celebes.

TIERACHE, the most easterly division of the prov. of Picardy, in France.

TIGRIS, a river of Turkey, in Asia, which rises in the mountains of Armenia, and running South, divides Diarbek or Mesopotamia, from Curdestan, the ancient Assyria, and having passed by Bagdat, joins the Euphrates in Eyraca Arabic, the ancient Chaldaea; the united stream falling into the gulph of Persia, below Bassora; supposed to be one of the rivers which compassed Paradise.

TILBURY, a fortress in the co. of Essex, sit. on the river Thames, opposite to Gravesend, 20 m. E. of London.

TIMOR, an island in the Indian ocean, in Asia, sit. between 120 and 125 degrees of E. lon. and between 6 and 8 degrees of S. lat. said to have gold mines, in possession of the Dutch, as are the rest of the islands between this and Java.

TINA, E. lon. 18. lat. 44. 6. a town of European Turkey, on the

confines of Dalmatia, sit. 32 m. N. E. of Sebenico.

TINE RIVER, composed of two rivers, the one called North-Tine, which rises on the borders of Scotland; and the other South-Tine, which rises on the confines of Cumberland; the first running S. E. and the other N. E. unite their waters at Hexham, and continuing to run E. divide the counties of Durham and Northumberland, passing by Newcastle, and falling into the German sea at Tinmouth.

TINIAN, N. lat. 15. one of the Ladrone or Marian islands, in the Indian ocean, a little N. of the Spanish island of Guam, where the Spaniards have a fort, and a small garrison. They have also great herds of cattle, and cultivated lands on the island of Tinian, where Commodore Anson supplied himself with whatever provision he wanted in his cruise towards Manila in the Philippines.

TINO, E. lon. 26. lat. 37. 15. an island of the Archipelago, sit. 60 m. W. of Samos.

TINMOUTH, a port town of Northumberland, sit. on the German sea, at the mouth of the river Tine, 9 m. E. of Newcastle, near which the ships take in their lading of coals, salt, &c.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the pr. of Munster, bounded by King's county on the N. by that of Queen's county and Kilkenny on the E. by Waterford on the S. and by Galway, Clare, and Limerick on the W.

TIPRA, a country of Asia, sit. between India and China, of which we have little knowledge.

TIRLEMONT, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 50. 56. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 12 m. S. E. of Louvain, and 21 N. of Namur.

TIROL, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, is bounded by Suabia and Bavaria on the N. by the bishopric of Salzburg and Carin-

thia on the E. by Trent and the country of the Grisons on the S. and by Switzerland on the W. being about 120 m. long, and 60 broad; the chief town Inspruc. It is generally a mountainous barren country, but has some fruitful valleys, and some mines of silver, copper, and iron. It is sub. to the house of Austria.

TITUL, E. lon. 21. lat. 45. 23. a town of Hungary, sit. on the river Teisse, 30 m. N. of Belgrade, and 50 m. S. of Segedin; sub. to the house of Austria.

TIVERTON, a borough town of Devon, sit. on the river Ex, 15 m. N. of Exeter, sends two members to parliament; a great cloathing town, unfortunately burnt down some few years since.

TIVIOT, or **CHIVIOT MOUNTAINS**, are high hills which lie on the borders of England and Scotland; on which there have been many sharp encounters between the two nations. The valley called Tiviotdale, gives name to one of the counties of Scotland on the borders.

TIVOLI, or **TIBUR**, E. lon. 13. 35. lat. 42. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and Campania of Rome, sit. on the river Teverone, 20 m. E. of Rome, on the side of a hill covered with olive-trees, for five or six miles, and adorned with beautiful villas or palaces of the nobility, from whence there is a delightful prospect of the Campania as far as Rome. This was the retreat of many of the most eminent of the ancient Romans, in the hot season. The river Teverone here forms a cascade, falling from a high rock, in a cave whereof is said to be the grotto of Leucothea, the Tiburtine Sibyl, from whence she delivered her oracles. The palace of the family of Esté, Dukes of Modena, which stands here, is much admired for its architecture, sculpture, paintings, gardens, and water-works. Tivoli is now a little town, but the see of a bishop, and sub. to the D. of Modena, proprietor of the beautiful palace above-mentioned.

TOASCALA, W. lon. 102. lat. 19. 48. a town of Mexico, cap. of the pr. of Tlascala, sit. 45 m. E. of the city of Mexico; sub. to Spain.

TOBAGO, or **TABAGO**, E. lon. 82. lat. 8. a small island in the Bay of Panama, in S. America, sit. about 18 m. S. of the city of Panama, and supplies that city with fruit and garden-stuff; sub. to Spain.

TOBAGO, one of the Caribbee islands. See **TABAGO**.

TOBOLSKI, E. lon. 63. lat. 57. 30. the capital of Siberia, or Asiatic Russia, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Tobol and Irty, whose united stream divides Europe from Asia, 800 m. E. of Mosco, and 1000 m. E. of Petersburg. The city stands upon a hill, and is surrounded by a wall and other modern works. To this place, or near it, the Russians usually banish their state prisoners. Hither the Princes Menzickoff, Dolgorucki, and the Duke of Courland, were sent, as well as the Swedish prisoners taken at the battle of Pultoway.

TOCAR, E. lon. 37. lat. 41. 30. a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the province of Amasia, anciently part of the kingdom of Pontus, sit. at the foot of a very high mountain, 100 m. S. of Sinope and the Black sea, and 250 m. S. W. of Trepisond. It is a populous place, inhabited by Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, the country forty miles round it, inhabited chiefly by Armenian Christians, most of them handy-crafts, working in copper and other hardware, which they send as far as Constantinople and Egypt. Turkey-leather is another of their manufactures. This is one of the greatest thoroughfares of the caravans from Turkey to Persia and Arabia.

TOCKAY, E. lon. 21. lat. 48. 10. a city of Hungary, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Teisse and Bodruck, 70 m. N. E. of Buda, whose wines are esteemed the best in Europe.

TOBI, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 42. 45. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter.

ser. and D. of Spoleto, sit. on the river Tiber, 50 m. N. of Rome.

TOLEDO, W. lon. 4. 12. lat. 39. 43. the cap. city of New-Castile, and of all Spain, the seat of the ancient Gothic and Moorish Kings, sit. on a steep rock, at the foot whereof runs the river Tagus, incompassing it on three sides, and the rest is defended by an old wall and towers, formerly reckoned a place of strength, but not at present, being commanded by several hills, and in the late wars was obliged to submit to that side which was master of the field. The cathedral is the richest and most magnificent in Spain, and the archbishop's revenue computed at three hundred and fifty thousand crowns per annum, which the present King obliged the Pope to confer on one of the infants, his son, when he was an infant, in a literal sense. The archbishop is Primate of Spain, and Great Chancellor of Castile, and is proprietor of seventeen towns, besides a great number of villages. The lands settled for the repair of this cathedral, are of the value of one hundred thousand crowns per annum.

TOLÉN, E. lon. 4. lat. 51. 30. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Zeland, cap. of the island of Tolen, sit. 4 m. N. W. of Bergen-op-zoom.

TOLENTINO, E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 43. 15. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and mar. of Ancona, sit. 24 m. S. W. of Loretto, the see of a bishop.

TOLSBURG, E. lon. 26. lat. 59. a port town of Livonia, sit. on the gulph of Finland, 60 m. W. of Narva; sub. to Russia.

TOLHURYS, E. lon. 6. lat. 52. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Gelderland, and ter. of Betuwe, sit. on the Rhine, 9 m. E. of Nimeguen.

TOLMEZZO, E. lon. 13. lat. 47. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, and pr. of Friuli, sit. 26 m. N. E. of Belluno.

TOLNA, E. lon. 19. 40. lat. 46. 41. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. on the river Danube, 60 m. S. of Buda, sub. to the house of Austria.

TOTOSA, W. lon. 2. lat. 43. 30. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, and ter. of Guipuscoa, sit. 16 m. S. W. of Fontarabia, and 53 m. E. of Bilbao.

TOLU, W. lon. 77. lat. 9. 30. a port town of Terra-Firma, in America, sit. on a bay of the N. sea, 100 m. S. W. of Carthagena.

TOMAR, W. lon. 8. 40. lat. 39. 25. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. 70 m. N. E. of Lisbon.

TOMBEC, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 45. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. 8 m. S. of Louvain, and 10 m. E. of Brussels, in the pr. of Brabant.

TOMBUT, W. lon. 1. lat. 14. a town of Nigritia, in Africa, sit. on the river Senegal, 400 m. E. of Cape Verde; a town and country we have very little acquaintance with.

TOMBEBAMEA, W. lon. 77. S. lat. 4. a town of Peru, in South-America, in the pr. of Quitto, 160 m. S. of the city of Quitto, where was a temple of the Sun, the walls whereof were covered with gold-plate when the Spaniards first arrived there.

TONDEREN, or **TUNDER**, a town of Sleswic, or S. Jutland, sit. on a bay of the German sea, 20 m. S. of Rypen.

TONGEREN, or **TONGERS**, E. lon. 5. 22. lat. 50. 54. a town of the bish. of Liege, in Germany, sit. on the river Jecker, 10 m. N. W. of Liege, and sub. to that bish.

TONNINGEN, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 54. 40. a port town of Sleswic, or South Jutland, sit. near the German sea, at the mouth of the river Eyder, 34 m. W. of Gottorp; sub. to Denmark.

TONNERRE, E. lon. 4. lat. 47. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the confines of Burgundy, 30 m. S. of Troyes.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of the further India, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Yunnan, in China, on the N. by the pr. of Canton, and the bay of Tonquin on the E. by Cochinchina on the S. and by the kingdom of Laos on the W. lying between 101 and 108 degrees of E. lon. and between 17 and 26 degrees of N. lat. being about 500 m. long. and 400 broad, in the broadest part, but not half so much in some places; the capital city Keccio, or Cachao. It is a pleasant healthful country, in the dry season, but their rains begin in May, and continue till November, when the flat country is overflowed; and there are terrible storms, called Tuffoons, about the autumnal equinox, when no ships can live in their seas near the coast. Tonquin produces a great deal of silk, and their chief manufactures are those of silk, gauze, and japaned or lackered wares, which are equal almost to those made in Japan. They have very little shipping; all their imports and exports, almost, are made in foreign bottoms: They are esteemed much fairer dealers than their neighbours of China. There is a very good fishery on the coast, which employs a great many hands; many of them live with their families on the water. The soil produces scarce any other grain than rice, but they have plenty of oranges, limes, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, plantains, mangoes, and other tropical fruits, with a variety of melons, pulse, and garden-stuff; they have not many horses, oxen, or sheep, but no country has more elephants, which are the strength of their armies; and their great men ride out upon them, having galleries or rooms built on their backs, which will hold a family with all their equipage.

Tonquin is an absolute monarchy; but the person who has the title of K. has no share in the government. The prime minister is master of all the treasure and forces of the kingdom, and to him all men make their

court. The King has been succeeded in title by one of his sons, and the prime minister has been succeeded in his office by one of his sons, for upwards of 100 years. The King is a kind of prisoner of state in his own palace, though at certain seasons the prime minister suffers him to receive the mock-homage of his subjects, and he himself seems to pay him the profoundest reverence before the people, and declares he takes upon him the administration of the government only to ease his prince of the trouble of it; and that he may enjoy his pleasures undisturbed; but at the same time the King has not one servant or officer of his own choosing; these are all put in by the minister, and suffer none to approach him but the minister's creatures. The usurper also has usually an army of 60 or 70,000 men on foot to support his usurpation; so that it is in vain for the subjects to attempt to rescue their sovereign out of his hands.

Their religion is paganism, and resembles that of the Chinese in their devotion for Confucius and their ancestors. They have a great variety of images, of which the chief are the horse and the elephant, and as often perform their devotions in the courts before their own houses, as in their temples. They have abundance of superstition, consulting their pretended conjurers and fortune-tellers on every occasion, and laying a great stress upon lucky and unlucky days and omens.

TONSBURG, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 59. a port town of Norway, in the pr. of Aggerhuys, sit. on the Scagerrac sea, 30 m. W. of Fredericksstat; sub. to Denmark.

TORSHAM, a port town of Devon, sit. on the river Ex, 4 m. S. of the city of Exeter, and about as much N. of the English channel.

TORBAY, a fine bay in the British channel, on the coast of Devon, a little east of Dartmouth, formed by the two capes called Bury-point and Bob's-nose. Here the Prince of Orange

Orange and the Dutch landed on the 5th of November, 1688.

TORBOLE, E. lon. 10. 46. lat. 45. 55. a town of Italy, in the B. of Trent, sit. 14 m. S. W. of the city of Trent.

TORCELLA, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 42. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the Mediterranean sea, at the mouth of the river Ter, 15 m. E. of Gironne.

TORCELLO, E. lon. 13. lat. 45. 37. a town and island of Italy, in the Dogado of Venice, sit. 7 m. N. of the city of Venice.

TORDESILLAS, W. lon. 5. 15. lat. 41. 30. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, sit. on the river Douro, 40 m. N. E. of Salamanca.

TORGAW, E. lon. 13. 8. lat. 51. 31. a town of Germany, in the pr. of Saxony, sit. on the river Elbe, 35 miles N. W. of Dresden.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which runs from the S. E. to the N. W. crosses the pr. of Leon, passing by Salamanca, and falling into the river Doure, opposite to Merinho in Portugal.

TORNAW, E. lon. 20. 6. lat. 48. 32. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 60 m. N. E. of Buda; sub. to the house of Austria.

TORNE LAPMARK, or **LAPLAND**, a province of Sweden, is bounded by Norwegian-Lapland on the N. and W. by Kimi-Lapmark on the E. and by the Bothnic-gulph and Lulå-Lapmark on the S.

TORNE CITY, E. lon. 22. 45. lat. 65. 45. capital of the pr. of Torne-Lapmark, is sit. at the mouth of the river Torne, at the bottom of the Bothnic-gulph, upon a little island made by the river, 400 m. N. of Stockholm.

TORNE RIVER, rises on the confines of Norwegian-Lapland, and runs from the N. W. to the S. E. thro' the pr. of Torne, falling into the bottom of the Bothnic-gulph at the town of Torne. It is a very large rapid river, and there are a great

many cataracts in it. There are several copper and iron-mines in the province, with mills and forges on the river, but the banks of the river are chiefly inhabited by fishermen for a hundred miles to the northward of the town, who traffic with their southern neighbours, exchanging salted and dried fish, furs, and skins, for cloathing and provisions; for the soil of Lapland produces scarce any corn or vegetables; the people, instead of bread, grinding the white inward bark of the fir-tree, which they mix into a paste, bake and eat with the flesh of their rein deer, or fish dried upon the rocks: and even these miserable people were invaded by the Russians in the years 1719 and 1720, who destroyed most of their iron and copper-works.

TORO, W. lon. 5. 36. lat. 41. 30. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, sit. on the river Douro, 35 m. W. of Valladolid.

TORRES, W. lon. 4. 16. lat. 36. 45. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. on the Mediterranean sea, 45 miles S. W. of Granada.

TORREJO, W. lon. 4. 6. lat. 40. 17. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New-Castile, sit. 15 miles S. of Madrid.

TORRIGLIA, E. lon. 9. 55. lat. 44. 36. a town of Italy in the ter. of Genoa, sit. 10 miles N. of Genoa.

TORRINGTON, a market-town of Devon, sit. on the river Towbridge, 26 m. N. W. of Exeter, from whence the family of Byng take the title of Viscount.

TORSIL, E. lon. 16. lat. 59. 30. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of Sunderland, sit. on the Meller-lake, 43 m. W. of Stockholm.

TORTONA, E. lon. 9. 12. lat. 45. a city of Italy, in the D. of Milan, cap. of the Tortonese, sit. on the South side of the river Po, 32 m. S. W. of Milan, subject to the K. of Sardinia.

TORTOSA, E. lon. 15 min. lat. 40. 45. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the river Ebro, 90 m. S. W. of Barcelona.

TORTUGA, W. lon. 73. lat. 20. an island of the American ocean, sit. near the North-coast of the island of Hispaniola, 80 m. N. of Petitguaves. Here it was the French buccaneers and banditti first fortified themselves, and infested the neighbouring seas, making prizes of all they met with, and being countenanced and supported by the government of France, at length took possession of the N. W. part of the island of Hispaniola, where the French have now several considerable settlements, and look upon themselves as sovereigns of the best part of that large island. Tortuga is about 80 m. in circumference, and has in it a very secure harbour of difficult access. It obtained the name of Tortuga from the plenty of tortoises found here.

TORTUGA, W. lon. 64. lat. 11. 30. an island in the American ocean, near the coast of Terra-Firma, sit. 40 m. W. of the island of Margaritta, about 30 m. in circumference, a barren island, and only valuable for the great quantities of salt made here, from whence it has obtained the name of Salt-Tortuga; it abounded in tortoises, as the other island of Tortuga does.

TOSA, E. lon. 2. 36. lat. 41. 35. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. 37 miles N. E. of Barcelona.

TOSCANELLA, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 42. 15. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and D. of Castro, sit. 35 m. N. of Rome.

TOTNESS, a borough-town of Devonshire, sit. 27 m. S. W. of Exeter; sends two members to parliament.

TOUL, E. lon. 5. 42. lat. 48. 45. a city of Lorrain, sit. on the river Moselle, 12 m. W. of Nancy, sub. to France.

TOULON. See THOULON.

TOULOSE. See THOULOSE.

TOURINE, E. lon. 5. 10. lat. 50. 40. a town of the bishopric of Liege, in Germany, sit. 13 m. N. E. of Namur, and 6 N. of Huy.

TOURNAY, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 50. 37. a city of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Scheld, 13 m. E. of Lisse, and 21 m. W. of Mons; a large elegant town, consisting of 17 parishes, and has in it a good linen manufacture. It was taken from the French by Henry VIII. K. of England, anno 1513, who built the old citadel, but restored it to the French for a valuable consideration, anno 1518. It was taken from them by the Spaniards, anno 1521, who possessed it until the year 1667, when it was surprised by the French. The confederates, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, invested Tournay, June 27, 1709. On the 7th of July, the trenches were opened, and on the 31st the garrison retired into the citadel, which capitulated the last of August. The town and citadel being strongly fortified, and the ground undermined almost all round, the allies were obliged to proceed with great caution; and lost, however, a great many thousand men before it, as well by blowing up the mines, as by the defence the garrison made. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Cambray, and one of the towns of the Dutch barrier, taken by the French after the battle of Fontenoy, May 1745, but restored to the Austrians by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

TOURNON, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 45. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, and ter. of Vivarais, sit. on the side of a mountain, at the bottom whereof runs the Rhone, 3 m. S. of Lions.

TOURS, E. lon. 45 min. lat. 47. 25. a city of France, in the pr. of Orleans, cap. of Tourain, sit. on the river Loire, 60 m. S. W. of Orleans.

Orleans, and 104 S.W. of Paris. This town is built with a fine white stone, and laid out in spacious streets, adorned with public fountains, and has in it a royal palace, where the states of the kingdom assembled, in the reign of several of their princes, and is at present the see of an archbishop.

TRACHENBERG, E. lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 36. a town of the K. of Bohemia, in the D. of Silesia, sit. 25 m. N. of Breslaw.

TRAERBACH, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 50. 5. a town of Germany, in the pal. and cir. of the Lower Rhine, sit. on the river Moselle, 20 miles N.E. of Triers, sub. to the Elector Palatine.

TRAFALGAR CAPE, W. lon. 6. 28. lat. 36. a point or promontory of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 m. S. of Cadiz.

TRAINA, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 38. 10. a town of Sicily, in the pr. of Demona, sit. 70 miles S.W. of Messina.

TRALEE, a borough in the co. of Kerry in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

TRALOS-MONTES, a pr. of Portugal, bounded by Spain on the N. and E. by the pr. of Beira on the S. and by Entreminho-Douro on the West.

TRANCHIN, or TRENCHIN, E. lon. 18. 10. lat. 49. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 50 miles N.E. of Presburg.

TRANQUEBAR. See TRINCUMBAR.

TRANI, E. lon. 18, lat. 41. 15. a city and port-town of Italy, in the K. of Naples and territory of Barri, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 20 m. W. of Barri.

TRANSILVANIA, is a principality, bounded by the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Poland on the N. by Moldavia on the E. by Walachia and part of Hungary on the S. and by another part of Hungary on the W. being about

120 m. long, and almost as many broad. It lies between 22 and 25 degrees of E. lon. and between 45 and 48 degrees of N. lat. and as it is surrounded almost by woods and mountains, is a very warm country, and has a very fruitful soil, producing great plenty of corn, wine, large cattle, and rich pasture and meadow grounds. In their mountains are good mines of copper and iron, which they manufacture and export, and have cloth sufficient for their own use. But this having been long a frontier country against Turkey, the produce of it is frequently destroyed, and the husbandman discouraged from making the best of his lands. It is at present sub. to the house of Austria.

TRAPANO, E. lon. 12. 8. lat. 38. a city and port-town of Sicily, sit. on the most western point of the island, 36 m. S.W. of Palermo; a secure harbour, and one of the last places the Romans took from the Carthaginians in this island.

TRAPEZOND, or TREBISOND, E. lon. 40. lat. 4. a city and port-town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Amasia, sit. on the Black-sea; a large town, and once a fine harbour, but can only receive small vessels at present. The suburbs are inhabited by Greek and Armenian Christians. The castle is strongly situated upon a rock, but the fortifications neglected, as in most towns of Turkey. This city was subject to the Emperor of Constantinople, and in the year 1209, David Comines, a Frenchman, usurped the dominion of it, and his successor John Comines, assumed the title of Emperor, by which all his descendants were called, till the year 1460, when Mahomet II. took the city, and put to death David Comines, the last Emperor of that family, and the Turks have possessed this city ever since.

TRAWE, a river of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Holstein, which runs from W. to E. by

by Lubeck, and falls into the Baltic at Travemund.

TRAVEMUND, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 54. 30. a port-town of the D. of Holstein, sit. on the Baltic sea, at the mouth of the river Trave, 10 m. N. E. of Lubeck.

TRAW, E. lon. 17. 30. lat. 43. 10. a port-town of Dalmatia, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 15 m. E. of Spalatto; sub. to Venice.

TRAYGNERA, W. lon. 15 min. lat. 40. 32. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, near the confines of Catalonia, sit. 34 m. S. of Tortosa.

TREBIGNA, E. lon. 19. lat. 42. 40. a town of European Turkey, sit. in Dalmatia, near the gulph of Venice, 60 m. S. E. of Spalatto.

TREFURT, E. lon. 10. lat. 51. 6. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, sit. on the confines of Hesse, 22 m. W. of Saxegotha.

TREGONY, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 255 m. W. of London, in the road to the Land's-end; sends two members to parliament.

TREILEBOURG, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 55. 30. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of Schöonen, sit. on the Baltic sea, 30 m. S. E. of Copenhagen.

TRENT BISHOPRIC, a prov. of Germany, in the circle of Austria, sit. upon the Alps, which divide Italy from Germany, and sometimes reckoned part of Italy, being bounded by Tirol on the N. by the territory of Venice on the E. and S. and by the country of the Grisons on the W. being 70 miles long, and 50 broad; subject to the house of Austria.

TRENT CITY, E. lon. 11. lat. 46. 5. capital of the bishopric of Trent. sit. 70 m. S. of Inspruck, in a pleasant valley, on the banks of the river Adige, but encompassed with high mountains, which makes it excessive hot in summer, and cold in the winter. It is a small city, built of a kind of red and white marble, dug out of the rock on which it stands, and surrounded by a single

wall. The bishop is suffragan to the Venetian patriarch of Aquileia, but a prince of the Empire.

Here the council of Trent was held, which continued, with some intermissions, from the year 1545 to the year 1563, where the doctrines of the Pope's infallibility, transubstantiation, &c. were confirmed.

TRENT, one of the largest rivers of England, rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, and runs S. E. by Newcastle-under-Line, dividing that county into two equal parts almost, and entering Derbyshire, turns about to the N. E. passing by Burton, and afterwards Nottingham and Newark, and having run the whole length of Nottinghamshire, continues its course almost due N. by Gainsborough, on the confines of Lincolnshire, and having joined the river Ouse, and several other rivers, changes its name for that of Humber, falling into the German sea below Hull.

TREPTOW, E. lon. 15. 32. lat. 54. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony and D. of Pomerania, sit. near the coast of the Baltic sea, 43 m. N. E. of Stetin, sub. to the King of Prussia.

TRESEN, or **TROSA**, E. lon. 17. lat. 59. a port-town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland, sit. on the Baltic sea, 32 miles S. of Stockholm.

TREVI, E. lon. 13. 35. lat. 43. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Umbria, sit. 23 m. S. E. of Perugia.

TREVIGIO, or **TREVISO**, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 45. 45. a city of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, cap. of the pr. of Trevigiano, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Venice. The see of a bish.

TREVOUX, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 46. a town of France, in the pr. of Bourgundy, and ter. of Bourghen-Bressé, sit. on the river Saone, 20 m. S. W. of Bourg.

TREZZO, E. lon. 10. lat. 45. 25. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, sit. on the river Adda, 15 m. N. E. of Milan.

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TRIAXON, a palace of the French King's, in the gardens of Versailles.

TRIERS, or TREVES, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 49. 55. a city of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, cap. of the Electorate of Triers, sit. on the river Moselle, 60 m. S. of Cologne, and as many W. of Mentz. The city is neither large or populous, and having been the seat of war, of late years, the trade of the place is not in a flourishing condition. It is one of the most ancient cities in Germany, several of the Roman Emperors having resided here. It is not of any great strength, as appears by their submitting to any power that is master of the field, without waiting to be besieged.

TRIERS Electorate, is a province of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, bounded by the Electorate of Cologne, and the D. of Juliers on the N. by Mentz and Weteravia on the E. by Lorraine and the Palatinate on the S. and by the Netherlands on the W. being 80 m. long, and from 20 to 50 broad. Great part of the country is mountainous and barren, but near the rivers Rhine and Moselle the country is very pleasant and fruitful, abounding in corn and wine, and crowded with people. The archbishop, their sovereign, has no other suffragans than the bishops of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which are under the dominion of the French. He is, however, the second Elector of the empire.

TRIESTE, E. lon. 14. lat. 46. 5. a port-town of Istria, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 60 m. N. E. of the city of Venice, subject to the house of Austria. The late Emperor Charles VI. was at a great expence to enlarge the port, and make it a station for his men of war; proposing also to carry on a trade from hence with the countries lying on the Mediterranean; which the Venetians were greatly alarmed at, but on his losing Naples and Sicily, this project was dropt. Trieste is sometimes reckoned to belong to Ger-

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many, lying on the confines of Carniola, in the circle of Austria.

TRIM, a bor. in the co. of Meath in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

TRING, a market-town of Hertfordshire, sit. 34 m. N. W. of London.

TRINIDAD, or TRINITY ISLAND, is sit. in the Atlantic or American ocean, between 60 and 62 deg. of W. lon. and between 9 and 11 of N. lat. separated from the pr. of New-Andalusia in Terra-Firma, by a narrow strait, called Boca de Drago, about three miles over, lying 80 m. N. W. of the river Orinoco, and is about 90 miles long, and 60 broad; an unhealthful air, but fruitful soil, producing sugar, cotton, Indian corn, and fruits, and the best tobacco. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, anno 1595, but quitted again, and the French took it in the year 1676; and, besides their plunder, extorted 80,000 pieces of eight from the Spaniards, to save their houses; but the French also quitted the island, and the Spaniards remain sovereigns of it at this time.

TRINIDAD, W. lon. 94. lat. 13. a port-town of Mexico in America, sit. in the pr. of Guatimala, 120 m. S. E. of the city of Guatimala, sub. to Spain.

TRINIDAD, W. lon. 29. lat. 20. an island in the southern ocean.

TRINCUMBAR, or TRANQUEBAR, a port-town on the coast of Cormandel, in the East-Indies, in 12 degrees odd minutes N. latitude, about 80 m. S. of Fort St. George, subject to Denmark.

TRINO, E. lon. 8. 6. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Montferrat, sit. on the N. side of the Po, 35 m. N. E. of Turin, sub. to the King of Sardinia.

TRINQUIMALE, E. lon. 80. lat. 9. a port-town of the island of Ceylon, in the E. Indies in Asia, sit. on the N. E. part of the island, 100 m. N. E. of Candy.

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many, lying on the confines of Carniola, in the circle of Austria.

TRIM, a bor. in the co. of Meath in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

TRING, a market-town of Hertfordshire, sit. 34 m. N.W. of London.

TRINIDAD, or **TRINITY ISLAND**, is sit. in the Atlantic or American ocean, between 60 and 62 deg. of W. lon. and between 9 and 11 of N. lat. separated from the pr. of New-Andalusia in Terra-Firma, by a narrow strait, called Boca de Drago, about three miles over, lying 80 m. N.W. of the river Orinoco, and is about 90 miles long, and 60 broad; an unhealthful air, but fruitful soil, producing sugar, cotton, Indian corn, and fruits, and the best tobacco. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, anno 1595, but quitted again, and the French took it in the year 1676; and, besides their plunder, extorted 80,000 pieces of eight from the Spaniards, to save their houses; but the French also quitted the island, and the Spaniards remain sovereigns of it at this time.

TRINIDAD, W. lon. 64. lat. 13. a port-town of Mexico in America, sit. in the pr. of Guatimala, 120 m. S. E. of the city of Guatimala, sub. to Spain.

TRINIDAD, W. lon. 29. lat. 20. an island in the southern ocean.

TRINCUMBAR, or **TRANQUEBAR**, a port-town on the coast of Coromandel, in the East-Indies, in 12 degrees odd minutes N. latitude, about 80 m. S. of Fort St. George, subject to Denmark.

TRINO, E. lon. 8. 6. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Montferrat, sit. on the N. side of the Po, 35 m. N. E. of Turin, sub. to the King of Sardinia.

TRINQUIMALE, E. lon. 80. lat. 9. a port-town of the island of Ceylon, in the E. Indies in Asia, sit. on the N. E. part of the island, 100 m. N. E. of Candy.

TRIPOLI Kingdom, including Barca, is bounded by the Mediterranean

near sea on the N. by Egypt on the E. by Nubia and Bildulgerid on the S. and by the K. of Tunis on the W. extending along the shore of the Mediterranean from the N. W. to the S. E. in length about 1000 m. but is scarce 200 m. broad in any place. The country near the city of Tripoli being tolerably fruitful; but all the rest to the eastward, as far as Egypt, is a sandy desert, and usually called the desert of Barca.

TRIPOLI CITY, E. lon. 12. lat. 32. cap. of the kingdom of Tripoli, sit. on the Mediterranean sea, 300 m. S. E. of Tunis, surrounded by a wall and fortifications; but its greatest strength is in its inhabitants, who are a parcel of desperate fellows, banditti that have fled from Turkey, pirates and renegadoes, who live chiefly by the plunder of honest merchantmen that navigate the neighbouring seas; though the produce of their country would furnish them abundantly with materials to traffic with, if they applied themselves to husbandry and manufactures; for it produces corn, wine, silk, and wool, where it is cultivated; and they breed a great many camels and fine horses; and the Europeans do trade with them for corn, oil, wool, soap, dates, ostrich feathers, and skins; but they make more by the slaves they take at sea, than by any of the other articles, setting high ransoms upon them, or forcing them to serve at sea or land in all manner of drudgeries.

The Dey or Sovereign of Tripoli, is not so absolute as the Deys of Algiers and Tunis are; for a Turkish Bassa resides here, who receives his authority from the Grand Seignior, and has a power of controlling the Dey, and levying a tribute on his subjects. The Dey is elected, however, by the soldiery of the place, and not appointed or deposed by the Grand Seignior, and the soldiers take the liberty of removing their sovereign, and electing another, when they see fit.

TRIPOLI, E. lon. 36. lat. 34. 30. a port-town of Syria, sit. on

the Levant-sea, 100 m. S. of Scanderon; the chief town of that part of Syria, anciently called Phœnicia, the people whereof excelled so much in navigation and other arts in the earliest ages, and settled colonies in the remotest parts of Europe and Africa. It is now the chief town of this division of Syria, and the seat of the Turkish Beglerbeg or Viceroy, and stands near the foot of Mount Libanus, from whence there falls a rivulet, which waters their fields and gardens, that are well replenished with mulberry-trees, as well as other fruits, and they have a considerable silk manufacture in the town.

TRIQUIER, or TREQUER, W. lon. 3. 16. lat. 48. 50. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. on the English channel, 50 m. W. of St. Malo.

TRIVENTO, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 41. 50. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of Molise, sit. 55 m. N. E. of Naples. The see of a bishop.

TROJA, E. lon. 16. 5. lat. 41. 17. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of the Capitanate, sit. 55 m. N. E. of Naples. The see of a bishop.

TROIS RIVIERES, W. lon. 75. lat. 46. 45. a town of N. America, in the pr. of Canada, sit. on the river of St. Laurence, 50 m. S. of Quebec, now sub. to England.

TROITZ, E. lon. 39. 20. lat. 56. about 40 m. N. of Moscow, where some of the Czars formerly resided.

TROKI, E. lon. 25. lat. 55. a town of Poland, in the D. of Lithuania, cap. of the pal. of Troki, sit. on a lake, 15 m. W. of Wilna.

TRON. See **TRUEN**.

TROPEA, E. lon. 16. 6. lat. 39. 5. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and Further Calabria, sit. on the Tuscan sea, 40 m. N. of Reggio. The see of a bishop.

TROPES (ST.) E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 43. 15. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. on the Mediterranean, 30 m. E. of Toulon.

TROPPAW,

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TROPPAW, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 50. a city of the K. of Bohemia and D. of Silesia, sit. 70 m. S. of Breslaw. It was recovered from the Prussians by the Austrians in March, 1758.

TROWERIDGE, a great clothing town in Wiltshire, 99 m. from London, in the road to Wells.

TROYES, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 48. 15. a city of France, in the pr. of Champain, sit. on the river Seine, 70 m. S. E. of Paris; a large fortified town, and has in it a linen manufacture, computed to contain 15,000 people.

TROY RUINS, E. lon. 26. 30. lat. 39. 30. sit. near the Archipelago or Egean sea, 20 miles S. of the Hellespont, or Dardanells, and 100 m. N. of Smyrna, opposite to the isle of Tenedos, rendered memorable by Homer and Virgil, for a ten years siege it is said to have sustained; and the magnificent ruins still remaining, shew that once a great city stood in this place.

TRUEN, or **TRON** (ST.) E. lon. 5. 8. lat. 50. 53. a town of Germany, in the bish. of Liege, sit. on the confines of Brabant, 20 miles S. E. of Louvain.

TRUGILLO, W. lon. 69. 30. lat. 7. 16. a town of S. America, in the pr. of Terra-Firma, and ter. of Venezuela, sit. 120 m. S. of the lake of Maracaybo, sub. to Spain.

TRURO, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 249 m. W. of London; sends two members to parliament, and gave title of Baron to the family of Roberts, Earl of Radnor, now extinct.

TRUXILLO, W. lon. 6. lat. 39. 12. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. 100 m. S.W. of Toledo.

TRUXILLO, W. lon. 80. lat. 9. 15. a town of S. America, in the pr. of Terra-Firma, and ter. of Venezuela, sit. at the S. end of the lake of Maracaybo, 120 m. S. of the city of Maracaybo, sub. to Spain.

TRUXILLO, W. lon. 88. 30. lat. 15. 30. a port-town of Mexico, in America, in the pr. of Honda-

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ras, sit. on the gulph of Honduras, 300 m. N. E. of Amapalla.

TUAM, a city of Ireland, in the pr. of Munster, and co. of Cork, the seat of the archbishop of Tuam; sends two members to parliament.

TUBINGEN, E. lon. 8. 55. lat. 48. 26. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Neckar, in the D. of Wirtemberg, and subject to the D. of Wirtemberg.

TUCUMAN, the S.W. division of the pr. of La Plata, or Paragua, in S. America, sub. to Spain.

TUCURO, W. lon. 68. 30. lat. 7. a town of Terra-Firma, in the pr. of Venezuela, in S. America, sit. 200 m. S. of Maracaybo, subject to Spain.

TUDELA, W. lon. 1. 45. lat. 42. 6. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Navarre, sit. on the river Ebro, 55 m. S. of Pampeluna.

TULLE, E. lon. 1. 31. lat. 45. 23. a town of France in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Limosin, sit. 30 m. S. of Limoges.

TULN, E. lon. 16. lat. 48. 26. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, sit. on the S. side of the Danube, 15 m. W. of Vienna.

TULSK, a bot. in the co. of Roscommon in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

TUNBRIDGE, a town of Kent, sit. 30 m. S. E. of London, much resorted to on account of its excellent mineral waters and public diversions.

TUNIA, W. lon. 72. lat. 4. 45. a town of Terra-Firma, in S. America, in the pr. of New-Granada, sit. 30 m. S. W. of Truxillo.

TUNIS, E. lon. 10. lat. 36. 20. cap. of the K. of Tunis, on the Barbary coast, in Africa, is situate in a fine plain, near a spacious lake, 30 m. S. of Carthage ruins, 300 m. E. of Algiers, and 120 m. S.W. of Trapano in Sicily; a populous city, about three miles in circumference.

TUNIS Kingdom, is situate on the coast of Barbary in Africa, being bounded by the Mediterranean-sea on the N. by the same sea and Tripoli

Tripoli on the E. by Mount-Atlas on the S. and by the river Guadal-barbar, which separates it from the K. of Algiers, on the W. extending 200 m. in length from E. to W. along the shore of the Mediterranean: the breadth very unequal.

The Dey of Tunis is an absolute prince, elected by the Turkish soldiers, and as liable to be deposed and murdered by them as the Dey of Algiers; they seldom reign long; want of success, or a supposed mismanagement in the administration, is looked upon as a sufficient reason to remove them, and there can never want traitors among that abandoned race of men, composed of robbers and the refuse of Turkey, to conspire the destruction of the reigning prince, and usurp his throne; for the soldiers, who are vested with this power of election, are either criminals who have been obliged to fly from Turkey, renegadoes, or pirates, who resort hither in hopes of spoil; and who, notwithstanding their base original, look upon themselves as noblemen, using the Moors and other inhabitants of Africa little better than slaves: they seldom apply themselves either to husbandry or traffic, looking on piracy and robbery as noble employments, or at least an easier way of making their fortunes; however, the Europeans have some trade with Tunis, importing from thence corn, oil, wool, fruit, soap, dates, skins, and ostrich feathers. The Jews are generally the brokers, who are very numerous here, as they are in most towns on the coast of Barbary.

TURCOMANIA, the ancient Armenia, is now a province of Asiatic Turkey, bounded by Persia on the E. by Diarbeck and Curdestan (that is, the ancient Mesopotamia and Assyria) on the S. and by Natolia on the W. and N. The capital city Erzerum.

TURENNE, E. lon. 1. 20. lat. 45. 7. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne and ter. of Limosin, sit. 40 m. S. of Limoges,

TURIN, E. lon. 7. 16. lat. 44. 50. a city of Italy, capital of Piedmont, and of the King of Sardinia's dominions, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Po and Doria, 100 m. S. W. of Milan, 150 S. E. of Lyons, and 100 m. N. W. of Genoa. The town is of a square figure, three miles in circumference, and much admired for its spacious squares and streets, lofty and magnificent buildings, and a beautiful royal palace; and the fortifications about it are as fine as the nature of the ground will admit. This city endured a most furious siege of ten weeks, in the year 1706, when it was very seasonably relieved by the army of the allies, commanded by the late Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, who attacked the enemy before Turin, and gained a complete victory. The Duke of Orleans and Marshal Marfin, who commanded the French, were both wounded, the Marshal mortally, and the allies took 150 pieces of cannon, 50 mortars, and 7000 prisoners, with all the enemy's ammunition and baggage, and the Duke of Savoy entered his capital the same evening (3d June) which he found almost in ruins.

TURKEY is a very extensive empire, comprehending some of the richest countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa. In Europe they are possessed of Romania, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Ragusa, Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Budziac, and Oczakow Tartary, Crim and Little Tartary, with Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Thessaly, and all the ancient Greece, with its numerous islands in the Archipelago.

In Asia they possess Chaldea, now Eyraca Arabic: Mesopotamia, now Diarbeck; part of Assyria, now Curdistan; Armenia, now Turcomania; part of Georgia, Mingrelia, and Circassia; part of Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Natolia, or Asia Minor.

In Africa they possess Egypt. Thus happily situated in the center of our continent, and the most fruitful.

fruitful countries, they could not fail of acquiring the trade as well as the empire of the whole world, if these glorious advantages were not lost by the indolence and inactivity of the Turks, and the destructive maxims they are governed by. They seldom fail to distant countries, or visit nations of a different faith, but the merchandise of the rest of the world is carried to them in foreign bottoms, and in the same manner the produce and manufactures of Turkey are exported. They reap little advantage by their commerce with Christendom, but what they get by the duties of import and export; and their home-trade is carried on chiefly by their Christian or Jewish subjects. The Turks are above applying themselves to any thing of this kind; traffic and mechanical employments are left to be managed by the despised Christians, who contribute much more, by their labour and industry, to the support of that empire, than the Turks themselves, which may be one reason that their government indulges them in the free exercise of their religion. And indeed there seems to be more Christians in the Turkish empire than Mahometans, especially in their European territories, who have this happiness also, that they are never pressed or forced into their armies, but left to follow their several occupations, while the Turkish gentlemen take the honour of defending their country, and making foreign conquests, entirely on themselves.

The goods imported from Turkey, are raw silks, carpets, goats hair, mohair-yarn, goats-wool, cotton-wool and yarn, dimities, burdetts, chagrin skins, cordovans, blue, red, and yellow, coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, opium, gum senega, terra lemania, china root, and abundance of other drugs, wine, oil, figs, raisins, dates, almonds, pistachio-nuts, alum, vitriol, box-wood, bees-wax, saffron, &c.

The Grand Seignor, or Emperor of the Turks, is absolute, and his throne hereditary, at least it is confined to one family; for tho' the Janizaries, who are his guards, frequently depose their sovereign, when he happens to be unsuccessful, or his administration does not please them, they usually advance his nearest relation to the throne. And though the Grand Seignor exercises an unlimited authority over the inhabitants of the seraglio, and his bassas and officers, as well as over his Christian subjects, yet the Turkish gentlemen who have no places or dependence on the court, enjoy their liberties and properties as much as if they lived under a limited monarchy, if not more; for they pay no taxes to the government; and should the Grand Seignor attempt to tax them, or change their customs, he would run the hazard of being deposed.

His bassas, governors, and officers of state, and even the Janizaries and other inhabitants of the seraglio, are all the children of Christian parents, taken in war, or purchased, and who have probably been baptised, though educated by the Turks in the Mahometan religion; so that in reality, the Turkish empire is governed (under the Grand Seignor) by the children of Christians.

The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot; but their chief dependence is on their Janizaries, who have been bred in the seraglio, and exercised in military discipline from their infancy, of whom there are 25,000 in actual pay. There may be in the empire 100,000 that bear the name of Janizaries, but these are not included with the others; the Serdar in every province, who has the command of the Janizaries in it, frequently abuses his office, and will take any man into that body, who desires to purchase the privilege of committing outrages with impunity, and screen himself from justice; for a Janizary is accountable to none but his own

officers, whatever violence he commits.

The Spahis, or best Turkish horsemen, are bred up in martial exercises, as the Janizaries are, and are a very formidable body; besides which there are great bodies of forces in every province, which constitute their numerous armies. But their multitudes are frequently the occasion of their defeat, charging in too much confusion; tho' the Bassa Bonneval, 'tis said, has prevailed on some of their troops to submit to French discipline, of which they made great advantage in their last German war, recovering a great extent of country which they had lost South of the Danube.

Their naval forces are not so considerable as might be expected in such extensive dominions, situate on several seas, and abounding in commodious harbours: but their neglecting navigation and foreign commerce, is the true reason they can never find sailors to man a great fleet, if they should build one.

The Grand Seignor's revenues arise by customs and other duties on merchandise; by a capitation-tax on the Christians in his dominions; by the furs paid by the tributary princes, and the presents made by all his officers and ministers on their advancement, and in their administration. But nothing brings in more than the confiscation of the estates of all his basiss, governors, officers, and great men, when they die or displease him; when they have plundered provinces, and amassed vast heaps of treasure, the Grand Seignor is heir to it all, and only allows the family a moderate maintenance out of it, if their ancestor has deserved never so well; the sons or relations are very seldom advanced, or continued in any post under the government.

TURNHOUT, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 51. 24. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 24 m. N. E. of Antwerp.

TURBIS, E. lon. 17. 6. lat. 40.

175. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and province of the Basilicate, situate 10 m. N. W. of the gulph of Taranto, and 55 S. W. of Barri.

TUSCANY, Duchy, is situate in Italy, encompassed by the Pope's territories on the N. E. and S. and bounded by the Tuscan sea on the S. W. and by the territories of Lucca and Modena on the N. W. being 100 m. long, and almost as many broad. The most barren part of the Appenines almost surround this country, or rather are a part of it, where the air is exceeding cold, and there are very few towns or inhabitants; but then they have several very rich extensive vallies, where the air is more agreeable, and the fruits of the earth ripen sooner, and come to a greater perfection than they do on the North side of the Appenines. There is a valley particularly that runs quite cross the country, viz. from Arezzo to the Tuscan sea, which abounds in corn, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, figs, and other excellent fruits; and no country is better planted with mulberry-trees, that yield food for their silk-worms, and enable the natives to make the richest silks.

The Great Duke of Tuscany is an absolute Prince, and his revenues computed to amount to 500,000l. per annum, arising by the tenths of the yearly value of every house; the tenth of all estates that are sold; the ground rents of the houses in Leghorn, and other cities; 8 per cent. out of the portions of all women when they marry; five shillings a head on cattle when they are sold; and almost a general excise on all provisions.

As to his forces, he has only his guards and some armed galleys at sea, besides the ordinary militia; and in case of a war, he usually hires mercenaries, and chiefly Swiss.

There are some places in Tuscany under the dominion of other sovereigns, as the city of Lucca, and the

territories about it, the State del Presidii, or the Garrisons, on the sea coast, which is possessed by the Spaniards; the principality of Piombino, the domain of the house of Cibo, and the Mar. de Fos de Nuovo. Tuscany was allotted to the D. of Lorrain, the present Emperor, when he was obliged to resign Lorrain to France.

TUTBURY, a market-town in Staffordshire, 10 m. S.W. of Derby.

TUTICORIN, or **TUTUCURIN**, E. lon. 77. lat. 8. 30. a Dutch factory, in the Hither India, and pr. of Madura, sit. on the sea coast, 60 m. N. E. of Cape Comorin, 150 m. N. W. of Candy in Ceylon.

TUXFORD, a market-town in Nottinghamshire, sit. 136 m. from London, on the great North-road, to which King James I. gave the name of Tuxford in the Turd, from its dirty situation.

TUY, W. lon. 9. lat. 42. 10. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia, sit. on the river Minho, on the confines of Portugal, 12 m. E. of Vigo, and 55 m. S. of Compostella.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which rises on the confines of the shire of Clydesdale, and runs eastward through Tweedale, and afterwards divides the shire of Mers from Tiviotdale and Northumberland in England, and falls into the German sea at Berwick.

TWEEDALE, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Lothian on the N. by Mers and Tiviotdale on the E. by Annandale on the S. and by Clydesdale on the W.

TWEER, E. lon. 30. 37. lat. 57. 25. a city of Russia, cap. of the pr. of Tweer, sit. on the river Wolga, 60 m. N. of Moscow.

TYRE, E. lon. 36. lat. 32. 32. a port-town of Phœnicia, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the coast of the Levant, 60 m. S.W. of Damascus, anciently the capital of Phœnicia, and enjoyed the most extensive traffic of any town in the world.

TYRNAW, E. lon. 18. lat. 48.

46, a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 35 m. N. E. of Presburg, sub. to the house of Austria.

TYROL. See **TIROL**.

TYRONE, an Irish county, in the pr. of Ulster, bounded by Londonderry on the N. by Armagh and Lough neagh on the E. by Monaghan and Fermanagh on the S. and by Donnegal on the W.

TYSTED, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 57. a town of Denmark, in the pr. of N. Jutland, and ter. of Alburg, sit. on the gulph of Limford, 50 m. W. of Alburg.

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VABRES, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 4. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Rovergne, sit. 55 m. N. E. of Toulouse. The see of a bishop.

VACHA, E. lon. 10. lat. 50. 55. a town of Germany, in the landgr. of Hesse-Cassel, sit. on the confines of Franconia, 40 m. S. E. of Hesse-Cassel city, sub. to the Landgrave.

VADA, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 43. 17. a port-town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. on the Tuscan sea, 10 m. S. of Leghorn.

VADO, E. lon. 9. 8. lat. 44. 16. a port-town of Genoa, in Italy, sit. 3 m. W. of Savona, and 36 m. S.W. of Genoa city.

VAENA, W. lon. 4. 6. lat. 37. 30. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. 25 m. S. E. of Cordoua.

VAIHINGEN, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 48. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and D. of Wuttemburg, sit. on the river Neckar, 26 m. S. W. of Hailbron.

VAISON, E. lon. 5. lat. 44. 18. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, and ter. of Avignon, sit. 29 m. N. E. of Avignon, and sub. to the Pope.

VAL, a village 3 miles West of Maëstricht, where a battle was fought the 2d of July, 1744, between the allied armies, commanded by the D. of Cumberland, and the French, under the command of Marshal Saxe, where the allies being out-numbered, were at length obliged to retreat to Maëstricht, which they did in good order; and it is computed that the French lost more men than the allies.

VALAIS, a territory of Switzerland, being a long valley of 100 m. extent, lying between the head of the river Rhone, and the lake of Geneva; the Rhone running the whole length of the valley, encompassed on every side with very high mountains, in which are about 54 parishes, that form a republic, and are all Roman Catholics, and allies of the Swiss Cantons. Their mountains afford them good pasturage for their cattle in the summer, but are covered with snow all winter, and the valley produces corn and wine, and fruits. Here we may see a variety of seasons in one day; it shall be winter on one side of a mountain, when it is summer on the other, and the spring appears in all its beauty in a third place; inasmuch that their harvests continue from May to October, sooner or later, according to the situation of the place.

VALDIVIA. See **BALDIVIA**.

VALENCE, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 45. a town of France in the pr. of Dauphine, cap. of the Valentinois, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Isere, 48 m. S. of Lions. The see of a bishop.

VALENCIA, a pr. of Spain, bounded by Arragon and Catalonia on the N. by the Mediterranean on the E. by Murcia on the S. and by New-Castile on the W.

VALENCIA CITY, W. lon. 35 min. lat. 39. 20. cap. of the pr. of Valencia, sit. 180 m. S.E. of Madrid, and 106 m. N. of Cartagena, in a fine plain on the river Guada-

laviar, and contains about 12,000 houses, elegantly built, in a most agreeable situation, watered with numerous fountains, besides the river, and encompassed with fruitful fields, vineyards, and gardens; the inhabitants easy and agreeable in their conversation, and seem to have banished that stiffness and gravity which the rest of Spain is so remarkable for. Trade and manufactures also flourish here, and there are a great many rich merchants in the city; their principal manufacture is that of silk, and they export a great deal of wine, oil, and fruit. The whole country for twenty miles round looks like a garden, and they are scarce sensible of winter. The towns and villages stand thick, and we see crowds of women and children spinning silk before their houses, which is the more remarkable, as most of the natives of Spain have abandoned themselves to a lazy unactive life.

The city of Valencia surrendered to the Earl of Peterborough in the year 1705, and the whole province declared for King Charles, the late Emperor Charles VI. soon after; but was lost again, anno 1707, after the defeat of the allies at Almanza, and the citizens paid very dear for adhering to K. Charles.

VALENCIA, or **VALENZA DE ALCANTARA**, W. lon. 7. 30. lat. 39. 15. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, near the frontiers of Portugal, 32 m. N. of Badajoz.

VALENCIA NEW, W. lon. 67. 30. lat. 10. a town of Terra-Firma, in America, sit. near the W. end of the lake Tocarigua, 45 m. South of Porto-Cavallo, or Cabelo.

VALENCIENNES, E. lon. 3. 23. lat. 50. 24. a city of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. on the river Schelde, 15 m. S. of Tournay, and 18 m. S.W. of Mons. It is a large well-built town, and strongly fortified and defended by a citadel, and the country about

about it may be laid under water, in case of a siege. Here are considerable manufactures of silk and fine linen: the French took it from the Spaniards, anno 1677: it is an university.

VALENZA, E. lon. 9. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, cap. of the ter. of Laumeline, sit. on the river Po, 43 m. S. W. of Milan.

VALKENBURG, or **FAUQUEMONT**, E. lon. 5. 55. lat. 51. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Limburg, sit. 9 m. E. of Macstricht, sub. to the Dutch.

VALKOWAR, E. lon. 20. 20. lat. 45. 45. a town of Sclavonia, sit. on the Danube, 60 m. N. W. of Belgrade, sub. to the house of Austria.

VALLADOLID, W. lon. 4. 50. lat. 41. 36. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Old Castile, sit. near the confluence of the rivers Douro and Pisuerga, in a large fruitful plain, 86 m. N. W. of Madrid; one of the best built towns in Spain, containing about 11,000 houses, and has a flourishing trade. It is walled round, but not esteemed a place of strength. The grand square in the middle of the town is supported by piazzas, and adorned with gilded balconies in every story; and there are no less than seventy convents of nuns and friars in this city, which is the see of a bishop and an univ.

VALLADOLID, W. lon. 91. lat. 14. a town of Mexico, in America, sit. in the pr. of Honduras, 170 m. S. W. of Truxillo.

VALLENGIN, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 47. 10. a town of Switzerland, cap. of the county of Vallengin, sit. near the lake of Neufchatel, 25 miles N. W. of Bern; a little republic under the protection of the King of Prussia.

VALLERY (St.) a port-town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. on the E. channel, 45 miles N. of Rouen.

VALONA, E. lon. 20. 5. lat. 41. 6. a port-town of Albania, in

European Turkey, sit. on a fine bay of the gulph of Venice, 40 m. S. of Durazzo.

VALONA. See **VOLONA**.

VALOIS, a duchy of France, sit. in the isle of France, on the three great rivers of the Seine, the Marne, and the Oyse.

VALPARISO, W. lon. 74. S. lat. 33. a port-town of Chili, in South America, sit. on the coast of the Pacific ocean, 50 m. N. of St. Jago, sub. to Spain.

VALTELINE, a fine fruitful valley, in the S. E. division of the country of the Grisons, thro' which the river Adda runs; very considerable on account of its being a pass between Germany and Italy.

VALVERDE, W. lon. 7. lat. 39. 46. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Beira, sit. near the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura, 27 m. N. of Alcantara.

VAN, E. lon. 44. 30. lat. 38. 30. a city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Turcomania, sit. on the N. end of the lake Van, near the frontiers of Persia, 100 m. N. W. of Tauris, and 170 m. S. E. of Erzerum. It is a populous city, and defended by a castle, sit. on a mountain, in which the Turks always keep a numerous garrison.

VAN LAKE, on which the city of Van stands, is about 50 m. in circumference, and abounds in excellent fish.

VANDALIA, the ancient name of the countries of Mecklenburg and Pomerania in Germany, on the southern shore of the Baltic sea; the seat of the Vandals. There is still a division of this country, called the duchy of Vandalia, of which Gussrow is the capital.

VANNES, or **VENNES**, W. lon. 2. 37. lat. 47. 40. a city of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. near the bay of Biscay, 50 m. N. W. of Nantz.

VARNA, E. lon. 28. 42. lat. 30. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Bulgaria, sit. at the W. end

of the Black sea, 120 m. N. of Constantinople.

VASSERBURG, or WASSERBURG, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 48. 6. a town of Germany, in the cir. and D. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Inn, 30 m. E. of Munich.

VATICAN, a magnificent palace of the Pope's, in Rome, which is said to consist of 7000 rooms, advantageously situated on an eminence, one of the seven hills that ancient Rome was built on. The parts of the palace most admired are, the grand stair-case, the Pope's apartment; but above all, the Vatican library, so beautiful a fabric, that 'tis said, it will admit of no improvement, and the richest in the world, both in printed books and manuscripts.

VAUDEMONT, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 48. 25. cap. of the county of Vaudemont, in Lorraine, sit. 15 m. S. W. of Nancy, sub. to France.

VAUDOIS valleys, are sit. in Piedmont, in Italy, N. of the marquisate of Saluzzo, the chief town Lucern. The people of these vallies were called Waldenses and Vaudois, from Peter Waldo or Vaud, a merchant of Lions in France, who having exposed the superstition of the church of Rome, anno 1160, was banished France, and settled in these vallies with his disciples, where their descendents still remain, and inherit the enmity of their fore-fathers to the church of Rome, for which they have undergone several severe persecutions.

VAUDREVANGE, E. lon. 6. 36. lat. 49. 28. a town of Lorraine, sit. on the river Sare, 50 m. N. E. of Nancy, subject to the French, who have built the strong fortress of Sar-Louis close to it, by which name it is sometimes called.

VAUGE, high mountains of Alsace in Germany, which separate it from Lorraine on the W. and divide Lorraine from Franche-compte.

VAUR, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 43. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the river Agout, 18 m. E. of Toulouse.

UREDA, W. lon. 3. 6. lat. 38. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. 45 m. N. E. of Granada.

UBERLINGEN, E. lon. 9. 6. lat. 47. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and ter. of Furstenburg, sit. on the lake of Constance, 10 m. N. of Constance, an imperial city, or sovereign state.

UBES (ST.) W. lon. 9. 30. lat. 38. 36. a city and port-town of Portugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on a fine bay of the Atlantic ocean, 21 m. S. of Lisbon. Here are made great quantities of fine salt, which most of the northern nations of Europe fetch from hence, or carry to their American plantations. The country about it abounds in good wine and fruit, and it is one of the most flourishing towns in Portugal. It suffered much by the last earthquake near Lisbon.

UCKERMUND, E. lon. 14. 22. lat. 53. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and D. of Pomerania, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, called the Great-haff, 25 m. N. W. of Stetin.

UDENSKOI, E. lon. 96. 30. lat. 53. a town of Siberia, or Moscovite Tartary, sit. on the S. E. part of the lake Baikul, in the road from Tobolski to China, 1000 m. N. W. of Pekin, and 1200 m. E. of Tobolski.

UDINA, E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 46. 30. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, and pr. of Friuli, sit. 25 m. N. of Aquileia.

VECHT, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 53. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and county of Diepholt, sit. 30 m. N. of Osnabrug. It was taken and garrisoned by the French in 1757, but retaken by the Hanoverians in April 1758, with a train of 100 pieces of cannon and mortars.

VECHT, a river of the United Netherlands, which runs from E. to W. crosses the pr. of Overijssel, and falls into the Zuider sea below Swartsluys.

VEIT (ST.) E. lon. 14. lat. 47. 10. a town of Germany, in the cr. of Austria, and D. of Carinthia, sit.

7 m. N. of Clagenfurt, sub. to the house of Austria.

VEIT (ST.) E. lon. 15. lat. 45. 40. a city and port-town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Carniola, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 50 m. S. of Laubach, sub. to the house of Austria.

VELA, W. lon. 73. 30. lat. 12. a remarkable cape on the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. 180 m. N. E. of St. Martha.

VELAY, the N. E. division of the pr. of Languedoc, in France.

VELEZ, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 40. 5. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New Castile, sit. 50 m. S. E. of Madrid, and 45 m. N. E. of Toledo.

VELDENTS, E. lon. 6. 36. lat. 50. a town of Germany, in the palatinate and cir. of the Lower Rhine, sit. on the East side of the river Moselle, 15 m. E. of Triers, sub. to the Elector Palatine.

VELIKA, E. lon. 17. 31. lat. 46. 15. a town of Slavonia, sit. 60 m. N. W. of Pofega, sub. to the house of Austria.

VELLETRI, E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 41. 40. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and Campania of Rome, sit. 20 m. E. of Rome. The see of a bish.

VENAFRO, E. lon. 14. 50. lat. 41. 30. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of Lavoro, sit. 25 m. N. of Naples.

VENAISSIN, a ter. in France, lying on the East side of the river Rhone, between Languedoc and Provence, sub. to the Pope; the capital city Avignon.

VENANT (ST.) E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 50. 43. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Artois, sit. on the river Lys, 20 m. N. of Arras, and as many W. of Lisle.

VENCE, E. lon. 7. lat. 43. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. on the confines of Piedmont, 10 m. W. of Nice.

VENDOSME, W. lon. 1. lat. 47. 48. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, cap. of the Vendomois,

sit. on the Little Loire, 37 m. W. of Orleans.

VENEZUELA, a province of Terra Firma, in S. America, including the ter. of Caracos, is bounded by the North-sea, or American ocean, on the N. by New Andalusia on the E. by Granada on the S. and by Rio de la Hacha on the W. being 400 m. long, and 300 broad. In this province (along the sea coast especially) are very high mountains, and deep vallies, pointing on the shore from S. to N. The tops of these mountains are barren, but the lower part of them, and the vallies, are a very rich soil, producing plenty of corn, rich pasture, and fruit, sugar, and tobacco, and their plantations of cacao or chocolate-nuts are esteemed the best in America; there are also gold sands in this province, which has induced great numbers of Spaniards and Indians to settle here. There are as many rich populous towns in this pr. as in any part of Spanish America.

VENEZUELA BAY, is a spacious gulph on the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, which has a communication with the lake of Marecabo, by a narrow strait.

VENICE, a republic of Italy, is bounded by the Grisons, Trent, and Tirol, on the N. by Carniola and the gulph of Venice on the E. by Romania and the D. of Mantua on the S. and by the D. of Milan on the W. being 180 m. long, and 100 broad.

It is a level country, and fruitful soil, producing corn, wine, rich pasture, and abundance of silk, and plenty of cattle of all kinds; the flesh of their hogs is in most esteem; the Paduan sheep afford very fine wool.

VENICE CITY, E. lon. 13. lat. 45. cap. of the Dogado or Duchy of Venice, and of all the Venetian dominions, is sit. 220 m. N. of Rome, 150 E. of Milan, and 250 E. of Turin, standing in the Lagunes, 5 miles from the continent: these Lagunes are supposed to have been

been marshy grounds, which the sea has encroached upon, leaving a great number of little islands or spots of earth above the water, on which the fishermen of Padua built their huts; but when the Goths invaded Italy in the fifth century, several considerable families of Padua and Aquileia retired hither, to secure themselves from an enemy they could not resist, and laid the foundation of this great city upon 72 of these little islands, 'tis said, at first; but Venice stands upon a much greater number at this day, and is so happily situated, that no army can approach it by land, nor no hostile fleet by sea; the avenues to these islands being so exceedingly difficult, that they have not thought it necessary to inclose the city with a wall; nor has any power attempted to besiege it since it was founded, which is now 1200 years and upwards. Nothing can appear more beautiful than this town does, as we approach it either from the continent or the sea, we behold this fine city, with its numerous palaces and lofty towers rising out of the waters, as it were washed by the flood on every side, nothing intervening to obstruct the sight. The circumference of the city is about six miles, and the inhabitants computed to be near 200,000; the canals so numerous, that you may go to any part of the town by water; and there are 450 bridges over them; the principal bridge called the Rialto, lying over the grand canal, composed of one arch (which makes one third of a circle) 90 feet wide. None of the bridges but this have any rails.

There are not quays on the sides of all the canals where people can walk; but sometimes the canal fills the whole street from one side to the other.

The piazza of St. Mark, 'tis said, is not to be paralleled for the magnificence of its buildings, and the houses upon the grand canal are most of them elegant palaces, with marble fronts, adorned with pillars

of the several orders of architecture. Their rooms are usually hung with gilt leather or tapestry, and their bedsteads of iron, which secures them against the vermin so troublesome in London. But these advantages are attended with some great inconveniencies; they have no good cellars for their wine; all their water is bad, but what is brought from the continent; and their canals, in the heat of summer, create very offensive smells.

The sovereign power is lodged in the nobility. There are about fifteen hundred noblemen at present, who constitute their grand council, or assembly of the states, and are stiled Noble Venetians, whose honours descend to their posterity.

The Doge or Duke of Venice is clothed in royal robes, and has the honours of a sovereign prince paid him, but has very little share in the government: as the legislative power is lodged in the great council, there are several other councils to whom the administration of the government is committed; and there is one council or state-inquisition, which has a power of imprisoning and putting to death the greatest nobleman, even the Doge himself, if they apprehend him to be dangerous to the state, and that without bringing him to an open trial, or giving him an opportunity of making his defence. And tho' the noblemen of the city of Venice are vested with very great powers and privileges, the ancient nobility on the continent have scarce any; nor are they at all respected at Venice, for the titles they bear of marquises, counts, &c. these the Venetians endeavour to depress, and even to extirpate, as the Dutch do those of Holland.

The annual revenues of the republic are computed to be 1,200,000*l*. sterling, and their forces may amount to 24,000 by land. They can equip a fleet of 30 men of war, 100 galleys, and 10 galleasses, 'tis said; but they seldom engage the Turks at

sea without foreign assistance. A noble Venetian is always generalissimo at sea, but they make choice of some foreign general for the land service, who is attended by several senators, without whose concurrence he can transact nothing; and they chuse to employ Swiss, Germans, and other foreign troops in their wars, rather than their own subjects; but they desire to be at peace with all their neighbours, if possible; not only because they apprehend themselves weaker, but war hurts their traffic, which is their chief support, though it was much greater formerly, when they brought the merchandise of Asia from Alexandria, and distributed it to all the countries in Europe. Still the manufactures and produce of their country furnish them with merchandise to traffic with. They make wrought silks of various kinds, brocades, gold and silver stuffs, and damasks, as well as velvets. They export wine, oil, fruit, Venetian steel, copper, glass, essences, turpentine, &c. and the goods they purchase in Turkey are taken off by the Germans.

As to their religion, it is that of the Roman Catholic, but it can scarce be called Popery, the Pope has so little authority at Venice: their church has two patriarchs, the one of Aquileia, and the other of Venice: and these are subject entirely to the temporal power. The republic of Venice is as arbitrary in ecclesiastical causes as the states of Holland. The Pope is looked upon as a temporal prince at Venice, and their patriarchs little more than cyphers. And tho' they have a kind of inquisition, that court can put none of their decrees in execution, without the leave of the state. The Venetians are neither governed by priests or monks; men of such professions indeed may enjoy the diversion of masquerading, during the carnival; they may keep concubines, sing upon the stage, and take what

liberties they please, so as they do not meddle with the government: And the nuns of Venice have not a much better reputation than their clergy. Their patriarch was about to restrain the liberties taken in those houses, and began with the nuns of St. Lawrence; but they told him they were noble Venetians, who had made choice of that way of life as most convenient, and would not be subject to his regulations; and the senate interposed, and required the patriarch to desist.

VENLO, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 51. 34. a town of Dutch Guelderland, sit. on the river Maes, 9 m. S. of Guelder, subject to the Dutch, strongly fortified.

VENNES. See VANNES.

VENOSA, E. lon. 16. 36. lat. 41. a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and pr. of the Basilicate, sit. 80 m. E. of Naples; the see of a bishop, and said to be the place of Horace's nativity.

VENTA DE CRUZ, W. lon. 81. 30. lat. 9. 20. a town of Terra-Firma in South America, sit. on the isthmus of Darien, 40 m. S. of Portobello, and 20 m. N. of Panama. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandise on the river Chagre, which they send from Panama to Portobello.

VENTIMIGLIA, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 43. 45. a port-town of Italy in the ter. of Genoa, sit. on the Mediterranean sea, 16 m. E. of Nice, and 100 m. S. W. of Genoa.

VERA, W. lon. 1. 45. lat. 37. 16. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, near the frontiers of Murcia, sit. on the coast of the Mediterranean, 44 m. S. W. of Carthagena.

VERA CRUZ, W. lon. 100. lat. 18. 30. a port-town of Mexico in America, in the pr. of Tlascala, sit. on the gulph of Mexico, 200 m. S. E. of Mexico city, having a very secure and commodious harbour, well defended by a fort at the entrance. Here the flotilla annually arrives from Spain,

to receive the gold and silver the sands and mines of Mexico produce; and at the same time is held a fair here for all manner of rich merchandise brought hither from China and the East-Indies, by the way of the Pacific ocean, and of the merchandise of Europe, by the way of the Atlantic ocean. This town is not two miles in circumference, about which there is a wall of no great strength on the land side. The air is as unwholesome here as at Porto-Bello, and it is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes and Blacks. Very few Spaniards reside here, unless when the flotilla arrives, and then it is crowded with people from all parts of Spanish America, who are content to live in little huts or tents, while the fair lasts; but on the departure of the fleet, all men of any substance retire. The ordinary garrison the Spaniards keep here consists only of a troop of sixty horse, and two companies of foot. It was near this place, viz. Ulva, that Cortez landed when he invaded Mexico.

VERAGUA, a province of Mexico, in America, bounded by the North-sea on the N. by the pr. of Darien, or Terra Firma, and the gulph of Panama on the E. by the Pacific ocean on the S. and by the pr. of Costa-Rica on the W. It is a mountainous barren country, but has rich gold sands and silver mines in it; the chief town Santa Fe.

VERA PAZ, or **COBAN**, W. lon. 93. lat. 15. 6. a town of Mexico, in America, capital of the pr. of Vera Paz, sit. 180 m. E. of Guatimala.

VERCELLI, E. lon. 8. 20. lat. 45. 15. a city of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, cap. of the county of Verceil, sit. on the river Sesia, 45 m. N. E. of Turin, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

VERD CAPE, W. lon. 18. lat. 15. a promontory on the West coast of Africa, sit. 40 m. N. W. of the mouth of the river Gambia.

VERD CAPE ISLANDS, in the

Atlantic ocean, W. of Cape Verd in Africa, being ten in number, sit. between 23 and 27 degrees of W. lon. and between 15 and 18 degrees of N. lat. sub. to Portugal.

VERDEN, in Germany. See **FERDEN**.

VERDUN, E. lon. 55 min. lat. 43. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, sit. 15 m. N. of Toulouse.

VERDUN, E. lon. 5. 10. lat. 49. 14. a city of Germany, in the D. of Lorrain, sit. on the river Maes, 40 m. N. W. of Nancy, sub. to France.

VERE. See **TERVEER**.

VERMANDOIS, a division of the pr. of Picardy, in France, having the Cambresis on the N. and the isle of France on the S.

VERNEVIL, E. lon. 1. lat. 48. 46. a town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. 43 m. S. of Rouen.

VERNON, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 49. 6. a town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the river Seine, 27 m. S. E. of Rouen.

VEROLI, E. lon. 14. 10. lat. 41. 40. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and Campania of Rome, sit. near the confines of Naples, 55 m. E. of Rome.

VERONA, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 45. 20. a city of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, cap. of the Veronese; sit. on the river Adige, 24 m. N. of Mantua, the see of a bishop, and an university. It is 6 m. in circumference, and well fortified, and has several noble palaces and public buildings in it; and among their antiquities there is a Roman amphitheatre, which has all the seats remaining, and would hold 24,000 spectators; the longest diameter of the area 233 feet, and the shortest diameter 136 feet. There is also in Verona the remains of a triumphal arch, and of a magnificent temple dedicated to Jupiter. Pliny the historian, and Pliny the naturalist, and Vitruvius the celebrated architect, were born here.

VERSAILLES, E. lon. 2. 15. lat.

lat. 48. 46. a town of France, in the pr. of the isle of France, sit. 11 m. W. of Paris, where stands one of the most elegant and magnificent palaces in the world, built by Lewis XIV. King of France, upon an eminence, in the middle of a plain, surrounded with hills at an agreeable distance.

VERUE, E. lon. 8. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on a hill on the side of the river Po, 20 m. N. E. of Turin. It is a very strong place, and held out a siege of six months against all the efforts the French could make in the year 1705; but, expecting no relief, the governor was at length compelled to surrender. This and the rest of the towns of Piedmont were recovered by the allies, and restored to their old master, the duke of Savoy, anno 1706, whose son, the king of Sardinia, is now sovereign of Piedmont.

VESOUL, E. lon. 6. lat. 47. 37. a town of France, in the pr. of Franche Compté, sit. 23 m. N. of Belançon.

VESPRIN, E. lon. 18. 6. lat. 47. 25. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. N. of the Platten sea, 50 m. S.W. of Buda; sub. to the house of Austria.

VEUVIUS MOUNT, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. sit. 6 m. E. of the city of Naples, in Italy. Within a mile and a half of the top, it is covered so thick with the ashes of the burnt earth, and grows so steep that it is very difficult ascending it. From this mount there have been several terrible eruptions in the present age. In April 1694, the mountain was on fire great part of the month, and threw out burning matter with that force, that some of it fell at 30 miles distance, and a vast quantity of melted minerals, mixed with other matter, ran down like a river for three miles, carrying every thing before it which lay in its way. In the year 1707, when they were rejoicing for the success of the Imperialists, they were in-

terrupted by a dreadful eruption from mount Vesuvius, such quantities of cinders and ashes being thrown out, that it was dark at Naples at noon-day; and they are frequently alarmed with earthquakes when the fire issues from this mount.

VEXIN FRANCOIS, a ter. of the isle of France, lying E. of the pr. of Normandy.

VEZELAY, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 47. 16. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleansois, and D. of Nivernois, sit. 30 m. S. of Auxerre.

UGENTO, E. lon. 19. lat. 40. 10. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and ter. of Otranto, sit. on the gulph of Taranto, 15 m. S. W. of Otranto.

UGOGNA, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 45. 35. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, sit. 55 m. N. W. of the city of Milan; subject to the house of Austria.

VIADANA, E. lon. 11. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the D. of Mantua, sit. on the river Po, 17 m. S. of Mantua; sub. to the house of Austria.

VIANA, W. lon. 2. 28. lat. 42. 45. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Navarre, sit. on the river Ebro, on the confines of Biscay, 46 m. S. W. of Pampeluna.

VIANA, W. lon. 9. 15. lat. 41. 40. a port-town of Portugal, sit. 36 m. N. of Oporto.

VIANDEN, or WIANDEN, E. lon. 6. 8. lat. 50. 5. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. 20 m. N. of Luxemburg.

VICEGRAD, E. lon. 19. lat. 47. 55. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. on the S. side of the Danube, 17 m. N. W. of Buda.

VICENZA, E. lon. 12. lat. 45. 36. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, sit. 20 m. N. W. of Padua, the see of a bishop.

VICENTINO, a ter. of Venice, in Italy, sit. between the bishopric of Trent and the Paduan.

VICH,

VICH, E. lon. 2. lat. 41. 50. a town of Catalonia, in Spain, sit. 30 m. N. of Barcelona.

VICOVARO, E. lon. 13. 55. lat. 42. 6. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter, sit. in the pr. of Sabina, 40 m. N. E. of Rome.

VICTORIA, or VITORIA, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 43. 6. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, sit. 30 m. S. of Bilbao.

VIDIN, or WIDIN, E. lon. 24. lat. 43. 50. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. on the river Danube, 120 m. S. E. of Belgrade.

VIENNA, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 48. 20. the cap. city of the circle of Austria, and of the German empire, is sit. on the river Danube, 130 m. S. E. of Prague, 200 m. E. of Munich, 600 S. E. of London, 530 E. of Paris, 300 m. N. W. of Belgrade, and 700 m. N. W. of Constantinople. The city within the walls is not more than three miles in circumference, but the suburbs are much larger than the city. It is so well fortified, that it has sustained several sieges; the last by the Turks, in 1683, lasted two months, and was a very terrible one; but it was relieved in a critical hour by John Sobieski king of Poland, and the duke of Lorraine.

Vienna is built of stone, the houses five or six stories high, with flat roofs. The Imperial family have two large palaces here, in which there are several grand apartments; but the buildings are neither uniform or elegant, nor the furniture so rich as might be expected in the palaces of the first prince in Europe; but the houses of the nobility and great officers of state are magnificent structures; the palace of the late Prince Eugene particularly, is the admiration of all that view it, as well for the grandeur of the building, and conveniency of the apartments, as for the richness of the furniture.

The Prat in Vienna is frequented by people of quality, as the Mall is

in London. It is a wood in an island, formed by the branches of the Danube, which renders it exceeding pleasant.

Vienna is an archbishopric, and the cathedral of St. Stephen a magnificent old building, but dark: The university is equal to any in Europe, in point of antiquity, the number of students, or their accommodations and privileges. The Austrian library is in great esteem, containing 80,000 volumes.

There is no place where people eat and drink more plentifully, and are better served with wine, as well as eatables, than they are at Vienna. People of distinction will have 18 or 20 different sorts of wine at their tables, and a note is laid on every plate, enumerating the several sorts of wine that may be called for; and it is a very difficult thing for a stranger to get off without being made sensible of the strength of them.

This city, tho' it be so far within land, has in some parts of it the air of a sea-port; for here are magazines of naval stores, and ships of war built and fitted out, which serve upon the Danube against the Turks; and there have been many smart engagements between the fleets of the Turks and Germans upon that river, especially about Belgrade.

VIENNE, E. lon. 4. 44. lat. 45. 35. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphine, cap. of the ter. of Viennois, sit. on the Rhone, 18 m. S. of Lions, and 40 m. N. W. of Grenoble; the see of an archb.

VIESTE, or VISTE, E. lon. 17. lat. 41. 48. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of the Capitanate, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 16 m. N. of Manfredonia; the see of a bish.

VIGEVANO, E. lon. 9. 10. lat. 45. 15. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, sit. 16 m. S. W. of Milan.

VIGNAMONT, E. lon. 5. lat. 50. 36. a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, sit. 2 m. N. of Huy.

UKRAIN, the S. W. division of Muscovy, sit. on the river Nieper, or Boristhenes, near the frontiers of Little Tartary.

VIGO, W. lon. 9. 18. lat. 42.

15. a port town of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia, sit. on a fine bay of the Atlantic ocean, which forms a capacious harbour, 70 m. S. E. of Cape Finisterre, and 50 m. S. of Compostella. Here the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rook, attacked a squadron of French men of war, commanded by Monsieur Chateau-Renard, with thirteen Spanish galleons under his convoy, whilst the Duke of Ormond, with a body of land forces, drove the Spaniards from the castles which defended the harbour; and Admiral Hopson having broke thro' the boom laid cross the mouth of the harbour with infinite hazard, the English took four galleons and five large men of war, and the Dutch five galleons, and one large man of war; four other galleons, with fourteen men of war, were destroyed, with abundance of plate, and other rich effects; and a considerable quantity of plate was taken, but the greatest part of it had been carried on shore before the engagement, which happened on the 12th of Oct. 1702.

VILLA BOHIM, or BOIN, a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. 10 m. S. W. of Elvas.

VILLACH, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 47. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Carinthia, sit. 20 m. W. of Clagenfurt; sub. to the house of Austria.

VILLA FRANCA, E. lon. 7. 8. lat. 43. 45. a port town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, and co. of Nice, sit. 3 m. E. of Nice, and 40 m. S. of Coni; subject to the K. of Sardinia.

VILLA FRANCA, E. lon. 11. 8. lat. 45. 16. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, and pr. of the Veronese, sit. 9 m. S. of Verona.

VILLA FRANCA, E. lon. 1. 36. lat. 41. 16. a town of Spain, in the

pr. of Catalonia, 18 m. W. of Barcelona.

VILLA FRANCA, W. lon. 25. lat. 38. cap. of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores or Western islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 700 m. W. of Lisbon, in Portugal; sub. to the Portuguese.

VILLA FRANCA, W. lon. 5. 16. lat. 40. 30. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Tormes, 54 m. S. E. of Salamanca.

VILLA FRANCHE, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 46. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Beaujolois, sit. on the river Soane, 12 m. N. of Lions.

VILLA FRANCHE, E. lon. 1. 36. lat. 44. 24. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Rovergne, sit. on the river Aveyrone, 47 m. N. E. of Toulouse.

VILLA REAL, W. lon. 7. 55. lat. 41. 15. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Tralos-montes, sit. 50 m. E. of Porto.

VILLA REAL, W. lon. 24 min. lat. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. 30 m. N. of Valencia city.

VILLA DEL REY, W. lon. 7. 20. lat. 38. 50. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. 10 m. N. of Badajox.

VILLA RICA, W. lon. 100. lat. 20. a port-town of Mexico, in America, sit. on the gulph of Mexico, 200 m. E. of the city of Mexico.

VILLA VICIOSA, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 40. 50. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New Castile, sit. 47 m. N. E. of Madrid. Here Marshal Staremberg (16 Dec. 1710) defeated the French and Spaniards the day after they had taken a great body of English commanded by General Stanhope, who surrendered prisoners of war, for want of ammunition, in the town of Brihuega.

VILLA VICIOSA, W. lon. 6. 6. lat. 43. a port town of Spain, in the pr. of Asturia, sit. on the bay of Biscay, 22 m. N. E. of Oviedo.

VILLENA, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 38. 46. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New-Castile, sit. on the confines of Valencia, 40 m. N. of Murcia. This town the allies were besieging when they received advice that the French and Spaniards were advanced to Almanza, anno 1707; whereupon the Earl of Galway abandoned the siege, and fought the battle of Almanza, where he was defeated, and most of the English killed or taken prisoners.

VILVORDE, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 51. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Senne, 7 m. N. of Brussels.

VINCENT CAPE, W. lon. 10. lat. 36. 55. the most S. W. promontory of Portugal, 25 m. W. of the port town of Lagos.

VINCENT (St.) W. lon. 61. lat. 13. one of the Caribbee islands, sit. in the Atlantic or American ocean, 75 m. W. of Barbadoes, and comprehended in the government, or at least in the commission of the governor of Barbadoes; but the French disputed the claim of the English both to this Island and that of St. Lucia, and actually drove the English from them, who were sent to plant them by the Duke of Montague, anno 1722; the men of war who were sent to protect the colony, not doing their duty; nor did the court of England seem to resent this piece of French insolence. [Lately taken by the English.]

VINCENT (St.) a province of Brazil, in South-America, bounded by the pr. of Rio Janeiro on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. by the pr. of del Rey on the S. and by the Spanish province of La Plata on the W. sub. to Portugal.

VINTIMIGLIA, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 43. 50. a port-town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. on the Mediterranean, 17 m. E. of Nice, and 100 S. W. of Genoa city.

VIRE, W. lon. 1. 5. lat. 48. 35. a town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. 33 m. S. W. of Caen.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, very small islands of the Caribbees, sit. in the Atlantic or American ocean, a little to the eastward of Porto-Rico; sub. to Spain.

VIRGINIA, one of the British American colonies, is sit. between 74 and 84 degrees of W. lon. and between 36 and 39 degrees of N. lat. being bounded by the river Patowmack, which separates it from Maryland, on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. by Carolina on the S. and by the Apalachian mountains on the W. being about 240 m. long from N. to S. and not more than 120 m. broad from E. to W. if we comprehend only the lands which are planted, but may be extended as far westward as we think fit.

The country near the sea is flat low land, but begins to rise into hills within less than 100 miles, terminating at length in the Apalachian mountains, which are covered with snow great part of the year, and when the wind sits from the W. or N. W. it is excessive cold, though a little before, perhaps, when the wind sat from the opposite points, it was so warm that people could scarce bear their cloaths on. This sudden alteration of the weather occasions the air to be a little unhealthful, at least it is so to such as expose themselves too much to the weather, especially in the night-time.

The country is well replenished with timber, which grows to an unusual height and bulk, the trees standing at such a distance, that a coach and six may drive thro' them; and among their fruits they have grapes which grow wild, and would make wine, if the planters were not altogether taken up with cultivating tobacco. Silk-grass also grows here spontaneously, and the soil is extremely proper for hemp and flax, and yet they have neither silk or linen manufactures, for the reason already assigned; for it is the excellence of the Virginian tobacco which distin-

distinguishes it from all other countries; and of this they have enough to supply great part of Europe, which they do at a very moderate price, the prime cost not being more than a penny a pound, tho' the duties imposed upon it make it dear enough before it arrives in England; and none of our colonies yield the crown of England so large a revenue as this. There are very few towns in Virginia; James-town and Williamsburg, which are the chief, have neither of them 100 houses. Every planter chuses to reside upon his estate or farm in the country, and most of them lie near some of their great rivers; so that ships can come almost up to their doors, and take in their tobacco.

The Virginians have a regular clergy of the church of England, and have provided houses, glebes, and tithes of tobacco in every parish, for the subsistence of their several ministers, which is a very plentiful maintenance: The society for the propagation of the gospel, therefore, don't send any missionaries to this colony; and besides a church in every parish, there is a chapel of ease built in those that are very extensive. The poor of this country live in so happy a climate, and so fruitful a soil, that there is no body poor enough to beg for want of food; but as there are none reduced to beggary, so there are few that are very rich, the merchants of England (as they complain) running away with the greatest part of their profits. When any one happens, by age or sickness, to be disabled from working, he is very well provided for, not as in England, just kept from starving, but he is placed in some planter's house that lives plentifully, and his board paid for at the public charge: And as to slaves and servants, of which there are many more than there are freemen, they are not worked so hard, nor so many hours in the day, as the husbandmen and day-labourers in England.

Such is the hospitality of the Virginians, that a traveller needs no recommendation to their houses; he will be entertained at any gentleman or planter's house where he calls, which makes inns upon the road altogether useless.

Fortifications they had none in Virginia, till very lately, that they have begun to erect some forts, but depended altogether upon a well-regulated militia to defend them by land, and upon the cruisers sent from England for their defence at sea; neither do they at all apply themselves to building of ships, though they have plenty of good timber, as well as all manner of naval stores of their own growth, and a multitude of commodious harbours, or rather their whole country is but one grand harbour, after you have entered the bay of Chesapeake, between the two capes of Cape Charles and Cape Henry.

VIRTON, E. lon. 5. 23. lat. 49. 45. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. 25 m. W. of Luxemburg.

VISÉ, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 56. 54. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Limburg, sit. on the E. shore of the river Maes, 7 m. N. of Liege.

VISIAPUR, E. lon. 75. lat. 16. 45. a city of the hither peninsula of India, in Asia, in the pr. of Decan, sit. 130 m. N. E. of Goe, reduced by Aurengzebe, the Great Mogul, anno 1685, and has been sub. to the Mogul empire ever since.

VISTULA, or WEISEL, a river of Poland, rises in the mountains on the S. of Silesia, and runs first E. passing by the city of Cracow; after which it turns N. passing by Warsaw, and continuing its course still N. falls into the Baltic sea below Dantzick.

VITERBO, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 42. 16. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and St. Peter's patrimony, sit. 25 m. N. of Rome.

VITTORIA. See VICTORIA.

VITRY, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 48. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Cham-

Champaign, sit. on the river Marne, 46 m. S. E. of Rheims.

VIVIERS, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 44. 30. a city of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, cap. of the Vivarez, sit. on the river Rhone, 20 m. N. of Orange.

UKRAIN RUSSIAN, a prov. of Muscovy, bounded by the prov. of Zernigoff on the N. by Belgorod of the Don Cossacks on the E. by Little Tartary, and the country of the Old Cossacks on the S. and by Volhinia, or the Polish Ukraïn, on the W. and is called the Ukraïn, as being a frontier against Turkey.

ULADISLAW, E. lon. 19. lat. 53. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Great Poland, and pal. of Bresle, sit. on the river Boristhenes, 80 m. N. W. of Warsaw.

ULIERBECK, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 51. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 11 m. S. E. of Mechlin or Malines, and 2 m. E. of Leuvain.

ULM, E. lon. 10. lat. 48. 24. a city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Iller, 35 m. W. of Augsburg, and 90 m. S. W. of Ratisbon, an imperial city, governed by its own magistrates, and has a large ter. of forty lordships under its jurisdiction, and may be reckoned the capital of Suabia, being the largest city in it, very populous, and a place of good trade, the people excellent mechanics, especially in clock-work, and iron and steel manufactures. The magistrates are all Lutherans, as are most of the inhabitants.

ULMEN, E. lon. 6. 36. lat. 50. 17. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and Electorate of Triers, sit. 30 miles N. E. of Triers.

ULSTER, the most northern province of Ireland, bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the W. and N. by the Irish channel on the E. and by the provinces of Leinster and Connaught on the S. being 135 m. in length from E. to W. and about 100

m. broad from N. to S. The chief town Londonderry.

ULTZEN, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 53. 15. a town of Germany in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Lunenburg, sit. on the river Ilmenau, 25 m. S. of Lunenburg, sub. to the Elector of Hanover.

ULVERSTON, a market-town of Lancashire, sit. on a bay of the Irish channel, 20 m. S. W. of Kendal.

UMA, E. lon. 18. 20. lat. 63. 30. a town of Swedish Lapland, cap. of the ter. of Uma, sit. at the mouth of the river Uma, on the Bothnic gulph, 280 m. N. of Stockholm. It is built of wood, and was twice burnt down by the Russians in the late wars. Here the governor of West Bothnia resides; Uma Lapmark being one of the divisions of that province.

UMBRIATICA, E. lon. 17. 35. lat. 39. 15. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of the Hither Calabria, sit. 8 m. N. E. of St. Severino.

UNDERWALD, a canton of Switzerland, bounded by Switz and Lucern on the N. by Uri on the E. and by another part of Lucern on the W. being about 25 m. long, and almost as many broad. It is a mountainous and barren country, and has not one great town in it. The people papists.

UNGHWAR, E. lon. 21. 30. lat. 48. 40. a city of Upper Hungary, sit. near the foot of the Carpathian mountains, 40 m. N. E. of Tockay, sub. to the house of Austria.

UNITED NETHERLANDS, consist of the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, Gelderland, with Zutphen and Utrecht, and are bounded by the German sea on the N. and W. by the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, on the E. and by Flanders, Brabant, and the D. of Cleves on the S. lying between 3 degrees 20 min. and 7 degrees 30 m. E. lon. and between 51. 35 min. and 52 degrees 40 min. N. lat. and are about 50 m. long, and

and as many broad, including the Zuider sea, which takes up a considerable space within these limits.

This is a flat level country, lying on the mouths of several great rivers, and cut through with numerous canals, which form a multitude of little islands, liable to be overflowed by inundations of the sea, as well as by land floods, the seas and rivers appearing higher than the land in many places, and only kept out by dikes, prodigious banks of earth, which have been broken down in some parts, and towns laid under water, the tops of steeples and towns where they stood being visible at low water. But as part of the country has been lost by inundations, a great deal more has been gained by draining and damming out the sea.

The air of this watry country is very bad, and the lives of the natives not so long as those who dwell in drier and more elevated situations.

As to the soil of the provinces which lie next the sea, particularly on the West coast of Holland, there lies a ridge of sand-hills of 18 miles extent, which break the fury of the ocean, but produce scarce any herbage; but beyond these sands are rich pastures and arable lands, or a spongy boggy soil, out of which they dig the turf, which is almost their only firing. Their meadow and pasture is most of it under water in winter, which, on the return of summer, is either dried up, or thrown out with wind-mills, and the water leaves a fatouse or slime behind it, which makes the soil exceeding fruitful, on which they fat the lean cattle they purchase in the North, and make prodigious quantities of butter and cheese; but the country does not produce corn enough for their subsistence; notwithstanding which, they have as great plenty of it as any nation in Europe; as they have indeed of the produce of every country; for in these provinces are magazines of every thing the earth pro-

duces that is valuable, purchased when cheap, and often sold when they are dear to the very countries from whence they fetched them: and great part of the merchandise they import, is manufactured in the country, and exported again to great advantage. They have very considerable manufactures of silk, velvet, linen, and woollen; and they build more ships than any nation of Europe, having always prodigious magazines of ship-timber and naval stores, insomuch that 'tis said they can build and fit out a man of war every day in the year.

One great source of their wealth is their fishery; that of whales they have almost monopolized, and that of herrings is more valuable to them than to all the world besides; and their cod-fishery is equal to that of any other nation.

The fine spices they have monopolized, having drove the Spaniards, Portuguese, English, and every other nation, from the islands where they grow, and setting what price they please upon them; with these they purchase the produce of every other country almost, and very seldom have occasion to send their specie away.

The United Provinces are a confederacy of several independent states; every province, and every city almost is a separate state, and not bound by the determination of the States-general, till their consent is had. As the States-general cannot make war, peace, or alliances, or levy taxes, without the consent of every province; neither can the states of any province determine any thing of this kind, without the consent of every city and petty republic in it.

The States of Holland consist of the deputies or representatives of the nobility, and of 18 cities; making in all 19 voices, of which the nobility have only one.

In the city of Amsterdam, the sovereign power is lodged in 36 senators, who continue members of the

senate for life; and when one dies, the surviving senators elect another in his room; the people have nothing to do in the choice; and the senate elects the deputies to be sent to the States of Holland, and appoints the Burgo-masters and Eschevins, who may be resembled to the mayor and aldermen. The pensioner may be resembled to the recorder, who is always a person well versed in the civil law and customs of the country; and tho' he be inferior to the senators, he has a very great influence on the state, and is usually applied to by foreign ministers.

The constitution of the government in other cities does not differ much from that of Amsterdam: the power is lodged in the principal magistrates, and the people have no share in it, or in the election of their governors.

The States-general consist of the representatives of the seven United Provinces, who sit constantly at the Hague; and no Stadtholder, governor, or military officer, can sit and vote in the assembly of the States-general. Each province appoints a president of this assembly in their turns, who is changed once a week. He sits in the middle of a long table, which will hold about thirty persons, the usual number of which the States-general are composed; every province deputing what number of representatives they please; tho' all that are deputed by a single province have but one voice; and when the States-general have resolved on any thing relating to peace or war, alliances or taxes, it must be sent to every province and city, which is a sovereign state, to be approved and ratified.

The Dutch usually raise annually between two and three millions sterl. in time of peace, out of which are paid their land-forces, consisting of 25,000 men, foreigners as well as national troops, particularly Switzers and Scots; and they have seldom less than fifty men of war in

commission. Besides the troops already mentioned, the Dutch used to keep 15 or 20,000 more in the barrier towns, for maintaining of which they received the sum of 500,000 crowns per annum, out of the revenues of the Austrian Netherlands. Their taxes are raised by an almost general excise, and in time of war there is usually a poll tax, a land-tax, and chimney or hearth-money, levied. But every province and city vary their taxes as they see fit, if they provide the quota demanded of them, the States-general give no directions as to the method of raising it: but though the Dutch tax every thing that is consumed at home, by eating, drinking, cloathing, &c. they take care that the duties on merchandise shall be extremely low, both on importation and exportation, which makes their country a free port in a manner, and draws most of the traffic of Europe thither.

UNNA, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 51. 25. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia and county of Mark, sit. 35 m. S. of Munster, subject to the K. of Prussia.

UNNA, a river of Bosnia, which runs from S. to N. through that province, and afterwards from W. to E. between Croatia and Bosnia, falling into the Save, and forming part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey.

VOGHERA, E. lon 9. 20. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, and ter. of Pavia, sit. S. of the river Po, 15 m. S.W. of Pavia.

VOIGTLAND, the South division of Misnia, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, in Germany, the chief town Plawen, sub. to the K. of Poland, as Elector of Saxony.

VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMARK, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 47. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Carinthia, sit. on the river Drave, 26 m. E. of Clagenfurt.

VOLAND,

VOLANO, or **VALONA**, E. lon. 13. lat. 44. 50. a port-town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and D. of Ferrara, sit. on one of the mouths of the Po, on the gulph of Venice, 40 m. E. of Ferrara.

VOLHINIA, or **VOLONIA**, a province of Poland, bounded by Polesia on the N. by the Lower Volhinia or Ukrain (in the ter. of Russia) on the E. by Podolia on the S. and by the province of Red-Russia on the W. the chief town Luko.

VOLTA, a river on the Guiney coast, in Africa, which runs from N. to S. and falls into the ocean, E. of Acra.

VOLTERRA, E. lon. 11. 50. lat. 43. 17. a town of Italy, in the D. of Tuscany, sit. 23 m. S. of Florence.

VOLTURARA, E. lon. 16. lat. 41. 20. a town of Italy, in the K. of Naples, and pr. of the Capitanate, sit. 55 m. N. E. of Naples city.

VOLTURNO, a river of Naples, which rises in the river Molise, and passing by Benevento, runs E. by Capua, falling into the gulph of Gaeta, a bay of the Tuscan sea.

VOORN, one of the islands of Holland, bounded by the river Maes, which divides it from the continent, and the island of Islemunde on the N. by the sea called the Bies-bosch on the E. by another branch of the Maes, which divides it from the islands of Gorée and Overflackee, on the S. and by the German sea on the W. being 24 m. long, and 5 broad; the cap. city the Briel, which lies on the N. W. part of the island, as Helvoetsluys does upon the S. W.

VOUTENAI, E. lon. 3. 46. lat. 47. 28. a town of France, in the D. of Burgundy, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Auxerre, and 40 m. N. E. of Nevers.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded by the province of Gestricia on the N. W. by the Baltic sea on the N. E. and S. E. and by Sunderland and Westmania on the S. and W.

UPSAL, E. lon. 17. 30. lat. 59.

30. once the cap. of the pr. of Upland and of all Sweden, sit. 40 m. N. of Stockholm, in the middle of a large plain, on the river Sala. The only archbishop's see in Scandinavia, and an university.

UPPINGHAM, a market-town of Rutland, sit. 6 m. S. of Okeham.

UPTON, a market-town of Worcester-shire, sit. 12 m. S. of Worcester.

URAGUA, the western division of the prov. of Laplata in S. America, sub. to Spain.

URANBURG, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 55. 57. a castle of Denmark, sit. on the little island of Huen in the Sound, 16 m. N. E. of Copenhagen.

URBINO, a province of Italy, in the Pope's ter. is bounded by Romagna and the gulph of Venice on the N. and E. by the marq. of Ancona on the S. and by Tuscany on the W. being 70 m. long, and from 20 to 50 broad.

URBINO CITY, E. lon. 13. 50. lat. 43. 40. cap. of the D. of Urbino, sit. 60 m. N. W. of Ancona, a little well-built populous city. Here the celebrated painter Raphael was born.

URGEL, E. lon. 1. 15. lat. 42. 36. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, cap. of the ter. of Urgel, sit. on the river Segra, 75 m. N. of Barcelona.

URI, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded by that of Switz on the N. by Glaris and the Grisons on the E. by Underwald on the S. and by the canton of Bern on the W. There is no walled town in this canton. The inhabitants are Papists.

USCOPIA. See **SCOPIA**.

USEDOM, an island of Pomerania in Germany, sit. at the mouth of the river Oder in the Baltic sea, the passage between which and the island of Wollin is called the Swin. It is subject to the King of Prussia, who by being possessed of these islands, commands the navigation of the river Oder.

USERCHE,

USERCHE, E. lon. 1. 32. lat. 45. 30. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Limosin, sit. 20 m. S. of Limoges.

USHANT, W. lon. 5. lat. 48. 30. an island of France, sit. 15 m. W. of the coast of Britany, at the entrance of the British channel.

USK, a market-town of Monmouthshire, sit. on the river Usk, 12 m. S.W. of Monmouth.

USK, a river of Wales, which rises on the W. of Brecknockshire, and runs S. E. through that co. and Monmouth, falling into the mouth of the Severn, having passed by the towns of Brecon, Usk, and Newport.

USTIANE, E. lon. 10. 36. lat. 45. 15. a town of Italy, in the D. of Milan, and ter. of Cremona, sit. on the river Oglio, 45 m. S. E. of Milan, sub. to the house of Austria.

UTICA, the present **BYSERTA**, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 37. a port-town of Tunis, in Africa, sit. on a fine bay of the Mediterranean sea, 30 m. N. W. of the ruins of Carthage.

UTOXETER, a market-town of Staffordshire, sit. 17 m. N. E. of Litchfield.

UTRECHT, one of the united provinces of the Netherlands, is bounded by the Zuider sea, and part of Holland on the N. by Gelderland on the E. and S. and by another part of Holland on the W. being about 25 m. long, and as many broad. This is one of the most pleasant and healthful provinces in the United Netherlands, being firm ground, and very little bog and morafs, as most of the other provinces are.

UTRECHT CITY, E. lon. 5. lat. 52. 7. capital of the province of Utrecht, in the United Netherlands, sit. on the channel of the old Rhine, 23 miles S. E. of Amsterdam, and 25 miles N. E. of Rotterdam. A large, populous, well-built city, the residence of a great many people of distinction, who resort hither on account of the goodness of the air, and the pleasantness of the situation, and

have built several handsome seats in it. It is fortified, but not esteemed a place of strength, at least the inhabitants did not think fit to give the French king, Lewis XIV. the trouble of besieging them, but opened their gates to him when he invaded the United Provinces, anno 1672, and he kept his court in this city more than a year. Here the peace was made between the Allies and France, anno 1713, in the reign of Queen Anne. It is a very flourishing university, to which many English lads resort, whose relations are fanatically inclined, or in love with a republican form of government; but the students wear no distinguishing habits, or reside in colleges, as in England, but every one lodges where he sees fit. One inducement the English have for sending their sons hither, also, is the cheapness of their education; but as they may save something this way, on the other hand they lie under one very great disadvantage, namely, that there are no fellowships or preferments to be expected on taking their degrees here; and a Dutch degree in any science is not esteemed any great recommendation.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town of Middlesex, sit. on the river Colne, 15 m. W. of London.

UZBECK, or **OUSBECK**, **TARTARY**, the present **BOCHARA**, is bounded by Calmuck Tartary on the N. by Tibet on the E. by India and Persia on the S. and by a great desert, which separates it from the Caspian sea, on the W. What the exact limits of this country are, at present, is not easy to determine; but as it was the kingdom of the Great Tamerlane, it was once very extensive; and the kingdoms of India, Persia, and Turkey, if not China, were then dependent on it, and from him the sovereigns of India and Persia derive their pedigree; but what remains of Usbeck Tartary or Bochara at present, was made tributary to the late Kouli-Khan, who stormed

and plundered their capital city Bochara. Ubeck Tartary is a fruitful country, and temperate climate, and well fit. for traffic, lying between Persia, India, China, and Russia; and accordingly it appears that Kouli Khan, their conqueror, found very great riches in the city of Bochara when he took it.

UZES, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, and co. of Nismes, sit. 16 m. N. of Nismes.

W A

WAAG, a river of Hungary, rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Poland, and running first from E. to W. then turns S. and passing by Leopoldstadt, falls into the Danube, opposite to the island of Schut.

WAAL, a river of the United Netherlands, being one of the branches of the Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through the Betue, in the pr. of Gelderland, passing by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and continuing its course westward, unites its waters with the Maes, and passing by Dort, falls into the German sea below the Briel.

WAES, the N. E. division of Flanders, part whereof is subject to the Dutch.

WAGNINGEN, E. lon. 5. 35. lat. 52. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Gelderland, sit. on the river Lech, 8 m. N. W. of Nimeguen.

WAGRIA, the eastern division of the D. of Holstein, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, in Germany, bounded by the Baltic sea on the N. E. and S.

WAGRATS STRAITS, E. lon. 60. lat. 70. situated between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch sailed to the North as

high as 75, in order to discover a N. E. passage to China and the East-Indies.

WAINFLEET, a market-town of Lincolnshire, sit. 16 m. N. E. of Boston.

WAKEFIELD, a market-town in the West-riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Calder, 11 m. N. W. of Ferrybridge, gives title of Earl to the Duke of Roxborough.

WALACHIA, a pr. of Turkey, in Europe, bounded by the Iron-gate mountains, which separate it from Transilvania on the N. W. by Moldavia on the N. E. by the river Danube, which separates it from the pr. of Bulgaria, on the S. E. and by the same river, which separates it from the pr. of Servia, on the S. W. being 200 m. long, and 100 broad, blessed with a temperate air, and fruitful soil, producing excellent corn, wine, oil, pasture, and all manner of European fruits; abundance of oxen and sheep, and an excellent breed of horses; but with all these advantages, very unhappy under the Turkish tyranny; for they are heavily taxed, and obliged to bring as many forces into the field as the Grand Signior requires, at their own charges; and tho' he suffers them to be governed by a native of the country, he appoints whom he pleases for their governor or prince, as he is called, without any regard to one family more than another, and deposes him as often as he sees fit. The only thing they are indulged in, is a free exercise of their religion, which is the Christian, of the Greek communion, which they apprehend they should not be, if they submitted to the Germans; and this makes them the more faithful to the Turks, and less inclined to submit to princes of the Roman Catholic communion.

WALCHEREN, the chief of the islands of Zeland, in the United Provinces, separated from the islands of N. and S. Beveland, by a narrow channel, and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld, and surrounded

surrounded on every other part of the German sea. The chief town of the island, and of the whole pr. of Zeland, is Middleburg. This island is about 9 miles long, and 8 broad, lies very low, and is subject to inundations, and not healthful; but it is generally fruitful, having good arable and pasture lands. Among other towns are those of Flushing and Ter-veer, which belong to the Prince of Orange.

WALCOURT, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 50. 20. a town of Hainault, sit. on the confines of Namur, 8 miles S. of Charleroy.

WALDECK, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 47. 40. a city in the circle of Bavaria, 50 m. S. E. of Munich.

WALDEC, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 51. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and landgrav. of Hesse Cassel, 20 m. S. W. of Hesse Cassel city, sub. to Count Waldec.

WALDEN, a market-town of Essex, usually called Saffron-Walden, from the Saffron-grounds about it, 42 m. from London, about a mile to the right of the Newmarket road.

WALDENSES, See VAUDOIS.

WALDSHUT, E. lon. 8. lat. 47. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Rhine, 40 m. W. of Constance, a forest-town, sub. to the house of Austria.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending 12 counties, bounded by Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, on the E. and surrounded by the sea called the Irish channel, on the N. W. and S.

WALES NEW, the S. W. coast of Hudson's-bay, in N. America, so called; now possessed by the English Hudson's-bay company.

WALKENREID, or **VALKENRIET**, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 51. 37. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Halberstat.

WALLINGFORD, a borough-town of Berkshire, sit. on the river Thames, 46 m. W. of London, and 11 W.

of Henley; sends two members to parliament.

WALLOONS, the natives of Flanders, and the rest of the Austrian and French Netherlands, usually so called.

WALPO, E. lon. 19. 20. lat. 45. 55. a town of Slavonia, sit. on the river Walpo, 35 m. N. E. of Pofega, sub. to the house of Austria.

WALSALL, a market-town of Staffordshire, sit. 10 m. N. of Birmingham.

WALSHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, sit. 12 m. N. of Norwich.

WALSINGHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, sit. 117 m. N. E. of London.

WALTHAM, a market-town of Leicestershire, sit. 5 m. N. E. of Melton-Mowbray.

WALTHAM-ABBEY, a market-town on the river Lea, in Essex, 12 m. N. of London.

WANGEN, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 47. 33. a market-town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 23 m. E. of Constance.

WANTAGE, a market-town of Berkshire, sit. 59 m. W. of London, and 24 W. of Henley.

WARADIN GREAT, E. lon. 21. 50. lat. 47. 15. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 100 m. E. of Buda, sub. to the house of Austria.

WARABIN LITTLE, E. lon. 21. 20. lat. 48. 18. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 23 m. E. of Tockay. See **PETERWARADIN**.

WARBRIDGE, a market-town of Cornwall, sit. on the river Camel, 6 m. S. of Padstow.

WARBURG, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 51. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Paderborn.

WARDHUYS, E. lon. 28. lat. 71. a port-town of Norwegian Lapland, sit. 120 m. S. E. of the North-Cape, on a very small island near the continent. It consists of an old fort, the residence of the governor of the prov. of Wardhuys, and a street of poor cottages: and this is the only town

town of the pr. (which is sub. to the K. of Denmark.)

WARE, a market-town of Hertfordshire, sit. on the river Lea, 21 m. N. of London, and two miles E. of Hertford. Great quantities of malt and corn are sent to London from Ware continually by the river Lea; and at Amwell, within a mile of Ware, is one of the sources of the New-river, which supplies London with water.

WAREHAM, a borough-town of Dorsetshire, sit. 12 m. S. of Blandford; sends two members to parliament.

WARMINSTER, a great corn-market town of Wiltshire, sit. 98 m. W. of London, and 20 N.W. of Salisbury.

WARNEMUNDE, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 54. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Mecklenburg, sit. on the Baltic sea, 26 m. N.E. of Wismar.

WARNETON, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 50. 47. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Lys, 7 m. N.W. of Lille.

WARRINGTON, a market-town of Lancashire, sit. 182 miles from London, on the great North-road to Carlisle, gave title of Earl to the family of Booth; but the title is extinct.

WARSOVIA, or **MASSOVIA**, a pr. of Poland, bounded by Prussia on the N. by Polachia on the E. by the pr. of Little Poland on the S. and by the pr. of Great Poland on the W.

WARSAW, E. lon. 21. 5. lat. 52. 15. cap. of Warsovia, and of the K. of Poland, sit. on the river Vistula, 150 m. N. of Cracow, and 140 S. of Dantzick. It is a large populous city, and here the diet or assembly of the states meet, and the king has several magnificent palaces. In the plains near this city, the gentlemen of Poland meet on horseback, to elect their king, and lie encamped on the plains till the election is over.

WARTA, a river of Poland, which rises in the pr. of Little Poland, and running N.W. through the pr. of Great Poland, passes by the city of Posna, and having entered Brandenburg, falls into the river Oder at Kustrin.

WARTA, E. lon. 23. lat. 52. 18. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Great Poland, and pal. of Siradia, sit. on the river Warta, 57 m. S.E. of Posna.

WARTENBURG, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 51. 22. a town of the K. of Bohemia, and D. of Silesia, sit. near the confines of Poland, 20 m. N.E. of Breslaw.

WARWICK COUNTY, sit. almost in the middle of England, is bounded by Staffordshire and Leicestershire on the N. by Northamptonshire on the E. by Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire on the S. and by Worcestershire on the W.

WARWICK, the county town of Warwickshire, sit. on the river Avon, 105 m. N.W. of London. This is one of the best built towns in England; it sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Rich.

WARWICK, E. lon. 3. lat. 50. 48. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Lys, 8 m. S.E. of Ypres.

WASEIGNE, E. lon. 4. 55. lat. 50. 40. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Namur, sit. 9 m. N. of the city of Namur.

WATCHET, a market-town of Somersetshire, sit. on the Bristol-channel, 16 m. N.W. of Bridgewater.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, in the pr. of Munster, bounded by the county of Tipperary on the N. by Kilkenny and Wexford on the E. by the ocean on the S. and by the county of Cork on the W. being about 46 m. long, and 24 broad.

WATERFORD, W. lon. 7. lat. 52. 12. a city and port-town, cap. of the county of Waterford, sit. on the river Sure, 8 m. N. of the sea, and

and 25 m. S. of Kilkenny, one of the largest cities of Ireland, and has a good foreign trade; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Talbot, Earls of Shrewsbury in England.

WATLINGTON, a market-town of Oxfordshire, sit. 14 m. W. of High-Wiccomb.

WATTON, a market-town of Norfolk, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Thetford.

WAVRE. See **GAVEREN**.

WEEK, or **WYCK**, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 58. 40. a borough and port-town of Scotland, in the shire of Cathness, sit. on the German sea, 20 m. S. of Dungsbyhead.

WERN, or **HUEN**, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 55. 59. a little island in the Sound, being the entrance to the Baltic sea, sit. 16 m. N. of Copenhagen; sub. to Denmark.

WEIDEN, E. lon. 12. 12. a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, sit. on the river Nab, 15 m. N. of Amberg.

WEIL, or **WEYL**, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 48. 40. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and D. of Wirtemberg, sit. 12 m. W. of Stuttgart; an imperial city, subject to its own magistrates.

WEILBURG, E. lon. 8. 5. lat. 50. 28. a town of Germany, in the ter. of Wetteravia and county of Nassau, sit. on the river Lohn, 26 m. N. of Frankfort.

WEIMAR, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 51. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, cap. of the D. of Weimar, and sub. to the D. of Saxe-Weimar.

WEINGARTEN, E. lon. 8. 16. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the palat. of the Rhine, sit. near the E. side of the Rhine, 25 m. S.W. of Heidelberg, sub. to the Elector Palat.

WEINHEIM, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 49. 30. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 10 m. N. of Heidelberg.

WEISBADEN, E. lon. 8. lat. 50. 6. a town of Germany, in the ter.

of Wetteravia and county of Nassau, sit. 14 m. W. of Frankfort.

WEISCHELMUNDE, or **MUNDE**, E. lon. 24. lat. 54. a fort of Polish Prussia, sit. at the mouth of the river Vistula, which defends the harbour of Dantzick, 23 m. N. of Marienburg.

WEISEL RIVER. See **VISTULA**.

WEISSENBURG, or **CRONWEISENBURG**, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and lan. of Alsace, sit. on the river Lauter, 20 m. S. W. of Philipsburg, subject to France.

WEISSENBURG, or **STULWEISENBURG**, E. lon. 18. 30. lat. 47. 22. a city of Lower Hungary, sit. near the East-end of the Platten sea, 36 m. S. W. of Buda, sub. to the house of Austria.

WEISSENBURG, E. lon. 11. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the river Regnitz, 20 m. N.W. of Ingolstat.

WEISSENBURG, E. lon. 23. 15. lat. 46. 38. a town of Transilvania, sit. 30 m. W. of Hermanstat, sub. to the house of Austria.

WEISSENFELD, E. lon. 12. 8. lat. 51. 12. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Misnia, sit. on the river Sala, 17 m. S.W. of Leipfick, subject to the Elector of Saxony.

WELCHPOLE, a market-town of Montgomeryshire, in Wales, sit. 19 m. W. of Shrewsbury.

WELLS, W. lon. 2. 35. lat. 51. 20. a city of Somersetshire, sit. 120 m. W. of London, and 16 m. S.W. of the city of Bath; both which cities have but one bishop.

WELLS, a market and port-town in Norfolk, 121 miles N. E. of London, a few miles E. of Lynn-Deeps.

WELLS, E. lon. 14. lat. 48. 6. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, sit. 11 m. S. of Lintz.

WELLAND, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and runs eastward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and afterwards N. E. by

by Stamford, and through the South division of Lincolnshire, called Holland, falling into a bay of the German sea, which divides the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a market town of Northamptonshire, sit. on the river Nen, 10 m. N. E. of Northampton, and 66 N. of London.

WELLINGTON, a market town of Shropshire, sit. 10 m. E. of Shrewsbury.

WELLINGTON, a market town in Somersetshire, 7 miles S. W. of Taunton.

WEM, a market town of Shropshire, sit. 12 m. N. of Shrewsbury.

WENDOVER, a borough town of Bucks, sit. 36 m. N. W. of London, and 5 S. of Aylesbury; sends two members to parliament.

WENER, a lake of Sweden, in the pr. of Gothland, 70 m. in length, and 50 in breadth.

WENLOCK, a borough town, of Shropshire, sit. 13 m. S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 150 N. W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

WENSUSSEL, the North division of Jutland in Denmark, having the Catagat sea on the N. the Schaggerack sea on the E. the pr. of Wiburgh on the S. and the German sea on the W.

WEEFLEY, a borough town of Herefordshire, sit. 12 m. N. W. of Hereford; sends two members to parliament.

WERBEN, E. lon. 12. 28. lat. 53. 5. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony and marg. of Brandenburg, sit. on the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Havel, 60 m. N. W. of Berlin, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

WERCHTEREN, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 51. 5. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Demer and Dyle, 9 m. E. of Mechlin, or Malines.

WERDEN, E. long. 6. 31. lat. 51. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Mark,

sit. on the river Roer, 10 m. N. E. of Dusseldorp, subject to the K. of Prussia.

WERDENBURG, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 47. 8. a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, sit. on the W. side of the Rhine, 15 m. E. of Glaris.

WERKTEN. See WERCHTEREN.

WERLE, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 51. 33. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia and D. of Munster, sit. 30 m. S. of Munster, subject to the Elector of Cologne.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, lying between the prov. of Dalecarlia on the N. and the Wener lake on the S.

WERTHEIM, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 49. 48. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, cap. of the county of Wertheim, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Main and Tauber, 20 m. W. of Wartburg.

WESEL, E. long. 6. 5. lat. 51. 37. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and D. of Cleves, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Lippe, 16 m. S. E. of Cleves, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

WEISEL. See VISTULA, a river of Poland.

WESENBURG, E. lon. 26. lat. 50. 20. a town of Livonia, 62 m. W. of Narva, and as many E. of Revel, sub. to Russia.

WESER, a river of Germany, which rises in the lan. of Hesse, runs North between the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, passing by Minden and Bremen, and falling into the German sea below Carlsat.

WESTBURY, a borough town of Wiltshire, sit. 20 m. N. W. of Salisbury; sends two members to parliament.

WESTERBURG, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 50. 38. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and ter. of Wetteravia, sit. 35 m. N. of Mentz.

WESTERN ISLES. See AZORES, and HERRIDES.

WESTERWICK, E. lon. 16. lat. 58. a port town of Sweden, in the pr. of Smaland, sit. on the Baltic sea, 100 m. S. of Stockholm.

WEST-GOTHLAND, the Western division of the pr. of Gothland, in Sweden.

WESTLOW, a borough town of Cornwall, sit. on the E. channel, 230 m. W. of London, in the road to the Land's-end; elects two members to parliament.

WESTMANIA, a pr. of Sweden, having Uppland on the E. and Wermeland on the W.

WESTMEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded by Longford and Cavan on the N. by Eastmeath on the E. by King's-county on the S. and by the river Shannon, which divides it from Roscommon on the W. gives title of Earl to the family of Nugent.

WESTMINSTER CITY, forms the West part of the town, which goes under the general name of London, but is under a distinct government. The dean and chapter of Westminster appoint the high steward, high bailiff, and other officers, who have the government of this city; whereas the lord mayor and aldermen have the government of that part of the town properly called London. In Westminster are the king's palace, and the houses of most of the nobility and persons of distinction in the kingdom; and here are held the high court of parliament, and the supreme courts of justice; but there is no bishop of this city. It elects two members to parliament.

WESTMORELAND, an English county, bounded by Cumberland on the N. by Yorkshire on the E. by Lancashire on the S. and by the Irish channel on the W. the chief town Appleby.

WESTPHALIA, the North-west circle of the empire of Germany, bounded by the German ocean on the N. by the circle of Lower Saxony on the E. by the landgravate of

Hesse, the palatinate of the Rhine, and the electorate of Triers on the S. and by the Netherlands on the W. being 206 m. in length, and from 150 to 200 in breadth, comprehending the duchy of Westphalia, the bishoprics of Liege, Munster, Paderborn, and Osnaburg, the duchies of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg, the counties of Marck, Ravensburg, Lippe, Schawenburg, Hoyer, Diepholt, Oldenburg, Delmonhurst, Embden, Bentheim, Tecklenburg, Pyrmont, Lingen, Steinfurt, and Corbeys-abbey, besides the towns of Aix la Chapelle, Dortmund, and many other imperial cities, which are sovereign states, and governed by their respective magistrates. The N. part of this circle is a great deal of it forest, a cold climate, and a barren soil. The best thing it produces is the bacon fed in their woods; but the southern provinces have a warmer air and a more fruitful soil.

WESTRAM, a market town of Kent, situate 11 miles S. of Bromley.

WETER, a Swedish lake in the province of Gothland, in Sweden, 90 miles long.

WETHERBY, a market town in the West-riding of Yorkshire, sit. 191 m. from London, in the road to Berwick.

WETTERAVIA, or the WETTERAW, is the southern division of the landgravate of Hesse, in Germany, and lies along the northern bank of the river Maine, comprehending the counties of Hanau and Nassau.

WETZLAR, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 50. 30. a city of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and ter. of Wetteravia, sit. on the river Lohn, 20 m. N. of Franckfort; an imperial city, or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates. The imperial chamber, or supreme court of the empire, was removed hither from Spire in the year 1698.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded by

by the county of Wicklow on the N. by the ocean on the E. and S. and by Kilkenny and Waterford on the W.

WEXFORD, W. lon. 6. 25. lat. 52. 15. a port town, capital of the county of Wexford, sit. on a bay of the Irish channel, at the mouth of the river Slaney, 65 m. S. of Dublin; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Talbot, Earls of Shrewsbury in England.

WEXIO, or WEXICO, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 47. a town of Swedeland, in the pr. of Gothland, and ter. of Simaland, sit. 31 m. S. of Weter-lake.

WEYMOUTH, a port town of Dorsetshire, sit. on a fine bay of the English channel, 8 miles S. of Dorchester, on the river Wey, opposite to Melcomb-Regis, and jointly with that borough sends four members to parliament. It gives title of Viscount to the family of Thyne.

WHIDAH, or FIDAH, E. lon. 3. lat. 6. a town on the coast of Guiney, in Africa, sit. 200 m. E. of Cape-coast castle, where the English have a factory.

WHITBY, a port town of the North-riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the German sea, 247 m. N. of London, and 50 N. E. of York.

WHITCHURCH, a borough town of Hampshire, sit. 58 m. W. of London, on the Salisbury road; elects two members of parliament.

WHITCHURCH, a market town in Shropshire, 162 m. N. W. of London, and 20 S. E. of Chester.

WHITEHAVEN, a port town of Cumberland, sit. on the Irish channel, 300 m. N. W. of London. This port is much frequented by the Irish, especially for coals.

WHITE-SEA, is a bay of the Frozen ocean, in the N. of Muscovy, sit. between Russian-Lapland and Samoiëda, at the bottom of which bay stands the city of Archangel. This was the only sea the Russians had any communication with till their conquest of Livonia,

WIBURG, E. lon. 9. 16. lat. 56. 20. capital of the ter. of Wiburg in Jutland, sit. 120 m. N. W. of Copenhagen, sub. to Denmark.

WIBURG, E. lon. 29. lat. 61. a city and port town of Russian Finland, in the ter. of Carelia, sit. on the gulph of Finland, 70 m. N. W. of Petersburg.

WICCOMB CHIPPING, or HIGH WICCOMB, a borough town in Bucks; sit. 29 m. N. W. of London, on the Oxford road; sends two members to parliament.

WICK. See **DUERSTED**.

WICKLOW, a town of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster; bounded by the county of Dublin on the N. by the Irish channel on the E. by Wexford on the S. and by Kildare and Catherlough on the W. sends two members to parliament.

WICKWARE, a market town of Gloucestershire, sit. 13 m. W. of Tetbury.

WIDIN, in European Turkey. See **VIDIN**.

WIGGAN, a borough town of Lancashire, sit. 196 m. N. W. of London, on the road to Carlisle; elects two members of parliament.

WIGHT ISLAND, part of the county of Southampton, and separated from it by a narrow channel, is about 20 m. long, and 12 broad. It consists of good arable and pasture grounds, hills, and valleys, woods, and champaign, and is equal to any part of England, of the same dimensions, either in the fruitfulness of the soil, or pleasantness of the situation; but as there are no fortifications on the island, capable of sustaining a siege, it would lie pretty much exposed to the invasions of an enemy, if great part of the royal navy were not stationed at Portsmouth, in the same county, a little distance from it, and the general rendezvous of the men of war were not at Spithead, at the East end of this island. The narrowest part of the channel, which separates it from the rest of Hampshire, is called the

Needles, at the West end of the island, through which large Ships pass, but with some hazard. Some general of the army is usually governor of this island, and it is a very profitable post. The chief town is Newport.

WIGTOWN, W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 54. 48. a borough and port town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway, sit. on a bay of the Irish channel, at the mouth of the river Cree, 90 m. S. W. of Edinburgh.

WIHITSCH, a frontier town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Bosnia, sit. on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 m. S. E. of Carlsat, E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 45. 30.

WILKOMERS, E. lon. 25. lat. 55. 30. a city of Poland, in the D. of Lithuania, sit. 50 m. N. W. of Wilna.

WILLIAMSBURGH, W. lon. 76. 30. lat. 37. 20. capital of the English colony of Virginia, in America, sit. in James county, between James river and York river, about 6 miles N. of James town, and 50 m. W. of Cape Charles. There are not above 40 or 50 houses in the town, tho' it be the seat of the government, where their parliament or general assembly meet, and their supreme courts of justice are held. Here was a college erected for the education of Indians, and well endowed; but it has not answered the pious design of the founders, the Indians expressing a very great aversion to be instructed in the sciences and in the learned languages. The reason that neither this nor James town are more increased in their buildings, is, that the planters in Virginia chuse to live in the country on their plantations, rather than in towns.

WILLIAMS FORT, E. lon. 87. lat. 22. 45. a fort belonging to the English E. India company, sit. on the western branch of the river Ganges, in the pr. of Bengal, in the E. Indies in Asia, 130 m. N. E. of Balisore, and 40 m. S. of Huegly.

WILLIAMSTAT, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 51. 54. a port town of Holland, sit. on the sea called Hollands deep, 14 m. S. of Rotterdam, and 16 m. N. W. Breda; a little fortified town, which belongs to the house of Orange.

WILNA, E. lon. 25. 15. lat. 55. a city of Poland, cap. of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, sit. on the river Wilna, 220 m. N. E. of Warsaw; a large populous trading city, the see of a bish. and an university.

WILTON, W. lon. 2. lat. 51. 12. the county town of Wiltshire, sit. on the river Willey, 6 miles N. W. of Salisbury; elects two members of parliament.

WILTSHIRE, an English county, bounded by Gloucestershire on the N. by Berkshire and Hampshire on the E. by Dorsetshire on the S. and by Somersetshire on the W. remarkable for its fine downs, and the vast number of sheep fed on them, the wood whereof is manufactured by the natives, which makes it one of the greatest cloathing counties in England. The capital city Salisbury, sit. on an extensive plain, 20 miles over.

WIMPFEN, E. lon. 9. 5. lat. 49. 20. a town of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, sit. on the river Neckar, 20 m. E. of Heidelberg.

WINGHELSEA, a borough and cinque-port of Suffex, sit. on a bay of the English channel, 3 m. S. W. of Rye, and 30 m. E. of Lewes; elects two members of parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Finch.

WINCHESTER, W. lon. 1. 24. lat. 51. 6. the cap. city of Hampshire, sit. on the river Itchia, 66 m. S. W. of London. This was anciently the capital and residence of the kings of the West Saxons, and K. Charles II. was so pleased with the situation of the place, that he began a magnificent palace here, but did not live to finish it, and none of his

his successors have thought fit to complete it. It is the see of a bishop, and elects two members of parliament. There is a fine college and school here, endowed with a large revenue, founded by the venerable William of Wickham, who also founded New-College in Oxford, whither the scholars of this school are sent, when they are qualified for the university, and are entitled to fellowships there. The palace is at present used for lodging of French prisoners, 1758.

WINDISMARCK, a division of the D. of Carniola, in the cir. of Austria, in Germany.

WINDSOR, a borough town of Berkshire, 21 m. W. of London, most remarkable for the magnificent palace or castle, proudly situated on an eminence, which commands the adjacent country for many miles, the river Thames running at the foot of the hill. The knights of the garter are installed in the royal chapel. The town elects two members of parliament.

WINNICZA, E. lon. 29. lat. 49. 15. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Podolia, and ter. of Bracław, situate on the river Bog, 40 m. N. of Bracław.

WINOXBERG, or **BERGUES**, E. lon. 2. 25. lat. 50. 56. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Colme, 5 m. S. of Dunkirk.

WINSCHOTEN, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 53. 15. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Groningen, sit. 6 m. S. W. of the Dollart-bay, and 16 m. S. E. of Groningen.

WINSEN, E. lon. 10. lat. 53. 50. a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and D. of Lunenburgh, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Imenau, 15. m. N. W. of Lunenburgh.

WINSLOW, a market town of Bucks, sit. 11 m. N. of Aylesbury.

WINSTER, a market town of Derbyshire, situate 19 miles N. of Darby.

WINTERTONNESSE, the North cape of the county of Norfolk, 4 m. N. of Yarmouth.

WINTSHEIM, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 49. 30. a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marg. of Anspach, sit. 15 miles N. of Anspach.

WIRKSWORTH, a market town of Darbyshire, sit. 12 miles N. of Darby.

WIRTEMBURG. See **WURTEMBURG**.

WISBADEN, E. lon. 8. lat. 50. 6. a town of Germany, in the ter. of Weteravia and county of Nassau, sit. 15 m. West of Franckfort.

WISBECH, a market town in the isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire, sit. 11 m. N. W. of Downham.

WISBY, E. lon. 18. lat. 57. 30. a port town of Sweden, sit. on the W. coast of the island of Gothland, in the Baltic sea, 110 miles S. of Stockholm.

WISCHGROD, E. lon. 20. 30. lat. 51. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Warfovia and pal. of Ploksko, sit. on the river Vistula, 40 m. N. W. of Warfaw.

WISMAR, E. lon. 11. 31. lat. 54. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Mecklenburg, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 12 m. N. of Swerin, subject to Sweden.

WISSELOCK, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 49. 20. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 7. m. S. of Heidelberg.

WISTON, a market town of Pembrokeshire, in Wales, sit. 12 m. N. of Pembroke.

WITEPSKI, E. lon. 30. lat. 56. a town of Poland, in the D. of Lithuania, capital of the pal. of Witepski, sit. on the river Dwina, 100 m. E. of Wilna.

WITHAM, a market town of Essex, sit. 9. m. N. E. of Chelmsford, in the road to Colchester.

WITNEY, a market town of Oxfordshire, sit. on the river Windrush, 9 m. W. of Oxford. Here is

the greatest manufacture of blankets in England.

WITTENBURG, E. lon. 13. 5. lat. 51. 50. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and D. of Saxony, sit. on the river Elbe, 50 m. N. of Dresden. It is an university, in which Luther, the celebrated reformer, had his education.

WITTENBURG, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 53. 25. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and marg. of Brandenburg, situate on the river Elbe, 60 miles N. of Brandenburg city.

WETTENSTEIN, E. lon. 24. 35. lat. 58. 25. a town of Livonia, sit. 40 m. S. of Revel, sub. to Russia.

WITTLESEYMEER, a lake in the isle of Ely, on the confines of Huntingdonshire, 6 m. long, and 3 broad, 12 m. W. of Ely city.

WITTMUND, E. lon. 7. lat. 53. 50. a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and county of Embden, sit. near the German sea, 15 m. N. of Embden.

WIVELSCOMB, a market town of Somersetshire, sit. 12 m. W. of Taunton.

WOBBURN, a market town of Bedfordshire, situate 42 miles N. W. of London, in the road to Northampton.

WODNAY, E. lon. 14. lat. 49. a town of Bohemia, sit. 56. m. S. of Prague, subject to the house of Austria.

WOERDEN, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 52. 10. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. 18 m. S. of Amsterdam.

WOLAW, E. lon. 16. 38. lat. 51. 22. a city in the K. of Bohemia, in the D. of Silesia, cap. of the D. of Wola, sit. 20 m. N. of Breslaw, sub. to the K. of Prussia.

WOLFEMBUTTLE, E. lon. 10. 32. lat. 52. 20. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and D. of Brunswick, sit. on the river Ocker, 10 m. S. of Brunswick, subject to the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfembottle. The Elector of Hanover has

no share in the government, either of the cities of Brunswick or Wolfembottle, or the territories belonging to them, being only titular Duke of Brunswick.

WOLFERDYKE, an island of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Zealand, sit. between the islands of N. Beveland and S. Beveland.

WOLFSPERG, E. lon. 15. lat. 47. 6. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and D. of Carinthia, sit. 36. m. E. of Clagenfurt.

WOLGA, a river of Russia, which rising in the North of that empire, runs S. E. passing by the cities of Jerslaf, Kasan, and Bulgar, and then entering Asiatic Russia, continues its course due South to Kamisfinca, from whence it runs S. E. and passing by Astracan, falls into the Caspian sea 50 miles below that city, having run a course of between 2 and 3000 miles, being deep enough great part of the way to carry large ships; but the mouth of it is so choked up with sand, that loaded ships cannot enter it; for which reason the Russian ships lie at an island without the mouth of the Wolga.

WOLGAST, E. lon. 14. 5. lat. 54. 12. a city and port town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and D. of Pomerania, sub. to Sweden, sit. 30 m. S. E. of Stralsund.

WOLICKMARK. See **VOKEL-MARK**.

WOLKOSKOI, E. lon. 35. 20. lat. 57. 30. a town of Russia, sit. in the pr. of Novogorod, 100 miles S. E. of the city of Novogorod.

WOLKOWSKA, E. lon. 24. lat. 53. a city of Poland, in the D. of Lithuania, and pal. of Novogrodeck, sit. 23 m. S. of Grodno.

WOLLER, a market town of Northumberland, situate 18 miles S. of Berwick.

WOLLIN, a town and island of Pomerania, sit. in the Baltic sea, at the mouth of the river Oder, subject to the K. of Prussia.

WOLMER, or **WALMER**, E. lon. 25. lat. 57. 30. a town of Livonia, sit.

fit. 50 m. N. E. of Riga, subject to Russia.

WOLODOMIR, E. lon. 30. 5. lat. 57. 40. a city of Russia, cap. of the pr. of Wolodomir, situate 160 m. S. of Petersburg.

WOLOGDA, E. lon. 42. 20. lat. 59. cap. of the pr. of Wologda, in Russia, sit. on the river Dwina, 235 m. N. of Moscow.

WOLSINGHAM, a market town of Durham, situate 16 miles W. of Durham.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a market town of Staffordshire, fit. 15 m. N. W. of Birmingham.

WOODBIDGE, a market town of Suffolk, fit. 76 m. N. E. of London, in the road to Yarmouth.

WOODSTOCK, a borough town of Oxfordshire, fit. 8 m. N. of Oxford; sends two members to parliament; but most remarkable for the magnificent palace built by Queen Anne, for the late Duke of Marlborough, in memory of the victory obtained by him over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim, on the 2d of August 1704. It gives title of Viscount to the Duke of Portland.

WOOLWICH, a market town of Kent, situate on the river Thames, 8 m. E. of London. Here are fine docks and yards for the royal navy, where large men of war are built; and here are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon-balls, powder, and other warlike stores, and a marine academy.

WORCESTER, W. lon. 2. 15. lat. 52. 15. the cap. city of Worcestershire, sit. on the river Severn, 119 m. N. W. of London; elects two members of parliament, and gives title of Marquis to the family of Somerset, Dukes of Beaufort.

WORCESTER county, is bounded by Shropshire and Staffordshire on the N. by Warwickshire on the E. by Gloucestershire on the S. and Herefordshire on the W.

WORCUM, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 51. 52. a town of Holland, fit. on the river Waal, 23 m. E. of Rotterdam.

WORCUM, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 53. a port town of the United Netherlands, fit. in the pr. of Frielland, on the Zuider-sea, 20 m. S. W. of Lewarden.

WORKSOP, a market town of Nottinghamshire, fit. 12 m. N. E. of Mansfield.

WORMS, E. lon. 8. 5. lat. 49. 38. a city of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, fit. on the W. bank of the Rhine, 25 m. N. W. of Heidelberg, and 25 m. S. of Mentz; an imperial city, or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates; the inhabitants a mixture of Lutherans and Papists. It was a fine town before the French destroyed it, anno 1689, and is since great part of it re-built. It stands in a plentiful country that produces good wine. Here a treaty was concluded between the K. of Great-Britain, the Queen of Hungary, and the K. of Sardinia, anno 1743; and here was the K. of Great-Britain's head-quarters for some time after the battle of Dettingen.

WORONETS, or VERONESE, E. lon. 40. lat. 52. 20. a city of Russia, in the province of Belgorod, situate on the river Veronese, near its confluence with the river Don, 120 m. S. of Mosco. Here the late Czar Peter the Great built large men of war, and cutting deep canals between the river Veronese and the Wolga, sent ships down that river to the Caspian-sea, as he did others by the river Don to the Euxine-sea.

WORSTED, a market town of Norfolk, fit. 12 m. N. of Norwich.

WOTTON, a market town of Gloucestershire, situate 9 miles W. of Tetbury.

WOTTON-BASSET, a borough town of Wiltshire, fit. 12 m. N. W. of Marlborough.

WREXHAM, a market town of Denbighshire, in Wales, fit. 28 m. N. W. of Shrewsbury.

WRINGTON, a market town of Somersetshire, fit. 12 m. S. W. of Bristol.

WROTHAM,

WROTHAM, a market town of Kent, sit. 11 m. W. of Maidstone.

WURTEMBERG, or **WIRTEMBERG** Duchy, is the North part of the circle of Suabia, in Germany, bounded by the Palatinate of the Rhine and Franconia on the N. by Oettingen and the bishopric of Augsburg on the E. by the territories of Ulm and Furstemberg on the S. and by the territories of Baden on the W. being 70 m. long, and almost as much in breadth, subject to the D. of Wirtemberg; the capital city Stuttgart.

WURTSBURG, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 49. 46. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the river Maine, 60 m. S. E. of Frankfurt, capital of the bishopric of Wurtzburg, the territories whereof are very extensive, comprehending four hundred towns and villages in the adjacent country, of which the bishop is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastical princes of the empire, absolute in his dominions, and lives in the same state other sovereign Princes do.

WYE, a market town of Kent, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Maidstone, and 8 S. of Canterbury.

WYE, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardigan-shire, and runs S. E. dividing the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, then crosses Herefordshire, passing by the town of Hereford, and turning directly S. passes by Monmouth, falling into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

WYNENDALE, E. lon. 3. lat. 51. 5. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Flanders, sit. 11 miles S. W. of Bruges, and as many S. E. of Ostend. Here general Webb, as he was conveying a great supply of ammunition and provision to the confederate army before Lille, was attacked by 24,000 French, whom he defeated with 6000 men only, and arrived safe at Lille, 1708.

WYNOXEBURG, or **BERGUE ST. WYNOX**, E. lon. 2. 22. lat. 50. 54. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 6 m. S. of Dunkirk.

X A

XACA, E. lon. 13. lat. 37. 37. a port town of Sicily, in the province of Mazara, sit. on the S. coast of the island, 40 m. S. of Palermo.

XALISCA, W. lon. 110. lat. 22. 20. a city of Mexico, in America, sit. near the Pacific ocean, 400 m. W. of the capital city of Mexico, sub. to Spain.

XANSI, a province of China, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Peking on the E. by the Great-wall on the N. by the pr. of Honan on the S. and by the river Crocei, which divides it from the pr. of Xansi on the West.

XATIVA, W. lon. 40. min. lat. 39. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. 30 m. S. of Valencia city.

XANTUM, a prov. of China, in Asia, bounded by the Kang-sea on the N. by the gulph of Nankin on the E. by the pr. of Nankin on the S. and by the pr. of Peking on the West.

XAVIER (ST.) W. lon. 50. S. lat. 24. a town of the pr. of La Plata, or Guayra, in S. America, sit. on the confines of Brasil, 200 m. W. of Rio Janeiro.

XENSI, a province of China, in Asia, is bounded by the Great-wall on the North, by the province of Xansi on the E. by the province of Suchuen on the S. and by Tibet on the W.

Y A

Y O

XEREZ DE LA FRONTIERA, W. lon. 6. 26. lat. 36. 45. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. 20 m. N. of Cadiz.

XEREZ DE GUADIANA, W. lon. 8. 14. lat. 37. 15. a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, sit. on the river Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, 20 m. N. of Ayamonte.

XICHU, E. lon. 112. lat. 27. a city of China, in the pr. of Huquang, sit. 300 m. N. of Canton.

XINYAN, or **CHINIAN**, E. lon. 120. lat. 31. a city of China, in Asia, in the prov. of Laotung, sit. without the Great-wall, 440 m. N. E. of Peking.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which rises in New-Castile, and having run S. E. through that pr. turns due E. and crossing the pr. of Valentia, falls into the Mediterranean, 20 m. S. of the city of Valencia.

Y A

YARE, a river of Norfolk, which runs from W. to E. through that county, passing by Norwich, and falling into the German sea at Yarmouth.

YARISLAW, } See **JERISLAF**.

YERISLAF, }

YARMOUTH, a borough and port town of Norfolk, sit. on the German sea, at the mouth of the river Yare, 123 m. N. E. of London, and 27. E. of Norwich, from whence a noble lady takes the title of Countess.

YARMOUTH, a borough town of the isle of Wight, in Hampshire, sit. on the N. W. coast of the island, opposite to Lymington; elects two members of parliament.

YARUM, a market town of the North-riding of Yorkshire, sit. on

the river Tees, near the confines of Durham, 15 m. N. E. of Northalerton.

YAXLEY, a market town of Huntingdonshire, situate 20 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 5 S. of Peterborough.

YEOVIL, a market town of Somersetshire, sit. 122 m. W. of London, in the road to Exeter.

YESD, E. lon. 54. lat. 33. a city of Persia, in the province of Eyrac-Agem, in Asia, sit. 200 m. E. of Ispahan.

YLA, one of the Western islands of Scotland, sit. in the Irish-sea, W. of Cantire.

YOANGFU, E. lon. 114. lat. 30. 40. a city of China, in Asia, in the province of Huquang, sit. on the river Kiam, 260 miles S. W. of Nan-king.

YONNE, a river of France, which rises in Burgundy, and runs North through Nivernois and Champaign, passing by Auxerre and Sens, and falling into the river Seine and Montereau sur Yonne.

YORK, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 54. the capital city of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Ouse, 197 m. N. of London. It is a large city, and has some good buildings in it, and during the winter, a great many people of quality reside here, for whose entertainment they have lately built a magnificent assembly-house. The cathedral is a noble Gothic-pile, equal to any thing of the kind in England. It is the see of an archbishop, and gives the title of Duke to the king's brother when he has one, (as now to his Royal Highness Prince Edward) and elects two members of parliament. The chief magistrate has the title of Lord-Mayor. It is not a town of great trade.

YORK, New, one of the British colonies in North-America, which, if we comprehend the Jerseys, that frequently have the same governor, is sit. between 72 and 74 degrees of W. lon. and between 41 and 44 degrees

gresses of N. latitude, bounded by Canada on the N. New-England on the E. the American sea on the S. and Pennsylvania and the country of the Iroquois on the W. being upwards of 200 miles in length from N. to S. but scarce 60 miles broad in any part. This country produces corn, and abounds in cattle, and a good breed of horses; but they are chiefly employed in the fishery for whales, as well as cod-fish. They supply the sugar-islands with flour, salt beef and pork, and salt fish, with horses and timber. They export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe, and bring logwood, whale-oil and bone to England, and from thence are supplied with most of their cloathing and furniture, and tools. This is a royal government, the K. appointing the governor and council, but they elect their own representatives or parliament men. The established religion here is that of the church of England, though other persuasions are tolerated, and have their respective places of worship allowed them. The province lies a little exposed to the French and Canada Indians on the North; for which reason some forts have been built on that side; and on the South it is not a small force that can hurt them, having the sea for their defence, and a garrison of four hundred men in the city of New-York, and usually some cruisers on the coast.

YORK, NEW, CITY, W. lon. 74. 30. lat. 41. cap. of the pr. of New-York, is sit. on an island in the mouth of Hudson's river, about 14 m. long, and 3 broad. It contains about a thousand houses, well built with brick and stone, and standing on an eminence, surrounded with a wall, and other modern fortifications, makes a fine appearance. It has also a spacious harbour, with commodious quays and warehouses on them, and employs several hundred ships and vessels in their foreign trade and fisheries. The inhabitants consist of

English, and the posterity of the Swedes and Dutch that were settled here before the English reduced it to the obedience of this crown, with several families of French refugees incorporated with them.

YOUGHAL, a town in the county of Cork in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

YPRES, E. lon. 2. 46. lat. 50. 54. a city of the Austrian Netherlands, esteemed almost impregnable; and one of the barrier towns, but shamefully surrendered in the year 1744, by the Dutch garrison, within a few days after the French sat down before it; and with it the whole chatellany, comprehending the towns of Mount Cassel, Baileul, Rousselaer, Peperingen, Warneton, Commines, and Warwick. This city had a good trade lately in the silk and woollen manufactures, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Mechlin.

YSSOUDUN, E. lon. 2. lat. 47. a town of France, in the province of Berry, sit. 18 miles S. W. of Bourges.

YVICA, sit. in one degree of E. lon. and 20 N. lat. a Spanish island (the least of the Baleares) sit. in the Mediterranean sea, between the province of Valencia, in Spain, and the island of Majorca, being about 30 m. long, and 24 broad; a mountainous barren country, but produces great quantities of salt.

YUNAM, the most S.W. prov. of China, in Asia.

Z A

Z AARA, or **SARRA**, one of the divisions of Africa, is situated under the tropic of Capricorn, bounded by Bildulgerid on the N.

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by the unknown parts of Africa on the E. by Nigritia or Negroland on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. a barren desert, as the name signifies, and so destitute of water, that the caravans of camels, which pass over it from Morocco, to traffic with Negroland, are half loaded with water and provisions. As it produces scarce any thing to sustain life, there are no towns in it, but a sort of people like the Arabs, who live in tents, and being acquainted with the few springs there are, wander from one part of the country to the other, as they expect to meet with water and food for their cattle. They are not black, but of an olive complexion; their language Arabic, and their religion Mahometanism, supposed to be the descendants of those Arabs who subdued Africa soon after the death of their prophet Mahomet.

ZABACK SEA. See **PALUS MEOTIS**.

ZABERN, E. lon. 8. lat. 49. 5. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 15 m. W. of Philippsburg.

ZABURN, E. lon. 7. lat. 48. 30. a town of Germany, in the lan. of Alsace, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Strasburg, sub. to France.

ZAGRAE, E. lon. 16. 33. lat. 46. 25. a town of Slavonia, sit. on the river Save, 25 miles N. E. of Carlstat, sub. to the house of Austria.

ZAMORA, W. lon. 6. lat. 41. 30. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, sit. on the river Douro, 32 m. N. of Salamanca.

ZAMOSKI, E. lon. 22. 40. lat. 51. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Red-Russia, and pal. of Belz, sit. 110 m. N. E. of Cracow.

ZANGUEBAR, or **ZINJIBAR**, is a country on the East-coast of Africa, sit. in southern latitude, between the Equator and the tropic of Capricorn, being bounded by the country of Anian on the N. by the Indian

ocean on the E. by Caffraria, or the country of the Hottentots, on the S. and by the unknown parts of Africa on the W. comprehending the provinces of Magadoxa, Melinda, Quiloa, Mozambique, and Sofala. Here the Portuguese have a great many colonies and settlements, and pretend that they have made a great many proselytes to christianity among the Negroes, and claim a kind of dominion over the petty princes on this coast.

The Portuguese trade with them for gold, slaves, ivory, ostrich feathers, wax, and drugs; besides which, the country produces rice, sugar, and such fruits as are usually found between the Tropics. The natives who have not embraced Christianity, are either Mahometans or Pagans.

ZANTE, E. lon. 21. 30. lat. 37. 50. an island of the Mediterranean, sit. 12 m. W. of the Morea, and 14 S. of the island of Cephalonia, being 24 m. long, and 12 broad, very considerable on account of the little grapes it produces, called currants, or corinths, from their being cultivated formerly about Corinth, where there are now scarce any; most of the countries in Europe being supplied with them from this island. The natives are most of them Greeks; but the Venetians, to whom the island is subject, have introduced the Roman Catholic religion here. The chief town is Zant, sit. on the E. side of the island, well fortified and defended by a castle, the residence of the governor, who is always a noble Venetian of the first rank. This island lies very much exposed to the attacks of the Turks, since the Venetians lost the Morea, anno 1715.

ZARA, E. lon. 15. lat. 44. a city of Dalmatia, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 60 m. N. W. of Spalatto, surrounded by the sea, and strongly fortified, and is the see of an archbishop, sub. to Venice.

ZARNAW,

ZARNAW, E. lon. 20. lat. 51. 30. a city of Poland, in the pr. of Little Poland, and pal. of Sandomir, sit. 63 m. N. of Cracow.

ZATMAR, E. lon. 22. lat. 48. 10. a town of Hungary, sit. 45 m. E. of Tockay, sub. to the house of Austria.

ZATOR, E. lon. 19. 30. lat. 50. a town of Poland, sit. on the river Vistula, 14 m. W. of Cracow.

ZEALAND, the chief of the Danish islands, is sit. at the entrance of the Baltic sea, bounded by the sea called the Schaggerack on the N. by the Strait called the Sound, which separates it from Schonen in Sweden, on the E. by the Baltic sea on the S. and by the Strait called the Great Belt, which separates it from the island of Funen, on the W. being of a round figure, near two hundred miles in circumference; the chief town Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark, situated on the eastern coast. The island of Zealand produces no bread-corn but rye, of which there is not enough to subsist the inhabitants, and there is but little meadow or pasture ground; a fourth part of the island is forest, and reserved for the king's game, and a great deal more taken up in lakes and marshes, which, with the neighbourhood of the sea, occasions a thick foggy air.

ZEALAND, a province of the United Netherlands, consists of eight islands, which lie in the mouth of the river Scheld, bounded by the province of Holland, from which they are separated by a narrow channel on the N. by Brabant on the E. by Flanders, from which they are separated by one of the branches of the Scheld, on the S. and by the German sea on the W. the chief of which islands is that of Walcheren, whereon the city of Middleburg, the capital of the province, is situate. The land lies very low in all these islands, which renders them liable

to inundations, and puts them to great expences in maintaining their dikes or banks, and occasions an unwholesome air; but the islands are generally fruitful, and produce good corn and pasturage; and by their fisheries and foreign trade, the people become exceeding rich, though there are not many manufactures in their province.

ZEIGINHEIM, E. lon. 9. lat. 50. 55. a town of Germany, in the landg. of Hesse-Cassel, sit. 30 miles S. of Hesse-Cassel city.

ZEITS, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 51. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, sit. 24 m. S. W. of Leipzig, subject to a prince of the house of Saxony.

ZELL, E. lon. 10. lat. 52. 52. a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, cap. of the Duchies of Zell and Lunenburg, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Aller and Fuhse, 30 m. N. of Hanover, and 40 m. S. of Lunenburg. This was the residence of the late dukes of Zell and Lunenburg, till these duchies devolved on the late elector of Hanover, George I. King of England, by his marrying the heiress of the late duke, mother of his late majesty George II. This city was taken by the French under Marshal Richlieu, in 1757, but was evacuated in February 1758. They set fire to the suburbs, after plundering the houses, and burnt the greatest part of the children in the Orphan-hospital, with other buildings and farm-houses.

ZEMBLA NOVA. See **NOVA ZEMBLA**.

ZEMLIN, E. lon. 21. lat. 48. 27. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 20 m. N. of Tockay.

ZERBST, E. lon. 12. 33. lat. 52. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Anhalt, sit. 25 m. N. W. of Wittenburg, sub. to the Pr. of Anhalt.

ZIRICKSEE, E. lon. 3. 54. lat. 51. 45. a port-town of the United Nether-

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Netherlands, in the pr. of Zealand, sit. on the S. side of the island of Schowen, 15 m. N. E. of Middleburg.

ZITTAU, E. lon. 15. lat. 51. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marq. of Lusatia, sit. on the river Niefs, 55 m. E. of Dresden.

ZNAIM, E. lon. 16. lat. 48. 50. a town of Bohemia, in the marq. of Moravia, sit. on the river Teya, 35 m. N.W. of Vienna, subject to the house of Austria.

ZOCATARA. See SOCATARA.

ZOLLERN, or HOHENZOLLERN, E. lon. 8. 55. lat. 48. 18. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, cap. of the county of Zollern, and sub. to its Count, sit. 28 m. S. of Stuttgart.

ZOLNOCK, E. lon. 20. 28. lat. 47. 28. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. on the river Teyesse, 55 m. S. E. of Buda.

ZORNDORF, a small village near Custrin in Brandenburg, where the K. of Prussia defeated the Russian army, August 25, 1758.

ZUG, one of the cantons of Switzerland, is surrounded by the cantons of Lucern, Zurich, and Switz, and is 18 m. long, and 7 broad, more fruitful than some of its neighbours; for the country produces corn and wine enough to subsist the inhabitants, who are of the Romish communion. There is no town in the canton; the principal village is Zug, pleasantly situate on a lake of the same name. In this, and the rest of the smaller cantons, the legislative power is lodged in the diffusive body of the people; every man, whether master or servant, above 16 years of age, gives his vote to the making or altering their laws, raising forces, levying taxes, &c.

ZURICH, a canton of Switzerland, is bounded by the canton of Schaffhausen on the N. by the canton of Appenzel on the E. by Zug and Switz on the S. and by Bern and Lucern on the W. being 50 miles long, and 40 broad, and is

esteemed the richest of the cantons, in proportion to its territory, though it be not half so large as Bern; for here the people apply themselves to trade, and have several profitable manufactures.

ZURICH CITY, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 47. 52. cap. of the canton of Zurich, is pleasantly situated on the N. end of the lake of Zurich, 35 m. S. W. of Constance, and is one of the best built towns in Switzerland. The government of this canton is aristocratical, being lodged in the principal inhabitants and their representatives; the common people have no share in it, and their religion is the Presbyterian or Calvinism.

ZURICH LAKE, is 24 m. long, and 3 broad, and by it the people of Zurich have an opportunity of importing and exporting their merchandise, it having a communication with the river Rhine.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Netherlands, and the East division of the province of Gelderland, is bounded by the province of Overijssel on the N. by Munster in Westphalia on the E. by the duchy of Cleves on the S. and by the Veluwe, another division of Gelderland, on the W. being 30 m. long, and 24 broad.

ZUTPHEN, E. lon. 6. lat. 52. 15. a city of Zutphen, in Gelderland, sit. on the river Yssel, 16 m. N. E. of Arnheim, and 8 m. S. of Deventer, supposed to have taken its name from its situation in the fens, though now the country is drained; it is much resorted to on account of the healthfulness of the situation.

ZUYDER SEA, is a great bay of the German ocean, which lies in the middle of the United Provinces, having the islands of Texel, Flie, and Schelling, at the entrance of it, on the N. the provinces of Friesland, Overijssel, and Gelderland, on the E. Utrecht, and part of Holland, on the S. and another part of Holland on the W. in which there

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are a great many port towns; but the chief is Amsterdam, whose foreign trade is equal, if not superior, to that of any town in the world; and yet the Zuider sea is so shallow, that it is with great difficulty the Dutch flat-bottomed vessels pass over it. The usual entrance of this sea is between the Texel and the continent of North-Holland.

ZWEIERUGGEN, a county of the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, sub. to the D. of Deuxponts. See **DEUXPONTS**.

Z W

Zwickow, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 38. a town of the cir. of Upper Saxony, in Germany, and territory of Voightland, sit. on the river Muldaw, 46 m. S. W. of Dresden, subject to the Elector of Saxony, King of Poland.

ZWINGENBURG, or **SWINGENBURG**, a town of the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, in the land. of Hesse Darmstat, 12 m. N. E. of Worms, sub. to the land. of Hesse Darmstat.

ZWOLL. See **SWOLL**.



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THE
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Of the several

Emperors, Kings, and Princes,

Now Reigming.

ANHALT BERNBOURG.

VICTOR FREDERIC,
the reigning Prince, born 20
Sept. 1700.

ANHALT CÖETHEN.

CHARLES GEORGE, the reign-
ing Prince, born 9 Aug. 1730.

ANHALT DESSAU.

LEOPOLD FREDERIC
FRANCIS, the reigning Pr.
born 10 August, 1740.

ANHALT ZERBST.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, the
reigning Prince, born 8 August,
1734.

His sister, the Princess Sophia Au-
gusta (now called Catherine Alexi-
ewna) born 2 May 1729, married to
Peter, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, and
present Emperor of Russia.

ANSPACH. See BRAN-
DENBOURG.

AUGSBOURG.

PRINCE JOSEPH, of Hesse-
Darmstat, born 22 Jan. 1699,
elected Bishop of Augsbourg, anno
1740.

AUSTRIA.

The present Royal Family.

MARIA THERESA, Arch-
duchess of Austria, eldest
daughter of the late Emperor of
Germany, Charles VI. was born on
the 13th of May 1717, and was mar-
ried to Francis Stephen, Duke of
Lorrain, 12 Feb. 1736, by whom
she hath issue, now living, viz.

1. The Archduke Joseph Benedic-
Augustus, born 13 March, 1741;
married 7 Sept. 1760, to Mary-Eli-
zabeth, daughter of Don Philip Duke
of Parma, born 31 Dec. 1741.

2. The Archduke Peter Leopold
Joseph, born 5 May 1747.

3. The Archd. Ferdinand Charles
Anthony, born 1 June 1754.

4. The Archduke Maximilian
Francis, born 8 Dec. 1756.

5. The Archduchess Maria Anna,
born 6 Oct. 1738.

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6. The Archduchess Maria Christina Josepha, born 13 May 1742.

7. The Archduchess Maria Elizabetha Josepha, born 13 August, 1743.

8. The Archduchess Maria Amelia Josepha, born 26 Feb. 1746.

9. The Archduchess Joanna-Gabriela, born 4 Feb. 1750.

10. The Archduchess Maria Josepha, born 19 March 1751.

11. The Archduchess Maria Charlotta, born 13 Aug. 1752.

12. The Archduchess Maria Antonietta, born 2 Nov. 1755.

The Archduchess (now Empress) succeeded to the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, on the death of her father, the late Emperor Charles VI. 20 October 1740, and was crowned Queen of Hungary at Presburg, the capital city, on the 25th of June 1741, and Queen of Bohemia at Prague, anno 1743. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, her consort, was elected King of the Romans, 13 Sept. 1745.

See the EMPEROR and TUSCANY.

The Pedigree of the Austrian family the last hundred years.

LEOPOLD, late Emperor of Germany, the only surviving son of the Emperor Ferdinand III. was born 9 June 1640. He was appointed King of Hungary by his father, the Emperor Ferdinand III. 27 June 1655, and King of Bohemia, 2 Aug. 1656. He was elected Emperor on the 8th of July 1658, after an interregnum of eight months, and crowned at Francfort on the 22d of the same month. He married three wives, 1. Margaret, daughter of Philip IV. King of Spain, on the 12th of April 1663, and she died on the 20th of May 1673, leaving him one daughter, named Mary Antonietta, who married Maximilian, late Elector of Bavaria. See BAVARIA.

He married his second wife Clau-

dia, daughter of Ferdinand Archduke of Inspruck, on the 15th of October 1673, who died without issue, 8th April 1676.

He married his third wife Mary the eldest daughter of the Duke of Newburg, afterwards Elector Palatine, 6 Jan. 1677, by whom he had issue, 1. Joseph, born 1678, and 2. Charles, born 1 October 1681, and three daughters, viz. Mary Elizabeth, born 1680; 2. Mary Anne, born 1683; and Mary Magdalen, born 1689. Leopold dying on the 5th of May 1705, was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOSEPH, who had been crowned King of Hungary, anno 1688, and elected King of the Romans, anno 1690, and was of course declared Emperor on the death of his father Leopold, anno 1705. Joseph married Wilhelmina Amelia, daughter to John Frederic, late Duke of Hannover, anno 1699, by whom he had two daughters, viz. Maria Josepha, born the same year, 1699, and Maria Amelia, born anno 1701.

The Emperor Joseph dying of the small-pox, 20 April 1711, his brother Charles King of Spain was elected Emperor on the 12th of October the same year. He married the Princess Elizabeth Christina of Wolfenbuttel, anno 1708, by whom he had issue the Archduchess Maria Theresa, the present Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and her sister the Archduchess Mary Anne, married to Pr. Charles of Lorraine.

The Emperor Charles dying 20 October 1740, his daughter, the eldest Archduchess Maria Theresa, succeeded to his hereditary dominions as related already.

The Archduchess Mary Anne, consort to Prince Charles of Lorraine, died in the year 1744, without issue.

BADEN-BADEN.

AUGUSTUS-WILLIAM
GEORGE-SIMPERTUS, the
reigning

reigning Margrave or Marquis, was born 14 Jan. 1707, and succeeded his brother Lewis-William-George in the Margraviate 1761. He married Maria Victoria, daughter of Duke Leopold Philip of Aremberg, anno 1735.

BADEN DOURLACH.

THE reigning Marquis, Charles Frederic, was born 22 Nov. 1728, succeeded to the Marquisate 12 May 1738; and married Charlotte-Louisa of Hesse-Darmstadt, born 11 July 1723. Prince William, his brother, was born 14 Jan. 1732, and is a General in the Dutch service.

BAVARIA.

The present Elector's Family.

MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, the reigning Elector of Bavaria, is the eldest son of the late emperor of Germany, and elector of Bavaria, Charles VII. and of Mary Amelia, youngest daughter of the late emperor Joseph. He was born 28 March 1727, and succeeded his father in the electorate on the 9th of January 1745. He married, 13 June 1747, the Princess Anne-Mary-Sophia, second daughter of Augustus III. King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, born 29 Aug. 1728.

His Sisters;

1. Mary Antonietta, born 19 July 1724, married to Frederic, electoral Prince of Saxony, eldest son of Augustus, K. of Poland.

2. Maria Josepha, born 7 August 1734, married to the late Margrave of Baden Baden.

3. Josephina Antonietta, born 30 March 1739.

The late Electors for 80 years past.

MAXIMILIAN EMANUEL, Elec-

tor of Bavaria, son to the Elector Ferdinand, and grandson of Maximilian, the first Elector of Bavaria, was born anno 1662, and succeeded his father anno 1679. He married Maria Antonietta, the only daughter of the Emperor Leopold, by his first wife Margaret, the youngest daughter of Philip IV. king of Spain, anno 1685, by whom he had issue Ferdinand Joseph, who would have been heir to the crown of Spain, his grandmother being the daughter of Philip IV. king of Spain (upon the death of Charles II. the last king of Spain without issue) the French king Lewis XIV. who married the other daughter of Philip IV. having renounced all claim to the crown of Spain at the time of his marriage: but a treaty for the partition of the Spanish monarchy was made, anno 1698, between Great-Britain, France, and the United Provinces; whereby Spain and Spanish America only were allotted to Ferdinand Joseph, the electoral Prince of Bavaria; Naples and Sicily to the dauphin of France; and the duchy of Milan to Charles, the emperor's second son; but Ferdinand dying of the small-pox, anno 1699, another partition was made of the Spanish monarchy by the same powers, during the life of the late king Charles II. However, the French king prevailed on Charles to make a will, and give the whole Spanish monarchy to Philip duke of Anjou, his grandson, second son of the dauphin of France, and actually placed Philip on the throne of Spain, on the death of Charles II. anno 1700. See AUSTRIA, FRANCE, and SPAIN.

Maximilian having buried his first wife Mary, daughter of the emperor Leopold, anno 1692, married the princess Theresa Cunigunda, daughter of John Sobieski king of Poland, anno 1694, by whom he had issue Charles Albert Cajetan, anno 1697. 2. Ferdinand Mary, born 1699. 3. Clement Augustus, born anno 1700. And, 4. Theodore, born anno 1703.

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Maximilian dying anno 1726, was succeeded by his son

Charles Albert Cajetan, who was elected king of the Romans and emperor of Germany, 13 January 1743, and died 9 January 1745, being succeeded in the electorate by his son Maximilian Joseph, the present elector, as above.

Ferdinand, son of Maximilian, and brother of the last emperor, was born 5 August 1699, and married, anno 1719, to the princess Mary Anne of Newburg, by whom he had several children, and is lately dead.

Clement Augustus, son of Maximilian late duke of Bavaria (and brother of Charles Albert Cajetan, the late emperor, and duke of Bavaria) was born 5 Aug. 1700, and chosen Bishop of Munster and Paderborn, anno 1719, and Archbishop and Elector of Cologne, 1 Novemb. 1723. He was elected Bishop of Hildesheim, anno 1724, and Bishop of Osnabrug, anno 1728. He was also Provost of Liege, and Great Master of the Teutonic Order, and died 6 Feb. 1761.

Clement-Francis, Duke of Bavaria, and cousin-german to the present Elector, was born 19 April 1722; he wedded Mary-Anne of Sultzbach, who was born 22 June, 1722.

John-Theodore, son of Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, (and brother of Charles Albert Cajetan, the late Emperor and Duke of Bavaria) was born 3 Sept. 1703, and elected Bishop of Ratisbon, in which see he still remains. See **LIEGE**.

To this Electorate (the second secular one) is annexed the office of Great Sewer of the Empire, and the privilege of carrying the Imperial Globe in solemn processions. His substitute is baron Waldburg. See **PALATINE**.

B E V E R N. See
B A U N S W I C K.

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B O H E M I A.

BOHEMIA has the fourth seat in the Electoral College. The Elector is the first of the secular electors; and has the office of Great Butler of the Empire, in which the baron of Limburg is his substitute. See **AUSTRIA**.

BRANDENBURG. See
P R U S S I A.

B R A N D E N B U R G - A N S P A C H.

CH R I S T I A N - F R E D E R I C -
C H A R L E S - A L E X A N D E R,
Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, born 24 Feb. 1736, succeeded to the Marquisate 4 August 1757; and married 24 Nov. 1754, Frederica Carolina of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, born 24 June, 1735.

B R A N D E N B U R G - C U L M B A C H - B A - R E I T H.

FR E D E R I C, Margrave of Culmbach-Baireith, in Franconia, born 10 May 1711, and succeeded to the Marquisate 17 May 1735. He married Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina (now dead) the eldest daughter of Frederic William, late King of Prussia, by whom he has one daughter, viz. the Princess Elizabeth Sophia Frederica Wilhelmina, born 30 August 1732, married, 24 September 1748, to the Duke of Wurtemberg. He wedded, 20 Sept. 1759, Sophia-Charlotta-Maria, of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, born 8 Oct. 1737.

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BRANDENBURG-SCHWEDT.

FREDERIC - WILLIAM, Margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt, born 27 Dec. 1700, and married 1734, to the Princess Sophia-Dorothea of Prussia, born 25 Jan. 1719.

Charles, his brother, a general in the Prussian service.

BRANDENBURG-SONNENBOURG.

CHARLES, Margrave of Brandenburg-Sonnenbourg, born 10 June, 1705.

B R I T A I N.

The present Royal Family of Great-Britain.

GEORGE - WILLIAM - FREDERIC III. King of Great-Britain, &c. Elector of Hanover, &c. was born 4 June, 1738; created Prince of Wales soon after his father's death, 1751; succeeded to the throne on the demise of his grandfather George II. 25 October, 1760; was proclaimed next day, at London; married, on Sept. 8, 1761, the Princess Sophia-Charlotta of Mecklenbourg-Strelitz, born May 16, 1744; and crowned with her on Sept. 22, 1761.

The Ancestors of the present Royal Family for about 150 years past.

James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, was the only son of Henry Stuart Lord Darnly, by Mary Queen of Scots, the only daughter and heiress of James V. King of Scots, who was the eldest son of James IV. King of Scots, and Margaret his wife, eldest daughter of Henry VII. King of England, whose issue, on

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failure of children of Henry VIII. were entitled to the crown of England. Q. Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Henry VIII. died without issue, and unmarried, on 4 April 1603.

King James I. married Anne, the daughter of Frederic II. King of Denmark, anno 1589, by whom he had issue,

1. Henry his eldest son, who died at 18 years of age, unmarried.

2. Robert, who died in his infancy.

3. Charles, who succeeded him. He had also four daughters, viz.

1. Elizabeth, who married Frederic V. Count Palatine of the Rhine, elected to the throne of Bohemia, which he never possessed.

2. Margaret, who died in her infancy.

3. Mary, } Who died infants
4. Sophia, } also.

Upon the death of King James I. 7 April 1625, he was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Charles I. born 30 Novemb. 1600, at Dumfermling in Scotland. He married Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Henry IV. King of France, 22 May 1625, by whom he had issue,

1. Charles, who died the same day he was born, viz. 29 March, 1628.

2. Charles, who succeeded his father in the throne, born 9 June, 1630.

3. Mary, born 15 Nov. 1631, who married William of Nassau Prince of Orange, and Stadtholder of the United Provinces, 13 May 1641, who died of the small-pox at London, 4 Jan. 1661.

4. James born 25 Octob. 1663, who succeeded his brother Charles II. in the throne.

5. Elizabeth, born 8 Jan. 1637, who died unmarried, 19 September, 1650.

6. Anne, born 28 March 1636, who died 19 December, 1640.

7. Henry, afterwards created D. of

of Gloucester, born 19 July 1640, died, unmarried, of the small-pox at London, 24 Sept. 1660.

8. Henrietta Maria, the King's youngest daughter, born 27 June 1644. She married Philip Duke of Anjou, afterwards Duke of Orleans, anno 1661, by whom she had issue Mary Aloisa, married to Victor Amadeus, the late Duke of Savoy and King of Sardinia, father of the present King of Sardinia; she died 11 July 1670. See SARDINIA.

King Charles I. being murdered 10 Feb. 1649, the crown devolved on his eldest son Charles, who was kept out of possession of the government, by the powers then in being, 12 years.

Charles II. was restored, and entered the city of London in triumph on his birth-day, being the 9th of June 1660. The King married the Princess Catherine, Infanta of Portugal, daughter of Don Peter King of Portugal, by proxy; and, upon her arrival in England, the marriage was solemnized and consummated at Portsmouth, 1 June 1662, she being then 24 years of age, by whom the King had no living issue.

James II. the 3d son of Charles I. and only surviving brother and heir of Charles II. succeeded to the crown 17 February 1685. While he was Duke of York, and in exile, he was contracted to Mrs. Anne Hyde (eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Edward Hyde, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, afterwards created Earl of Clarendon and Lord Chancellor of England) at Breda in Brabant, 5 Dec. 1659; and the marriage was solemnized in England after the restoration, viz. 14 Sept. 1660. The issue of which marriage were,

1. Charles of York, Duke of Cambridge, born 2 Nov. 1660, who lived but 7 months.

2. Mary of York, born 11 May 1662, who married William Henry of Nassau, Prince of Orange, afterwards King of England, 15 Nov. 1677. She died of the small-pox

at Kensington, 1 Jan. 1695, without issue.

3. James of York, born 23 July 1663, created Duke of Cambridge, but died at three years of age, anno 1667.

4. Anne of York, born 17 Feb. 1664, who married George Prince of Denmark, second son of Frederic III. King of Denmark, 8 August 1683, and succeeded to the crown of England, 19 March 1702.

5. Charles of York, Duke of Kendal, born 15 July 1666, and died in May 1667.

6. Edgar, Duke of Cambridge, born 25 Sept. 1667, and died 19 June 1671.

7. Henrietta of York, born 24 January 1669, and lived but ten months.

8. Catherine of York, born 20 Feb. 1670, and died 16 December 1671.

The Duchesse, their mother, dying 11 April 1671, the Duke of York married his second wife Mary d'Esté, daughter of Alphonso d'Esté, Duke of Modena, and sister of Francis the then reigning Duke, at Dover, 1 December 1673, by whom he had issue,

1. Charles of York, Duke of Cambridge, born 18 Dec. 1677, who died the December following.

2. Catherine Laura, born 20 January 1674, and died in October 1675.

3. Isabella of York, born 8 Sept. 1676, died 13 March 1680.

4. Charlotta Maria of York, born 26 August 1682, died the following October.

5. James Francis Edward, born 21 June 1688, who married in 1719 the Princess Maria-Clementina Sobieski, daughter of James Sobieski, son of John Sobieski, King of Poland, by whom he had issue two sons, viz. Charles Edward born 31 Dec. 1720, and Henry Benedict born 6 March 1725.

6. Louisa Maria Theresa, born 18 June 1692, died at St. Germain, 8 April 1712. See MODENA.

The Prince of Orange, landing at Torbay in Devonshire, 16 November 1688, and marching towards London, was joined in his march thither by most of King James's army; whereupon the King embarked for France, 3d Jan. 1689, and 2d Feb. 1689 the convention of Lords and Commons met, which had been summoned by the Prince of Orange, and declared that the throne was vacant by the abdication of King James; and that the Prince and Princess of Orange were King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland; but that the full exercise of the royal power should be executed only by the Prince in both their names, remainder to the heirs of the body of the Princess, remainder to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body, remainder to the heirs of the body of the P. of Orange. And the Prince and Princess of Orange were proclaimed King and Queen accordingly on Ash-wednesday 24 Feb. 1689. Queen Mary died 1 Jan. 1695, and King William 19 March 1702, without issue. Whereupon the Princess Anne of Denmark, second daughter of King James II. was proclaimed Queen. Her issue, by Prince George of Denmark, whom she married 8 August 1683, were,

1. A daughter still-born, 23 May 1684.

2. Mary, born 13 June 1685, died Feb. 1690.

3. Anne Sophia, born 23 May 1686, died Feb. following.

4. William, Duke of Gloucester, born 4 August 1689, died 10 August 1700.

5. Mary, born Oct. 1690, who lived only to be baptized.

6. George, who died also soon after he was born.

Prince George, the Queen's consort, died 8 Nov. 1708. He was 55 years of age, being born anno 1653.

Queen Anne dying 12 Aug. 1714, and leaving no children, George, Elector of Hanover, the next Pro-

testant heir, succeeded to the crown, by virtue of several acts of parliament for securing the Protestant succession.

George Lewis, Elector of Hanover, (son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and the Princess Sophia, daughter of Frederic V. Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia, and of the Princess Elizabeth, the only surviving daughter of James I. King of England) was born 8 June 1660, and married Sophia Dorothea, the only daughter and heiress of his uncle George William, Duke of Zell, anno 1682, by whom he had issue,

1. George II. late King, born 10 Nov. 1683.

2. Dorothy Sophia, born 26th of March 1687, married to Frederic William, Prince Royal of Prussia, 9 Decemb. 1706, who succeeded his father 7 March 1713, and dying 11 June 1740, was succeeded by his son Charles Frederic, the present King of Prussia, born 24 Jan. 1711. See PRUSSIA.

George II. late King of Great-Britain, &c. and Elector of Hanover, was born 10 Nov. 1683. He was created Prince of Wales, anno 1714, and succeeded to the crown of Great-Britain and Electorate of Hanover, on the death of his father George I. who died 22 June 1727. He married the Princess Carolina Wilhelmina Dorothea, daughter of John Frederic, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, and of Erdmouth Louisa, daughter of George Duke of Saxe-Eisenach, and of Janet Countess of Sayne, on the 3d of July 1705, by whom he had issue,

1. Frederic Louis, born 31 Jan. 1707, who came over to England in December 1728, and married the Princess Augusta, sister to the reigning Duke of Saxe-gotha, on the 6th of May 1736, which Princess was born 30 Nov. 1719. [He died 31 March 1751.]

2. Anne, born 2 November 1709, who married William Charles Friso, Prince of Nassau, Dietz, and Orange,

25 March 1733. [She died 12 Jan. 1759.]

3. Amelia Sophia Leonora, born 10 June 1711.

4. Carolina Elizabeth, born 10 June 1713. [Died 28 Dec. 1757.]

5. A Prince, who died soon after he was born, 19 Nov. 1716.

6. George William, born 13 Nov. 1717, who died on 16 Feb. the year following.

7. William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, born 26 April 1721.

8. Mary, born 4th March 1723, married to Frederic Prince of Hesse-Cassel (now Landgrave) anno 1740, by whom she has three Princes.

9. Louisa, born 18 December 1724, married to Frederic Prince Royal of Denmark, Nov. 1743. [She died 19 Dec. 1751.]

The Issue of the late PRINCE OF WALES.

1. Augusta, born 11 August 1737.

2. George William-Frederic, born 4 June 1738, the present King.

3. Edward Augustus, Duke of York, born 25th of March 1741, knight of the garter.

4. Elizabeth Carolina, born 10 Jan. 1741. [She died 4 Sept. 1759.]

5. William Henry, born 25th of Nov. 1743, knight of the garter.

6. Prince Henry Frederic, born 7 Nov. 1745.

7. Princess Louisa Anne, born 19 March 1749.

8. Prince Frederic William, born 24 May 1750.

9. Carolina Matilda, born after her father's death, 22 July 1751.

Queen Caroline, late consort of K. George II. died 31 Nov. 1737, in the 56th year of her age.

BRUNSWICK.

The reigning Prince.

CHARLES, Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbottle and Beveren, the

son of Ferdinand Albert, Duke of Wolfenbottle and Beveren, by Philippina Charlotte, third daughter of the late King of Prussia, was born 1st August 1713, and succeeded his father anno 1738. He was married, second July 1733, to Philippina Charlotta (daughter of Frederic William, King of Prussia) born 13 March 1716, by whom he had issue,

1. Charles William Ferdinand, the hereditary Prince, born 9 Oct. 1735, a general in the allied army.

2. Prince Frederic Augustus, born 29 Oct. 1740, governor of Hanover.

3. Prince Albert Henry, born 26 Feb. 1742 (mortally wounded in a skirmish 1761.)

4. Prince William Adolphus, born 18 May 1745.

5. Maximilian-Julius Leopold, born 10 Oct. 1752.

6. The Princess Sophia Charlotta Maria, born 8 Oct. 1737. See Brandenburg Culmbach Bareith.

7. The Princess Anna Amelia, born 24 Oct. 1739, Dutches Dowager of Saxe-Weimar.

8. The Princess Elizabeth Christina Ulrica, born 8 Nov. 1746.

9. The Princess Frederica Wilhelmina, born 8 April 1748.

10. The Princess Augusta Dorothea, born 2 Oct. 1749.

Genealogy of the House of BRUNSWICK.

The princes of this house are descended from Ernest Duke of Lunenburg and Zell, who died anno 1546.

The branch of Wolfenbottle, from Henry his eldest son, and that of Lunenburg or Hanover, from William the youngest son.

Brunswick Wolfenbottle was divided into three branches.

1. Brunswick, extinct in 1704.

2. Wolfenbottle, extinct 1705.

3. Bevern, on which branch the territories of the other two are devolved.

Lewis Rudolph, the last Duke of Brunf-

Brunswick Wolfembuttel, married Christina Louisa, Princess of Otten-gen, anno 1690, by whom he had three daughters, viz.

1. The Princess Christina Elizabeth, married to the late Emperor Charles VI.

2. Charlotte, married to Alexis, Prince Royal of Russia, and only son of Czar Peter the Great.

3. Antonietta Amelia, married to Ferdinand Albert, Duke of Brunswick-Bevern, who succeeded to the Duchy of Wolfembuttel, on the death of Lewis Rudolph, the last Duke of Wolfembuttel, and had issue, by the said Princess,

1. Charles, the reigning Duke, born 1 Aug. 1713 before mentioned.

2. Anthony Ulric, born 28 Aug. 1714, married, 1739, to Anne Princess of Mecklenburgh. See MECKLENBURGH.

3. Christina Elizabeth, born 8 Nov. 1715, married to the present King of Prussia.

4. Lewis Ernest, born 25 Sept. 1718; in the service of the States-general, and tutor to the Prince of Orange, during his minority.

5. Augustus, born 23 Nov. 1720, a general in the King of Prussia's service.

6. Ferdinand, born 12 Jan. 1721, knight of the garter, and Commander in chief of the allied army.

7. Louisa Amelia, born 29 Jan. 1722, married to William Augustus, late Prince Royal of Prussia.

8. Sophia Antonietta, born 23 Jan. 1724, married to Ernest Frederic of Saxe Saalfeld Coburg.

9. Albert, born 4 May 1725.

10. Christina Charlotta Louisa, born 30 Nov. 1726.

11. Theresa Natalia, born 4 June 1728.

12. Juliana Maria, born 4 Sept. 1729. She married the King of Denmark 1752, and died 11 Decemb. 1754.

Cousins of Charles the reigning D. — Augustus William of Bevern, lieutenant-general in the Prussian service,

and governor of Stettin, born 10 Oct. 1715: Frederic George of Bevern, canon of Lubec, born 24 March 1723; and Frederick Charles of Bevern, major-general in the Prussian army, born 5 April 1729.

CHINA.

XUNCHI, or TSOUTE, King of Niuche, a Tartarian kingdom, North-east of China, taking advantage of the civil wars in China, joined one of the contending parties, and made an entire conquest of the empire of China, about one hundred years ago, and from him descended the emperor Canghi, who took upon him the name of Yong Ching, which signifies lasting peace, at his accession, anno 1722.

This Prince banished the Jesuits, and the rest of the Christian missionaries, out of his dominions, and compelled their proselytes to renounce christianity.

COLOGN.

MAXIMILIAN FREDERIC de KONIGSEG ROTHENFELS, born 13 May 1708, and elected archbishop and elector of Cologne 6 April 1761, in room of the late Clement Augustus of Bavaria. This elector crowns the Emperor, if the ceremony be performed within his diocese; if not, he and the elector of Mentz crown him alternately.

His estates are very considerable, consisting of the duchy of Westphalia, the archbishopric of Cologne, which extends 100 miles along the western bank of the Lower Rhine; besides the territories belonging to the bishoprics of which he is sovereign, which are very extensive. He has the third seat in the electoral college; and is stiled Great Chancellor of the empire throughout Italy.

COURLAND. See POLAND.

DENMARK.

The present Royal Family.

FREDERIC V. King of Denmark, was born 31 March 1723. He was married, Nov. 1743, to the Princess Louisa, youngest daughter of his late majesty George II. King of Great Britain, born 18 Dec. 1724, and by her had issue,

1. The Princess Sophia Magdalena, born 3 July 1746.

2. Welhelmina Carolina, born 10 July 1747.

3. Prince Christian, born 29 Jan. 1749.

4. Princess Louisa, born 30 Jan. 1750.

The Queen dying 19 Dec. 1751, his Danish Majesty married again to the Princess Juliana Maria, sister to the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, born 4 Sep. 1729.

By this Queen, who died 11 Dec. 1754, his Majesty has Prince Frederic, born 11 Oct. 1753.

Queen dowager, Sophia Magdalena, aunt to the present Duke of Brandenburg-Culmbach-Barieth, born 28 Nov. 1700, and widow 9 August 1746.

Charlotte Amelia, the King's aunt, born 6 Oct. 1706. See HOLSTEIN-GLUCKSTADT.

The genealogy of the Kings of Denmark the last 100 years.

FREDERIC III. King of Denmark, succeeded his father Christian IV. anno 1648; in whose reign, viz. 1660, the commons being oppressed by the nobility, agreed to make the King absolute, and the crown hereditary; the legislative and executive power being lodged in the states all that reign.

The issue of Frederic III. were the Princes Christian and George, and several more that are dead without issue.

Christian V. succeeded his father Frederic III. anno 1670.

His brother Prince George married the Princess Anne, daughter of James Duke of York, afterwards King of Great-Britain. The Princess succeeded King William in that throne, and had issue, William Duke of Gloucester, who lived to be 11 years of age. She had several more children by the Prince, but the Duke of Gloucester, and all of them, died without issue. See BRITAIN.

Frederic IV. son of Christian V. and Charlotta Amelia, daughter of William, Landgrave of Hesse, was born 11 Oct. 1671, and succeeded his father 4 Sept. 1699. He married the Princess Louisa, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, by whom he had issue Prince Christian, born 10 Dec. 1699, and Charlotta Amelia, born 6 Oct. 1706, and some other children since deceased. Frederic married a second wife, the daughter of Count Raventlaw, chancellor of Denmark, within four days after the decease of his first wife, and died 13 Oct. 1730.

Christian VI. succeeded his father Frederic IV. He was born 10 Dec. 1699, and married Sophia Magdalena of Brandenburg Culmbach, by whom he had issue his present Majesty Frederic V. born 31 March 1723, and the Princess Louisa, born 19 Oct. 1726.

DEUXPONTS. See PALATINATE.

EICHSTAT BISHOPRIC.

JOHAN ANTHONY, Baron of Friburg, elected bishop 8 December 1736.

Electors of the EMPIRE.

THERE are three Ecclesiastical and six Secular Electors. The three

three Ecclesiastical Electors are the Archbishops of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne, for the time being.

The six Secular Electors are, 1. The King of Bohemia. 2. The Count Palatine of the Rhine. 3. The Duke of Saxony. 4. The Marquis of Brandenburg. 5. The Duke of Bavaria. And, 6. The Duke of Hanover and Zell.

All of them may be found under their proper titles.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

FRANCIS STEPHEN, Duke of Lorrain, born 8 Decemb. 1708; elected Emperor 13 Sept. 1745; succeeded his father in the Duchy of Lorrain, 27 March 1729, and ceded that Duchy to King Stanislaus, 24 Sept. 1736; for which the great Duchy of Tuscany was ceded to him 9 July 1738. He married the Archduchess Maria Theresa, now Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, 12 Feb. 1736. See AUSTRIA and TUSCANY.

His brother, Prince Alexander-Charles of Lorrain, governor of the Austrian Netherlands, born 12 Dec. 1712. His sister, Anne-Charlotte, abbess of Remiremont, born 17 May, 1714. See SARDINIA.

F R A N C E.

The present Royal Family.

LEWIS XV. son of the late Duke of Burgundy, and of Mary Adelaide, daughter of Victor Amadeus, late Duke of Savoy, born 15 Feb. 1710, succeeded his great grandfather Lewis XIV. 1 Sept. 1715, and was crowned at Rheims, Oct. 25 1722. A contract of marriage was made between Lewis XV. and Maria Anna Victoria, Infanta of Spain, to which his Majesty declared his consent in council on 17 Sept. 1721. This Prin-

cess, being then in the fourth year of her age, made her public entry into Paris, 2 March 1721, when the French court paid her all the honours due to their Queen. But she was sent back to Spain, 5 April 1725, and on 5 Sept. following, the King of France was married to the Princess Mary Lezozinski, daughter of Stanislaus, the deposed King of Poland, born 23 June 1725, by whom he had the following issue, viz.

1, 2. Madame de France and Madame de Chartres, twins, born 14 Aug. 1727. The eldest married to Philip, the reigning Duke of Parma, [both dead.]

3. Lewis the Dauphin, born 4 Sept. 1729; married anno 1744, to the Princess Donna Maria Antonietta, Infanta of Spain, daughter of Philip V. late King of Spain, by his second Queen, the Princess of Parma.

The Dauphiness dying in child-bed 1746, left no living issue; whereupon the Dauphin was married again 13 June 1747, to the Princess Maria Josepha of Poland, 3d daughter of Augustus III. King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony, born 4 Nov. 1731.

4. — Duke of Anjou, born 30 Aug. 1730. [Since dead.]

5. Henrietta, born 23 March 1732. [Since dead.]

6. Mary Adelaide, born 23 March 1732.

7. Victoria Louisa-Maria Theresa, born 11 May 1733.

8. Sophia Philippina-Elizabetha-Justina, born 27 July 1734.

9. Louisa, born 15 July 1737.

The Dauphin has had issue, by his second Dauphiness,

1. A Princess, born 26 Aug. 1750. [Since dead.]

2. Duke de Burgundy, born 13 Sept. 1751. [Since dead.]

3. Duke de Aquitaine, born Sept. 1753, died Feb. 1754.

4. Louis-Augustus Duke de Berry, born 23 Aug. 1754.

5. Louis-Stanislaus-Xavier, Count de Provence, born 17 November 1755.

6. Charles Philip, count de Artois, born 9 Oct. 1757.

7. Maria-Adelaide-Clotilde-Xaviere, born 23. Sept. 1759.

The genealogy of the present Royal Family for 150 years past.

Henry III. the last King of the house of Valois, being stabbed by James Clement, a young frier, died 2 Aug. 1389, without issue, and was succeeded by Henry Bourbon, King of Navarre, nearest in blood to the crown, after the extinction of the house of Valois.

Henry IV. married the Princess Margaret, sister of the late King Henry III. by whom he had no issue. After her death, he married the Princess Mary of Medicis, daughter of the Duke of Tuscany, by whom he had three sons, viz.

1. Lewis XIII. who succeeded him, born 27 Sept. 1601.

2. The Duke of Orleans, who died at 4 years of age.

3. John Gaston, Duke of Anjou, afterwards Duke of Orleans; and three daughters, viz.

1. Elizabeth, who married the Pr. Royal of Spain, afterwards Philip IV.

2. Christina, married to Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy.

3. Henrietta, married to Charles I. King of England.

Henry IV. being stabbed by Ravillac the frier, 14 May 1610, was succeeded by his son Lewis XIII. then in the 9th year of his age.

Lewis XIII. married Anne of Austria, Infanta of Spain, anno 1612, by whom he had issue Lewis the Dauphin of France, born on the 5th of Sept. 1638, and Philip, afterwards Duke of Orleans.

Lewis XIII. dying 14 May 1643, was succeeded by his eldest son Lewis XIV. then in the 5th year of his age, who married the Infanta Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of Philip IV. King of Spain, anno 1660, by whom he had issue only one son that lived, viz. Lewis the Dauphine, born 1 Nov. 1661, who married Mary Anne, Chri-

stina, sister to Maximilian the late Duke of Bavaria, by whom he had issue,

1. Lewis Duke of Burgundy, born anno 1682.

2. Philip, Duke of Anjou, late King of Spain, born 1683.

3. Gaston Duke of Berry, born anno 1684, who died without issue.

Lewis, Duke of Burgundy, married Adelaide, eldest daughter of Victor Amadeus, late Duke of Savoy, and had issue by her two sons, stiled Dukes of Berry, successively, who died in their infancy, and Lewis a third son, the present King of France, born anno 1710.

Lewis the Dauphin died anno 1711; Lewis Duke of Burgundy, his son, died anno 1712; and Lewis XIV. K. of France, grandfather of the Duke of Burgundy, died 1 Septemb. 1715. Whereupon he was succeeded by his great grandson Lewis XV. the only surviving son of the late Duke of Burgundy, whose family has been already treated of.

ORLEANS, Duke, first Prince of the Blood of France, his Ancestors.

PHILIP Duke of Orleans, youngest son of Lewis XIII. and brother to Lewis XIV. married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. King of England, by whom he had one daughter, viz. the Princess Anna Maria, married to Victor Amadeus, late Duke of Savoy, who had issue by her the present Duke of Savoy, King of Sardinia. Philip was married a second time in 1671, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Lewis Elector Palatine, by whom he had issue Philip Duke of Chartres, afterwards Duke of Orleans, born in 1674, and Elizabeth Charlotte, married to the late Duke of Lorrain. Philip dying anno 1701, was succeeded by his son Philip Duke of Orleans, late Regent of France, who had issue Lewis Duke of Orleans, born

born 4 Aug. 1704, and dying 2 Dec. 1723, was succeeded in that honour by his son Lewis; the late Duke of Orleans, who died 4 Feb. 1752, and was succeeded by his son Lewis Philip, the present Duke of Orleans, born 27 May 1725, on whom the crown of France is entailed on failure of male issue of his present Majesty; for Philip King of Spain, second son of the late Dauphin, and grandson of Lewis XIV. was excluded by his own consent, at the treaty of Utrecht, from inheriting the crown of France, upon condition of being recognised King of Spain, by the parties to that treaty.

The Princess Louisa, daughter of Philip Duke of Orleans, late Regent of France, married Don Lewis Prince of Asturia, and afterwards King of Spain, anno 1721, and that King dying without issue, 1 August 1730, she returned to France, where she died 19 February, 1743.

The issue of the present Duke of Orleans, are, 1. Louis-Philip-Joseph, Duke of Chartres, born 13 April, 1747. 2. A daughter, — d'Orleans, born 9 July, 1750.

Other Princes of the Blood, in France.

Louis-Joseph de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, Lieutenant-general, born 9 August, 1736; he has issue — de Bourbon Condé, Duke of Bourbon, and a daughter.

Louis de Bourbon Condé, Count of Clermont, born 15 June, 1709.

Louis Francis de Bourbon, Prince of Conty, born 13 August, 1717.

Louis-Francis-Joseph de Bourbon Conty, Count de la Marche, Lieutenant-general, born 1 Sept. 1734, and married, 1758, Fortunata-Maria d'Est, daughter of the Duke of Modena, born 24 Nov. 1731.

Louis-Charles de Bourbon, Count d'Eu, born 15 October 1701.

Louis-John-Mary de Bourbon, D. of Penthièvre, born 16 Nov. 1725.

Louis-Alexander de Bourbon, Pr. of Lamballe, was born 6 Septemb. 1747.

FURSTENBURG-STULENGEN.

PRINCE JOSEPH WILLIAM ERNEST, born 11 April 1699, married Mary - Anne, Countess of Waldstein, by whom he hath issue, Joseph-Winceflas, born 21 March, 1728.

GERMAN EMPEROR. See AUSTRIA, EMPEROR, and TUSCANY.

HANOVER.

THIS is the ninth and last Electorate in the Empire, being only erected in 1692, when the Emperor Leopold proposed to have annexed to it the honourable office of Great Standard-bearer of the Empire; but desisted upon a protest made by the Ducal house of Wurtembourg; so that it is the only Electorate without any hereditary Imperial dignity added to it. The Electors, however, amongst their other titles, have assumed that of Arch-treasurer of the Empire. See BRITAIN and BRUNSWICK.

HESSE-CASSEL.

FREDERIC, Landgrave, knight of the garter, general in the Prussian service, and deputy-governor of Magdeburg, was born 14 March, 1720; wedded on July 9, 1741, Mary, daughter of George II. declared himself a Roman-catholic, anno 1754; and succeeded his father William, in the Landgraviate, Jan. 28, 1760. By his spouse, who was born 5 March 1723, and has lived separated from him for some years, he has three sons, George-William, Hereditary Prince, Count of Hanau-Mutzenberg, born 3 June, 1743; Charles,

Charles, born 19 Dec. 1744; and Frederic, born 11 Sept. 1747.

1. Prince Maximilian, uncle of the Landgrave, General and Field-marshal of the forces of the Empress-Queen, was born 28 May, 1689.

2. Prince George of Hesse-Cassel, second uncle of the Landgrave, was born 8 Jan. 1691. See SWEDEN.

HESSE-DARMSTAT.

THE Landgrave Lewis VIII. born 5 April 1691, succeeded to the Landgraviate, 12 Sept. 1739. His son, the hereditary Prince Frederic Lewis, was born 15 Dec. 1719, and married 11 Aug. 1741, to the Princess Henrietta Carolina, daughter of Christian III. Count Palatine of Deuxponts, 9 March 1721, by whom he has issue one son, born anno 1749.

Prince Leopold, cousin-german to the Landgrave, is general of the Dutch forces. See AUGSBURG, and BADEN DOURLACH.

HESSE-HOMBURG.

THE Landgrave Frederic Lewis, was born 30 Jan. 1748.

HESSE-PHILIPSTHALL.

CHARLES, the reigning Landgrave, was born 23 Sept. 1682. See SAXE-MEININGEN.

HESSE-RHINEFIELD.

CONSTANTINE, the reigning Landgrave, was born 21 May 1716; married 25 August, Mary Eve of Starenberg, dowager of William Hyacinth, Prince of Nassau-Siegen, born 12 Dec. 1722.

HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN.

PRINCE Frederic Lewis, born 30 Aug. 1688; Deputy Chamberlain of the Empire.

HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN.

PRINCE Joseph Frederic Ernest, born 24 May, 1702.

HOLSTEIN-BECK.

CHARLES-LOUIS, Duke, born Sept. 10, 1699. His consort, Ann d'Orzelka, born 26 November, 1707.

HOLSTEIN-EUTIN.

DUKE Adolphus Frederic, born 14 May, 1710; and King of Sweden. See SWEDEN.

HOLSTEIN GLUCKSBOURG.

DUKE Frederic born 1 April 1701, succeeded to this Duchy, 10 Nov. 1729; and married June 19, 1745, Henrietta-Augusta of Lippe-Detmold, born 20 March, 1725.

HOLSTEIN GLUCKSTADT.

THE King of Denmark, as proprietor of this Duchy, sends a minister to the diet of the Empire.

HOLSTEINGOTTORP.

DUKE Charles Peter Ulric, born Feb. 21, 1728; succeeded to this

this Duchy 18 June, 1739. See RUSSIA.

HOLSTEIN SUNDERBOURG.

DUKE Frederic Christian, was born 6 April, 1731.

INDIA or INDOSTAN.

TAMERLANE the Great, a Prince of Usbec Tartary, founded this Empire about the year 1400, from whence the successful Aurengzebe descended, who made an entire conquest of all the Hither India, and died in the year 1707.

The late Mogul, his great grandson, succeeded to the throne anno 1720, who suffered himself to be made prisoner by Kouli Khan, the late King of Persia; and at length gave up the western provinces to the conqueror, to obtain his liberty. After the death of Kouli Khan, the Mogul re-possest himself of those provinces again.

Shah Zadda, who claims the succession of this vast empire, has been under the protection of the East-India company at Bengal since Jun. 1761, when he surrendered himself; and is honourably entertained, according to the last accounts from thence.

LIEGE BISHOPRIC.

CARDINAL John Theodore, brother to the late Emperor, Charles VII. Elector of Bavaria, born 3 September, 1703; elected Bishop of Ratibon, 29 July, 1719; Bishop of Liege, 23 January, 1744; and Coadjutor to Fresingen, 23 Feb. 1727.

LORRAIN and BARR.

FRANCIS I. Duke of Lorraine, and Emperor of Germany, born 8 Dec. 1708. He ceded this Duchy 24 Sept. 1736, to Stanislaus, the titular King of Poland, born 20 Oct. 1677; and it is to be united to the dominions of France on the death of K. Stanislaus. See EMPEROR and TUSCANY.

LUBECK BISHOPRIC.

FREDERIC - AUGUSTUS, of Holstein-Gottorp, born 20 Sept. 1711, elected Bishop of Lubeck 15 Oct. 1750, married 21 Nov. 1752, to Ulrica Frederica, daughter of Maximilian Prince of Hesse-Cassel, born 31 Oct. 1722.

LUNENBOURG.

See BRITAIN.

MALTA.

GRAND - MASTER of Malta. The Bailly Tencin of France, elected 21 Nov. 1758.

MANSFIELD.

HENRY FRANCIS III. Count Mansfield and Prince of Fondi, born 16 July, 1712.

MAYENCE or MENTS.

JOHN FREDERIC ANTHONY, Count d'Oslein, born 6 July 1689, chosen Archbishop and Elector of Mentz, 22 April 1743, in the room of Philip Charles d'Eltz, and elected Bishop of Worms 27 Jan. 1755. He has the first seat in the electoral college, of which he is dean. He is also

Great Chancellor throughout Germany. See COLOGN.

MECKLENBOURG-SCHWERIN.

CHARLES LEOPOLD, Duke of Mecklenbourg, was born anno 1679, and succeeded his brother Frederic William, anno 1713. He married Sophia Hedwig, sister of the late Prince of Orange and Nassau Friesland, 28 May 1708, from whom he separated himself anno 1710, and married Catherine the eldest daughter of Czar John, late Emperor of Russia, by whom he had issue,

The Princess Anne, married to Anthony Ulric Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, who had issue,

John, who succeeded the Czarina Anne in the throne of Russia, 28 Oct. 1740, being then six months old, was deposed by the Czarina Elizabeth, the late Empress of Russia, 6 December 1741, by whom the young Czar, with his father and mother, and several children they have had since, were imprisoned in some obscure places; the Duke Anthony Ulric being now separated from his consort. See RUSSIA and BRUNSWIC.

Frederic, the present reigning Duke and nephew of the said Charles Leopold, was born 9 Nov. 1717; and is married to Louisa-Frederic of Wirtemberg-Stuttgart, born 3 Feb. 1722.

MECKLENBOURG-STRELITZ.

ADOLPHUS-FREDERIC III. Duke, was born 5 May 1738, and is son of Charles-Lewis-Frederic (the younger brother of Adolphus-Frederic, late Duke, who died without issue) and Albertina-Elizabeth, daughter to Ernest-Frederic, Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen,

He has three brothers and two sisters, viz. Charles-Lewis-Frederic, born 10 December, 1741; Ernest-Gottlob-Albert, born August 3, 1748; Christina-Sophia-Albertina, born December 6, 1735; and Sophia-Charlotte, Queen of Great-Britain, born May 16, 1744.

MENTZ. See MAYENCE.

MODENA.

FRANCIS MARIA DE ESTE, Duke of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola, born 2 July 1698, succeeded Renard de Este, Duke of Modena in Decemb. 1737, and married the Princess Charlotte, daughter of Philip II. Duke of Orleans, by whom he has issue Hercules-Renaud, the Hereditary Prince of Modena, born 22 Nov. 1727, and married 26 Sept. 1741, to Maria Theresia, Princess of Massa-Carara, born 29 June, 1725; by whom he has a daughter Mary-Beatrix, born 7 April, 1750. The Duke has also four daughters.

Mary Eleanor Beatrix, daughter of Alphonso de Este, late Duke of Modena, married James Duke of York, afterwards King of Great-Britain, anno 1673; by whom she had issue James-Francis-Edward, born 21 June 1688, and Louisa-Maria-Theresa, born 29 June 1692, who died 18 April 1712; and several other children that died in their infancy.

James-Francis-Edward, usually stiled the Pretender, married A.D. 1719, the Princess Clementina Sobieski, daughter of James Sobieski, son of John Sobieski, late King of Poland, by whom he has issue Charles-Edward, born 31 Dec. 1720, and Henry Benedict, born 6 March 1725.

MUSCOVY. See
RUSSIA.

NAPLES. See SICILY.

NASSAU. See ORANGE.

ORANGE.

WILLIAM HENRY NASSAU, Prince of Orange, Hereditary Stadtholder of the United Provinces, Captain-general and Admiral, was born 8 March 1748.

The Princess Caroline his sister, was born 28 Feb. 1743, and married March 5, 1760, to Charles Christian, Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, born 11 Jan. 1735; to whom she bore a son Dec. 18, 1760, (since dead) and another Dec. 9, 1761, named William-Lewis-Charles.

John William Frizo, grandfather of the present Prince, was born in 1687, and married Mary Louisa, daughter of Charles, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in 1709, by whom he had issue Charles Henry Frizo, father of the present Prince, Hereditary Prince of West-Friesland and Groningen, and elected Stadtholder of the rest of the United Provinces, anno 1747.

That Prince was born 21 August 1711, O. S. and married Anne Princess Royal of Great-Britain, 14 March 1734, by whom he had issue as above; and died Oct. 17, 1751. His consort died Jan. 12, 1759.

John William Frizo, grandfather of the present Prince, was appointed heir of the house of Orange by King William III. and accidentally drowned in passing a ferry in Holland, 14 July 1711, the late Prince being born a month after his death.

Princes of NASSAU.

Of this house there were three principal branches,

1. Orange, extinct on the death of King William III.

2. Dillenburg, divided into the branches of,

1. Sigen.

2. Dillenburg.

3. Diets, now called Nassau-Friesland or Orange; and,

4. Hadamar, extinct in 1711.

3. Saarbruck, divided into the families of the Counts of Idstein, Weilburg, Otweiler, and Usingen.

PALATINE Elector.

CHARLES-THEODORE, Duke of Newburg and Prince of Sultzbach, son of John Christian, late Prince of Sultzbach, was born 11 December 1724, and succeeded the late Elector Charles Philip in the Electorate, 31 December 1742. He succeeded also to the Duchies of Berg and Juliers, to which the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg laid claim, but suffered the Elector Palatine to take peaceable possession of them. His consort is Mary-Elizabeth of Sultzbach, born 17 Jan. 1721. He is the fifth secular Elector, though formerly the first; and has hitherto enjoyed the office of Arch-treasurer of the Empire, in which Count Sintzendorf is his deputy. He also claims to be first of the two vicars of the Empire, during an inter-regnum, absence or incapacity of the Emperor: but the Elector of Bavaria likewise claiming that dignity, they have both lately agreed to exercise it conjunctly.

Prince Christian IV. Count Palatine of Deuxponts and Birkenfield, born 6 Sept. 1722.

Prince Frederic his brother, born 27 Feb. 1724, General of the army of the Empire; married to Frances-Dorothy of Sultzbach, born 15 Jan. 1724; by whom he has two sons, viz. Charles-Augustus, born 29 Oct. 1746, and Maximilian-Joseph, born 28 May, 1756.

P A P A R M A.

EDWARD FARNESE, Duke of Parma, married Dorothy-Sophia of Newburg, sister to the late Elector Palatine, and the Empress Dowager, widow of the late Emperor Leopold, and died anno 1693, having had issue by her a Prince named Alexander, who died soon after his birth, and a Princess, named Elizabeth, married to Philip King of Spain, anno 1714.

Prince Francis Farnese succeeded his brother Edward in the Duchy of Parma, anno 1693, and in 1695, married his brother's widow, the Princess Sophia, mother to the Q. Dowager of Spain, for which the Pope granted him a dispensation, notwithstanding his brother had issue by her then living. Duke Francis died 22 February 1727, aged 49; whereby his brother's daughter Elizabeth, Queen Dowager of Spain, became entitled to the Duchy of Parma, and the rest of the hereditary dominions of that house, which she ceded to the house of Austria, in consideration of the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, which were confirmed to her eldest son Don Carlos, by a treaty made between the late Emperor Charles VI. on the one part, and France and Spain on the other, anno 1736. See AUSTRIA and TUSCANY.

Don Philip, second son of the said Dowager Queen, was acknowledged Duke of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, at the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748.

He was born 15 March 1720, and married Louisa Elizabeth, eldest Madame of France, who died 6 Dec. 1759, leaving issue,

1. Elizabeth - Mary - Louisa, born 31 Dec. 1741. See AUSTRIA.

2. Ferdinand, born 20 January, 1751.

3. Louisa-Maria-Theresa, born 9 Dec. 1751.

P O P E R S I A.

A Civil war has long distracted this country. The royal family has been extirpated above 30 years, and a multitude of pretenders have since usurped the dominion of that kingdom (among whom were Mereweis and Kouli Khan) most of them destroyed after very short reigns.—But late accounts say, that a regular government is now settled there, and that the Porte and Russia were thereupon going to send ambassadors to Ispahan.

P O L A N D.

The present Royal Family.

AUGUSTUS III. Elector of Saxony, born 7 Octob. 1696, succeeded his father Augustus II. in the Electorate of Saxony, 1 February 1733, and was elected King of Poland, 5 Oct. 1733. He has the sixth rank of precedence in the Electoral college, being the third secular Elector. During an inter-regnum, the absence or incapacity of the Emperor, he performs the office of second vicar of the Empire, the Electors of Bavaria and Palatine claiming that of the first, and exercising it together. He is also Great Marshal of the Empire, and as such carries the Imperial sword unsheathed before the Emperor at solemn processions. His substitute is Count Papenheim.

He married the Archduchess Maria-Josepha, the eldest daughter of Joseph late Emperor of Germany, anno 1719, and by her who died 17 Nov. 1757, he had issue,

1. Frederic-Christian, Prince Royal of Poland, and hereditary Prince of Saxony, born 5 Sept. 1722; married in the year 1747, to the Princess Maria-Antonietta, daughter of the late Emperor Charles VII. Elector of Bavaria, born 19 July, 1724. They have issue five sons and two daughters, viz, Frederic-Augustus, born 23 Dec. 1750;

1750; Charles-Maximilian, born 24 Sept. 1752; Joseph-Mary-Louis, born 26 Jan. 1754; Anthony-Clement, born 27 Dec. 1755; Maximilian-Emanuel, born 24 April 1759; Mary-Amelia, born 26 Sept. 1757; Theresia-Maria, born 28 Feb. 1761.

2. Maria Amelia, born 24 Nov. 1724, married to Don Carlos, King of the Two Sicilies, 19 June, 1739; she died 27 Sept. 1760.

3. Anna Maria, born 29 August, 1728; married 13 June 1747, to the reigning Duke Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria.

4. Xavier Augustus Albert, born 25 August, 1730.

5. Maria Josepha, born 4 Novem. 1731, married to the Dauphin of France.

6. Charles Christian, born 13 July 1733, Duke of Courland.

7. Maria Christina, born 12 Feb. 1735.

8. Mary Elizabeth, born 9 Feb. 1736.

9. Albert Casimir, born 11 July, 1738.

10. Clement, born 28 September, 1739.

11. Maria Cunegunda, born 29 Nov. 1740.

Genealogy of the Kings of Poland for above 170 years past.

Sigismund III. son of John, King of Sweden, was elected on condition of his renouncing the Protestant religion, anno 1587.

On the death of Sigismund, Uladislav VI. his son, was elected, anno 1632.

Uladislav leaving no issue, John Casimir his brother, who had been made a Cardinal, was elected King, anno 1648. He endeavoured to render himself absolute, but was driven from the throne by the Poles, and retiring into France, was made Abbot of the abbey of St. Germain; whereupon

Michael Wisnowieski, descended from the Great Dukes of Lithuania,

was elected King, anno 1670. Upon whose death

John Sobieski, a younger son of James Sobieski Castellain of Cracow, was chosen King, anno 1683, who dying 17 June 1696, there appeared several competitors for the throne; the chief whereof were the Prince of Conti and the Elector of Saxony, and the French faction proclaimed the Prince of Conti King, 26 June 1697; but the Elector's party being more numerous, insisted that no election was valid without the unanimous consent of the Diet. They protested against that election, and proclaimed Augustus II. Elector of Saxony, King. However, the Prince of Conti's party proceeded to act in his name, and the Prince being convoyed to Dantzick by five French men of war, the Cardinal Primate summoned a diet to meet at Warsaw, which confirmed the election of the Prince. The Elector's party, on the other hand, proceeded to crown him at Warsaw, on 15 September, 1697. Whereupon the Prince of Conti, finding the party of the Elector much the strongest, returned to France, after he had waited some months at Dantzick, to attend the event, and Augustus was unanimously recognised King of Poland.

Augustus being deposed by the malecontents, assisted by Charles XII. King of Sweden, anno 1704, Stanislaus Leszinski, Palatine of Pozen, was elected King, and Augustus renounced all claim to the kingdom of Poland. But the King of Sweden being defeated by the Russians at Pultowa, 27 June 1709, King Augustus re-ascended the throne. He died on 1 Feb. 1733, leaving no other issue than Augustus, the Electoral Prince, who succeeded him in the Electorate, and became a candidate for the crown of Poland, in which he was opposed by the late King Stanislaus and his party, supported by France and the Primate; and Stanislaus was actually proclaimed King.

King on 12 Sept. 1733. But the Russians sending a powerful army into Poland, and joining the Saxon forces, the Elector of Saxony, Augustus III. was elected on the 5th, and proclaimed King on the 6th of Oct. and Stanislaus retiring to Dantzick, was there besieged, and driven out of the kingdom. Whereupon his present Majesty was universally recognised, and he was crowned with his Queen at Cracow, 4 Jan. 1734.

POPES of ROME for upwards of 89 years past.

P OPE Innocent XI. elected Pope anno 1676, assigned a pension of 12,000 crowns per annum, to Christina, Queen of Sweden, who was reconciled to the see of Rome, abdicated her kingdom, and retired to a convent in that city, where she died. The same Pope entered into a confederacy with England, Holland, and other Protestant powers against France.

He was succeeded by Alexander VIII. anno 1690, who reigning but one year, was succeeded by

Innocent XII. anno 1691, who was of the noble family of Pignatelli, in Naples.

Clement XI. succeeded Innocent anno 1700, but was with difficulty prevailed on to accept it.

He was succeeded by Innocent XIII. anno 1721. He protested against the Emperor's granting the investiture of the Duchies of Parma and Placentia to Don Carlos, Prince of Spain, claiming them as fees of the church.

Pope Benedict XIII. succeeded Innocent XIII. anno 1724. He had been a Dominican friar, and practised the mortifications of a cloister, while he sat in the papal chair.

Pope Clement XII. succeeded Benedict, 1730.

Cardinal Lambertini, was elected Pope 17 Aug. 1740, who took upon him the name of Benedict XIV. and died 3 May 1758.

Cardinal Rezzonico, Bishop of Padua, was elected Pope 6 July 1758, and took the name of Clement XIII. He is a Venetian, and was born 7 March 1695.

P O R T U G A L.

The present Royal Family.

D O N Joseph, King of Portugal, son of the late King Don John, born 6 June 1714, and married 9 January 1729, to Mary-Anne-Victoria, Infanta of Spain (who was before married at four years of age to Lewis XV. the present King of France,) born 31 March 1718.

Their Issue;

1. Donna Maria-Francesca, Princess of Beira, born 17 Dec. 1734, married to her uncle as below.
2. Donna Maria-Anne, born 8 Oct. 1736.
3. Donna Maria, born 21 Sept. 1739.
4. Donna Maria-Benedictina, born 24 July 1746.

The King's brother.

Don Pedro, born 5 July 1717, married in 1760, his niece the Princess of Beira, by whom he has Don Joseph-Francis-Xavier, Prince of Beira, born 20 August 1761. He is grand inquisitor of Portugal, and great prior of Guimaranes.

Donna Maria, the King's sister, born 4 Dec. 1711, died 27 August 1758, Queen of Portugal.

Don Emanuel, the King's uncle, born 3 Aug. 1697.

Genealogy of the Kings of Portugal.

Philip II. King of Spain, claiming the crown of Portugal as son and heir to the Empress Donna Isabella, the eldest daughter of King Emanuel, invaded the kingdom of Portugal, and obliged that people to recognise

cognise him their sovereign, anno 1580, though the Dukes of Braganza, and several other competitors, were deemed to have a better title.

Philip III. his son, also kept possession of the throne of Portugal, and Philip IV. his grandson, succeeded quietly to that kingdom, anno 1621, which he enjoyed about 19 years. When,

John, Duke of Braganza, revived his claim to the crown of Portugal, and the people being unanimous in advancing him to the throne, defeated King Philip's forces sent against him, by the assistance of the English and French, and drove the Spaniards out of Portugal, anno 1648; and having reigned 8 years, was succeeded by his son.

Alphonfus, King of Portugal, who, in a treaty with Spain, was acknowledged lawful King of Portugal; but after he had reigned twelve years, his younger brother, Don Pedro, entered into a conspiracy with some malecontents against him, made Alphonfus a prisoner, and usurped his throne, anno 1668, but took upon him only the title of regent, till his brother died 16 years afterwards, and administered the government in his brother's name.

Peter II. assumed the title of King of Portugal, anno 1684; he was born anno 1648. He married three wives, viz. the Princess Louisa de Gusman, daughter of the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, by whom he had the Infanta Isabella, who was contracted to the Duke of Savoy, but died unmarried 21 Oct. 1690.

His second wife was Mary Frances Isabella of Savoy, daughter of the Duke of Nemours (divorced from his brother, the late King Alphonfus, by the Pope's authority) whom he married the 2d of April 1661, about the time he dethroned his brother, and imprisoned him. She died without issue 17 Dec. 1683.

His third wife was Mary Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Philip William, Duke of Newburg and Elector

Palatine, whom he married anno 1687 and had issue by her,

1. A son born 30 Aug. who died soon after.

2. Don John Antonio, who succeeded him, born 22 Oct. 1689.

3. Francis Xavier Antonio Urban, born 25 May 1691, died July 27, 1742.

4. Anthony Francis, born 15 Mar. 1695, died 19 Oct. 1757.

5. Theresa Frances Josepha, born 24 Feb. 1696, and died 1704.

6. Emanuel, born 3 Aug. 1697. And,

7. Francisca Xavier Josepha, born 30 Jan. 1698, died in 1736.

Their mother, Mary Sophia, died anno 1699.

He had a sister named Catharine, married to Charles II. King of England, who returned to Portugal after the death of King Charles, by whom she had no living issue, and died at Lisbon, anno 1705.

Peter dying in Dec. 1706, was succeeded by his son.

John V. (father of his present Majesty) who died 31 July 1750.

P R U S S I A.

The present Royal Family.

CHARLES FREDERIC King of Prussia and Elector of Brandenburg, was born 24 January 1712. He married 12 June 1733. Eliz. Christina, sister of the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, born Nov. 8, 1715, and succeeded to the crown and the electorate, on the death of his father Frederic William II. 20 May 1740. As Elector of Brandenburg, he has the seventh seat in the electoral college; is great chamberlain of the empire; and at solemn processions carries the imperial sceptre before the Emperor. His substitute is the Prince of Hohen-zollern Heichingen.

Genealogy of the Prussian and Brandenburg family for upwards of 140 years.

Frederic William the Great, born 6 Feb. 1620, succeeded to the Electorate of Brandenburg, on the death of his father George William, anno 1640, and was declared first sovereign Duke of Prussia, by the republic of Poland, anno 1658.

Frederic III. his son, was born 1 July 1657, and succeeded to the Electorate on the death of his father, anno 1688, and first assumed the title of King of Prussia, 18 Jan. 1701. He had three wives, viz. 1. The Princess of Hesse-Cassel. 2. Sophia Charlotta, sister to George I. King of Great Britain. 3. The Princess of Mecklenburg Grabow, and had issue,

By his first wife, the Princess Louisa Sophia, married in 1700 to Frederic, the late King of Sweden, then hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel; who had no issue by her.

By his second wife, the Princess Sophia Charlotta of Hanover, he had issue Frederic William, who succeeded him; and by his third wife he had no issue.

Frederic William II. his son, was born 4 Aug. 1688, and succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, 25 Feb. 1713.

He married the Princess Sophia Dorothy, daughter of George I. King of Great Britain, and sister of King George II. anno 1706, and by her had 14 children, of which eight are now living, viz.

1. Frederic, the present King.

2. Frederica Louisa, born 28 Sept. 1714, and married in 1729, to Charles William, late Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach.

3. Philippina Charlotta, born 13 March 1716, and married in 1733, to Charles the present reigning Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele-Bevern.

4. Sophia Dorothea Maria, born 25 Jan. 1719, and married in 1734, to the Margrave of Brandenburg Schweidt.

5. Louisa Ulrica, born 24 Ju'y

1720, married to the King of Sweden, 6. Anna Amelia, born 9 Nov. 1723, abbess of Queidlinburg, a protestant nunnery.

7. Frederic Henry Lewis, born 18 Jan. 1726, married to Wilhelmina of Hesse-Cassel, born 25 Feb. 1726.

8. Augustus Ferdinandus, born 23 May 1730, married to Anne Elizabeth Louisa of Schweidt, born 22 April 1738.

Issue of William Augustus (the King's next brother, who was born 9 August 1722, and died 12 June 1758) and his spouse Louisa Amelia of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele-Bevern, born 29 January 1722, are, 1. Frederic William, Prince-royal of Prussia, born 25 Sept. 1744. 2. Frederic Henry Charles, born 30 Dec. 1747: and, 5. Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina, born 7 Aug. 1751.

Frederic William II. dying on the 20th of May 1740, was succeeded by his present Majesty Charles Frederic, as mentioned already.

RATISBON. See LIEGE.

R U S S I A.

PETER Fedorowitz III. late Emperor of Russia, and son of Charles Frederic Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, by his consort Anne Petrowina, eldest daughter of Peter I. Czar of Muscovy, was born 21 Feb. 1728. Upon the death of his father, 18 June 1739, he succeeded to the duchy; was declared, on Nov. 18 1742, grand Duke, and heir of Russia by the late Empress Elizabeth, his aunt: upon which he relinquished his right to the crown of Sweden, to which he was lineal heir, by his grandmother Hedwigie Sophia, eldest sister of Charles XII. At the same time, he renounced the reformed religion; professed himself a member of the Greek church; and assumed the name of Peter-Fedorowitz, in place of his former, Charles-Peter-Ulric,

Ulric. Upon the demise of his before-mentioned aunt, the Czarina Elizabeth, Jan. 5, 1762, he was recognized Emperor of Russia: but pursuing measures inconsistent (in the opinion of many of his subjects) with the interests of his dominions, and tending to subvert the ecclesiastical establishment, he was dethroned, and

Catherine-Alexiewna, his wife, proclaimed sole Empress and sovereign of the Russian Empire, July 9, 1762, by the title of Catherine II. This Princess, who is daughter of Christian Augustus, late Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, was born May 2, 1729; and was married on Sept. 1, 1745, when she relinquished the name of Sophia-Augusta, by which she had been christened, for that of Catherine Alexiewna, and embraced the religion of the Greek church. She has two children by her deposed husband, viz. Paul-Petrowitz, declared heir apparent to the Russian throne, born Octob. 1, 1754; and Anna Petrowna, born Dec. 21, 1757. The said Peter Fedorowitz III. died (as said, of a colic) July 17, 1762, eight days after being dethroned.

Cousins of his, 1. Adolphus Frederic, King of Sweden. 2. Frederic Augustus of Holstein, bishop of Lubec. George Lewis of Holstein, lieutenant-general of horse in the Prussian service, born 1711.

Genealogy of the Royal Family for above 100 years past.

Alexis Michaelowitz, Grand Duke of Russia, who began his reign anno 1645, had three sons, viz. Theodore, John, and Peter. Theodore, the eldest, succeeded his father Alexis, anno 1675, and at his death, which happened anno 1682, appointed his two brothers, John and Peter, to succeed him.

John and Peter reigned jointly until the year 1696, when John died, leaving issue Catharine, who married Charles Leopold, Duke of Mecklenburg, anno 1716; and Anne married

to Frederic William, Duke of Courland, anno 1710; and the Princesses Prescovia, who died unmarried.

Peter (the Great) reigning sole monarch of Russia from the year 1696, married Ottekesa Federowna, daughter of the Boyar Fedar Abramawitz, by whom he had issue Alexis Petrowitz, born anno 1690.

Peter procured a divorce from the Princess Ottekesa Federowna, anno 1692, and took to his bed Catharine Alexiowna, an obscure person, whom he formally married, anno 1711, and had issue by her the Princess Anne, married to Frederic Duke of Holstein, and the Princess Elizabeth (late Czarina) and several other children, who died without issue, and unmarried.

Alexis Petrowitz, son of Peter the Great, born anno 1690, was married to Charlotte Christina Sophia, daughter of Lewis Rudolphus, Duke of Brunswic Wolfembuttel, anno 1711. This Prince died in prison, anno 1718, being then under sentence of death for a conspiracy against Peter the Great, his father. He left issue the Princess Natalia, since dead, and one son named Peter Alexowitz, born anno 1715, and afterwards Emperor.

Peter the Great assumed the title of Emperor anno 1721, which has been given to all the Russian sovereigns by all the powers of Europe ever since, and appointed his second wife Catharine to succeed him.

Catharine accordingly ascended the throne on the death of Peter the Great, which happened 8 Feb. 1724-5, and dying 17 May 1727, was succeeded by

Peter II. son of the late Czarowitz, and grandson of Peter the Great, by his first wife, being then in the eleventh year of his age. Peter II. died of the small-pox, 29 January 1729-30, and was succeeded by

Anne, Dutchess dowager of Courland, second daughter of the late Czar John, and she dying 28 Octob. 1740, was succeeded by John II. an infant six months old, son of Anthony

Ulric, Duke of Brunswic Wolfenbuttle, and Anne his wife, daughter of Charles Duke of Mecklenburg, and Catharine his wife, who was the eldest daughter of the late Czar John.

John II. being deposed 5 Decemb. 1741,

The late Czarina Elizabeth, second daughter of Peter the Great, by Catharine his 2d wife, born 29 Dec. 1710, ascended the throne of Russia, which she kept possession of until her death, Jan. 5 1762. See MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN.

SALTSBURG.

PRINCE JACOB ERNEST, Count of Lichtenstein, elected archbishop 14 Jan. 1745, and was before bishop of Olmutz in Moravia.

SARDINIA.

The present Royal Family.

CHARLES EMANUEL VICTOR, King of Sardinia, and Duke of Savoy, born 27 April 1701, succeeded both to the Kingdom and Duchy, 3 Sept. 1730, on the resignation of his father Victor Amadeus, who chose to abdicate the throne, and live a private life with Madam St. Sebastian, whom he married immediately after his abdication. But she putting him upon resuming the government, the present King thought fit to separate them, and confine both his father and the lady at a distance from each other; and Victor Amadeus, the abdicated King, died in confinement 6 Oct. 1732, being then 66 years of age.

His present Majesty, Charles Emanuel, has had three wives. His first was Anne Christina Louisa, Princess of Sultzbach, whom he married 15 March 1722, and she died 12

March 1723, leaving a son, who died in 1725.

His second wife was Polyxena Christina Joanna, Princess of Hesse-Rhinefield, married 23 Aug. 1724, by whom he hath issue,

Victor Amadeus Maria, Prince of Piedmont, and Duke of Savoy, born 26 June 1726, and married 12 April 1750, to the Infanta Donna Maria Antonietta of Spain, born 17 Nov. 1729, by whom he hath issue,

I. Charles Emanuel, Prince of Piedmont, born 24 May 1751.

2. Maria Josepha Louisa, born 2 Sept. 1753.

3. Maria Theresa, born 31 Jan. 1756.

4. Maria Anna Charlotta, born 17 Dec. 1757.

5. Maria Josepha Ferdinanda, born 21 Nov. 1761.

II. Eleanor Maria Theresa, born 28 Feb. 1728.

III. Maria Louisa Gabriela, born 25 March 1729.

IV. Maria Felicitas, born 19 March 1730.

His second Queen dying 13 Jan. 1734, he married a third wife, viz. Elizabeth, Princess of Lorraine, and sister to the present Emperor, by whom he had a son, Benedict Mary Maurice, Duke of Chablais, 21 of June 1741, of whom his mother died in child-bed, 22 July 1741.

Lewis Victor, Prince of Carignan, the next branch of the Royal Family, was born 25 Sept. 1721, and married Christina Henrietta, daughter of Ernest Leopold Landgrave of Hesse-Rhinefield, born 21 Nov. 1717, by whom he had issue Victor Amadeus Lewis, born 31 Oct. 1743, Eugene Mary Louis, born 21 Oct. 1752; and five daughters.

Genealogy of the Royal Family for 120 years and upwards.

CHARLES EMANUEL II. Duke of Savoy, son of Victor Amadeus I. and brother of Francis Hyacinthus, suc-

succeeded his brother Hyacinth, anno 1638.

Victor Amadeus, 2d son of Charles Emanuel, born 14 May 1666, succeeded his father 12 June 1675. While he was Prince of Piedmont, he married the Princess Anne Mary of Valois, daughter of Philip Duke of Orleans, and of Henrietta daughter of Charles I. King of England, anno 1684, by whom he had issue Mary Adelaide, or Athelred, born anno 1685, and married, anno 1698, to Lewis Duke of Burgundy, eldest son of the then Dauphin of France, and grandson of Lewis XIV. King of France, by whom the Duke of Burgundy had issue his present Most Christian Majesty Lewis XV.

Victor Amadeus had issue also by Anne Mary, daughter of the Duke of Orleans, Mary Louisa Gabriela, born 1688, and married to Philip V. King of Spain, anno 1698, by whom Philip had issue, Don Lewis, and Don Ferdinand, late Kings of Spain.

Victor Amadeus had issue also, by Mary of Orleans, Victor Amadeus, late Prince of Piedmont, born anno 1699, who died 22 March 1715 and Charles Emanuel, his present Sardinian Majesty, born 27 April 1701, who succeeded on his father's resignation, 3 Sept. 1730. By the treaty of Utrecht, concluded 1713, the island of Sicily was allotted to Victor Amadeus, late Duke of Savoy, with the title of King of Sicily; but the Spaniards invading Sicily, anno 1718, and reducing great part of that island, Sicily was, by a subsequent treaty, made anno 1720, assigned to the late Emperor Charles VI. and Sardinia allotted to the Duke of Savoy, in lieu of Sicily, with the title of King of Sardinia; and his present Sardinian Majesty, Charles Emanuel, remains King of Sardinia, and Duke of Savoy, whose family has been described already.

The Princess Mary Adelaide, el-

dest daughter of Victor Amadeus, the late Duke of Savoy, and mother of Lewis XV. King of France, died 12 Feb. 1712.

The Princess Mary Louisa, second daughter of Victor Amadeus, late D^e of Savoy, who married Philip V. King of Spain, by whom she had issue Don Ferdinand, Prince of the Asturias, late King of Spain, died 14 Feb. 1714.

The Princes of Carignan and Soissons, are branches of the family of Savoy. That celebrated General, Prince Eugene, of Savoy, of the family of Soissons, was born 18 Oct. 1663, and died in March 1735.

SAVOY. See SARDINIA.

SAXE-GOTHA.

FREDERIC III. the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha, knight of the garter, was born 14 April 1699, and married the Princess Louisa Dorothy of Saxe-Meiningen, born 10 August 1710, by whom he had issue,

1. Prince Ernest Lewis, born 30 Jan. 1745.

2. Prince Augustus, born 14 Aug. 1747.

3. The Princess Frederica Louisa, born 30 Jan. 1742.

His Father, Frederic II. married the Princess Magdalen Augusta, daughter of Charles William Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, by whom he had issue 16 children, of whom there were lately living,

1. The reigning Duke.

2. William, born 12 March 1701.

3. John Augustus, major-general in the Imperial army, born 17 Feb. 1704.

4. Louis Ernest, a captain in the late Emperor's service, born 29 Dec. 1707.

5. Maurice, born 11 May 1711.

R 1 2

6. The

6. The Princess Augusta, born 30 Nov. 1719, and married to his Royal Highness Frederic, late Prince of Wales, 6 May 1736. See BARTAIN.

7. John Adolphus, born 18 May 1721.

SAXE-HILDBOURG-HAUSEN.

DUKE ERNEST FREDERIC CHARLES, born 10 June 1727, succeeded to this Duchy Aug. 1745, and July 1, 1758, married Ernestina Augusta of Saxe-Weimar, born Jan. 1, 1740.

Prince Frederic William, his brother, was born 8 Oct. 1730, and his sister, the Princess Sophia Amelia Carolina, was born 21 July 1732.

His great uncle, Joseph Frederic, General and Field-Marshal in the service of the queen of Hungary, was born 8 Oct. 1710, and married the Princess Anna Victoria, daughter of Thomas Count Soissons of Savoy.

SAXE-MEININGEN.

DUKE ANTHONY ULRIC, born 2 Nov. 1687, succeeded to this Duchy 27 April 1716, and hath issue (by Charlotte Amelia of Hesse-Philippsthal, born 11 Aug. 1750) Prince Bernard Ernest, and the Princesses Antonia Augusta, Philippina Elizabeth, and Philippina Louisa.

SAXE-SAALFIELD-COBURG.

DUKE FRANCIS JOSIAS of Coburg, born 25 Sept. 1697, married Anna Sophia, daughter of Prince Lewis Frederic of Schwartzburg-Rudelsstat, born 9 Sept. 1700, by whom he hath issue,

Ernest-Frederic, born March 8, 1724, and married to Sophia-Antonietta of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele,

2. Christian Francis, born 8 March 1730.

3. Frederic Josias, born 25 Jan. 1737.

4. Charlotte-Sophia, born 1731, wife of Prince Lewis of Mecklenburg Schwerin. 5. Frederica Carolina, born 24 June 1735, Margravine of Brandenburg-Anspach, Nov. 24, 1754.

Issue of Ernest Frederic the hereditary Prince, by his spouse Anna Sophia, of Schwartzbourg Rudelsstat,

1. Francis Frederic Anthony, born 15 July, 1750.

2. Carolina Ulrica, born 19 Oct. 1753.

3. Louis Charles Frederic, born 2 Jan. 1755.

4. Ferdinand Augustus, born 22 Aug. 1756.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EYSENACH.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, born 3 Sept. 1757. His mother, the Duchess Dowager Anne Amelia of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, is his guardian during his minority.

See SCHWARTSBOURG-RUDELSSTAT.

SAXE-ZEITS.

MAURICE ADOLPHUS (bishop of Leutmeritz, in Bohemia) the reigning Duke, born 1 Dec. 1702.

SAXONY. See POLAND.

SCHWARTSBOURG-RUDELSSTAT.

PRINCE JOHN FREDERIC, born 8 Jan. 1721, succeeded to this principality, 1 Sept. 1744, and married

ried the Princess Bernardina Christina, the daughter of Ernest Augustus, late Duke of Saxe-Weimar of Eysenach. Their issue,

1. Frederica Augusta Sophia, born 17 August 1745.

2. Wilhelmina Sophia Eleonora, born 22 Jan. 1751.

SCHWARTSBOURG-SONDERHAUSEN.

PRINCE HENRY, born 8 Nov. 1689, succeeded to this principality, 28 Nov. 1740. Unmarried.

His Nephew, Christian Gonther, the hereditary Prince, was born 24 1736.

SCHWARTZENBERG.

PRINCE JOSEPH ADAM, grand marshal of the Imperial court, born 15 Dec. 1722, succeeded to this principality 9 June 1742, and married Mary Theresa, Princess of Lichtenstein, by whom he hath issue the hereditary Prince, John-Nepomue-Anthony, born 3 July 1742, and the Princess Maria Anna Josepha.

SICILY.

FERDINAND IV. King of Sicily and Naples, third son of his Catholic Majesty Charles III. was born 12 Jan. 1751; and succeeded to the throne by the appointment of his father, soon after his accession to the Spanish monarchy, August 10, 1759, on the express condition, that the dominions of Spain, and those of Sicily and Naples, should never be united in one person.

The Kings of Spain were constantly Kings of the Two Sicilies, or of Naples and Sicily, for upwards of 200 years; but in the year 1707, in the reign of the Emperor Joseph, the

Imperialists invaded Naples, and made themselves masters of that kingdom, and expelled the Spaniards.

By the treaty of Utrecht, anno 1713, Naples was confirmed to the Imperialists, and the island of Sicily was allotted to the Duke of Savoy, with the title of King of that island.

In the year 1718, the Spaniards invaded Sicily, and reduced the greatest part of that island; but in a subsequent treaty of peace, anno 1720, they yielded Sicily to the Emperor Charles VI. and Sardinia was allotted to the Duke of Savoy in lieu of it, with the title of King of that island.

The Spaniards invaded Naples and Sicily again, in the year 1735, and making an intire conquest of both, Don Carlos, the King of Spain's eldest son by his second Queen, was crowned King of Naples and Sicily in July 1735, and took upon him the title of King of the Two Sicilies, which were confirmed to him by the Emperor Charles VI. by a subsequent treaty. According to the peace of Aix-la-chapelle, 1748, it was provided, that in case Don Carlos, the King of Sicily, should succeed to the Spanish dominions, his brother Don Philip should enjoy the sovereignty of Sicily and Naples, and the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, should revert to the Queen of Hungary, and her heirs: but Don Carlos, having never acceded to this article, paid no regard to it, and made the settlement in favour of his third son, as above related.

SPAIN.

CHARLES III. King of Spain, was born 20 Jan. 1716, became King of the Two Sicilies anno 1735; but resigned that crown, upon succeeding to the throne of Spain, on the death of his half-brother, Ferdinand VI. Aug. 10, 1759. He married,

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June 19, 1738, Maria Amelia, eldest daughter of Augustus III. King of Poland; and by her (who was born 24 Nov. 1724, and died 27 Sept. 1760) he has issue now living,

1. Don Philip Anthony, born 13 June, 1747, excluded from the succession, as an incurable idiot.
2. Don Charles Anthony, Prince of Asturias, born 11 Nov. 1748.
3. Don Ferdinand, King of Sicily and Naples, born Jan. 12, 1751.
4. Don Gabriel Anthony, born 12 May, 1752.
5. Don Anthony Pascal, born 31 Dec. 1755.
6. Don Francis Xavier, born 17 Feb. 1757.
7. Dona Maria Josepha, born 16 July, 1744.
8. Dona Maria Louisa, born 24 Nov. 1745.

Genealogy of the Royal Family for upwards of 200 years.

Charles V. (the only surviving son of the Princess Joanna, daughter and heiress of Ferdinand King of Arragon, and of Isabella Queen of Castile, by her husband Philip, Duke of Burgundy, Archduke of Austria) was born 24 Feb. 1500, and upon the death of his grandfather King Ferdinand, anno 1515, took upon himself the title of King of Spain, though his mother Joanna was then living (her brain being turned) and thus Castile and Arragon, and the whole kingdom of Spain, were first united under one monarch.

Charles V. was elected Emperor of Germany, upon the death of his grandfather Maximilian, anno 1519, but was not crowned till 21 August 1520, being opposed by Francis King of France, his competitor for the empire.

Charles V. resigned the empire and kingdom of Spain, anno 1556, and retired into a convent, having first procured his brother Ferdinand to be elected Emperor of Germany, and settled his son Philip II, on the

throne of Spain; and two years after (1558) Charles died in the convent of St. Just, near Placentia, in Spain.

Philip II. dying in the year 1598, was succeeded by his son Philip III. who died anno 1621, and was succeeded by his son Philip IV. who had issue,

1. The Infant Don Carlos, or Charles, born 1661.
2. The Infanta Maria Theresa, married to Lewis XIV. King of France, anno 1660, who renounced all pretensions he might have to the crown of Spain by this marriage.
3. The Infanta Margaret, married to Leopold, Emperor of Germany, anno 1663.

Philip IV. dying 7 Septemb. 1665, was succeeded by his only son Charles II. born anno 1661, who died without issue, anno 1700, having first made his will, and appointed Philip, Duke of Anjou, to succeed him, who was second son of Lewis the then Dauphin, and grandson of Lewis XIV. King of France, and was accordingly proclaimed King of Spain, and settled on that throne.

Philip V. married Mary Louisa, second daughter of Victor Amadeus, late Duke of Savoy, 11 Sept. 1701, by whom he had issue,

1. Don Lewis, who died in his father's life-time.
2. Don Ferdinand, late King of Spain, born 23 Sept. 1713.
3. Don Philip, who died also during the life of his father.

Philip V. burying his first wife in 1713, he married, 26 Sept. 1714, the Princess Elizabeth Farnese, heiress to the Duke of Parma, born 25 Oct. 1692, now Queen dowager, by whom he had issue,

1. Don Carlos, now King of Spain.
2. Don Philip, now Duke of Parma.
3. Don Lewis, born 25 July 1727,

commonly filed cardinal of Bburbon, and archbishop of Toledo.

4. Donna Maria Victoria, at present Queen of Portugal.

5. Donna Maria Antonietta, born 17 Nov. 1729, duchess of Savoy; and two other daughters, dead.

Philip V. dying July 9, 1746, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ferdinand VI. who died Aug. 10, 1759, and was succeeded on the throne of Spain by his half-brother, Don Carlos, then King of the Two Sicilies.

S P I R E.

FRANCIS CHRISTOPHER DE HUTTON, of Stoltzenberg, born anno 1707, elected bishop 14 Nov. 1743.

S T R A S B O U R G.

LEWIS ARMAND CONSTANTINE, Prince of Rohan-Soubize, born 18 April 1721, elected bishop 23 Sept. 1756, in the room of C. Constantine, Prince of Rohan-Soubize.

S W E D E N.

ADOLPHUS FREDERIC of Holstein Gottorp, his present Swedish Majesty, was born 14 May 1710, elected successor to the throne of Sweden by the States, 4 July 1743, and 17 July, 1744, married the Princess Louisa Ulrica, of Prussia, 24 July 1720, by whom he hath issue,

1. Prince Gustavus, born 24 Jan. 1745-6.

2. Prince Charles, born 7 Octob. 1748.

3. Prince Frederic Adolphus, born 18 July 1750.

4. Sophia Albertina, born 8 Oct. 1753.

The Genealogy of their Kings for upwards of 200 years.

Gustavus Erickson, a Swedish nobleman, having rendered himself exceedingly popular, by rescuing his country from the usurped dominion and tyranny of the Danes, was elected King of Sweden, and vested almost with an unlimited power by the States, anno 1523. This being about the time of Luther's reformation, he influenced the people so far, as to reject the Pope's authority, and the doctrines of the church of Rome, and embrace those of Luther; and being opposed by the clergy, seized all their lands and revenues, and annexed them to the crown. He also prevailed on the States to part with their right of electing their kings, and entail the crown on his eldest son Eric, and his heirs successively, according to their seniority; and on his death, anno 1560, was succeeded in the greatest part of his dominions by his son Elric.

Eric reigned about 9 years, but his younger brothers, to whom part of the Swedish dominions had been allotted, not being contented with their several shares, entered into a conspiracy, and dethroned him on pretence of male-administration, and he was at length poisoned by his second brother

John, who succeeded Eric, anno 1568, was succeeded, 1592, by Sigismund, his eldest son, who had been elected King of Poland, and residing pretty much in that kingdom, was deposed by the Swedes, 1600: and his uncle

Charles the youngest son of Gustavus Erickson, was advanced to the throne; and the States entailed the kingdom on his son Gustavus Adolphus, and his heirs male, confirming the King's absolute authority.

Gustavus Adolphus succeeded on the death of his father Charles, anno 1611, who having great success against the Muscovites, Poles, and Germans, prevailed on the States to entail the crown on his daughter Christina,

Christina, and her heirs; and being afterwards killed at the battle of Lutzen in Germany, Nov. 6, 1632, was succeeded by his daughter

Christina, then near six years of age, being born Dec. 8, 1626.

Christina reigned till the year 1654, when she thought fit to resign her crown to her cousin Charles Gustavus, the fourth son of Casimir, Count Palatine of Zweybruck in Cleeburg, and of Cath. the sister of the late King Gustavus Adolphus, and then went to Rome, embracing the Roman Catholic religion, and living the remainder of her days in a convent, died anno 1689, being 68 years of age.

Charles Gustavus, who succeeded his cousin Christina, was a very successful Prince, and recovered the Swedish provinces of Schonen, Bleking, and Halland, from the Danes, leaving the crown to his son Charles, anno 1660.

Charles being then five years of age, the administration of the government was committed to the Queen his mother, and five great officers of the crown, till the year 1672, when the King was declared major; and the States further declared, that the King, who received the crown from God, was accountable only to God for his actions, and resigned all their authority into his Majesty's hands, making him as absolute a Prince as any in Europe.

Charles XI. married the Princess Ulrica Eleonora Sabina, sister of Christian V. king of Denmark, by whom he had issue one son, named Charles, born 17 June 1682, that succeeded him. 2. A daughter named Hedwige Sophia, born anno 1681. 3. Ulrica Eleonora, born anno 1688, and married to Frederic, hereditary Prince of Hesse, who died without issue in Dec. 1751.

Charles XII. son of Charles XI. succeeded his father anno 1697, and being killed before Frederickshall in Norway, 21 Decemb. 1718, the States of Sweden made choice of the Prin-

cess Ulrica Eleonora, his younger sister, for their Queen, on condition of restoring them their ancient rights and liberties; and she resigning the crown, anno 1720, they made choice of her consort Frederic, hereditary Prince of Hesse, who succeeded to the crown of Sweden on the like conditions the Queen had accepted of it, i. e. of lodging both the legislative and executive power in the States, and leaving the Prince little more than the name of King.

The Princess Hedwige Sophia, eldest sister of Charles XII. married Frederic IV. Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, by whom she had issue Charles Frederick, born 29 April 1700. Charles Frederic married Anne Petrowina, eldest daughter of the Czar Peter the Great, by his second wife Catharine, and by her had issue Charles Peter Ulric, the late Czar of Muscovy, born 21 Feb. 1728, and consequently was heir to the crown of Sweden, and so declared by the States on his father's death. The Czarina Elizabeth, late Empress of Russia, having declared him her successor to that throne, he renounced his claim to Sweden; and the States of Sweden declared his uncle, the Duke of Holstein Eutin, Bishop of Lubec, successor to the throne of Sweden.

Frederic, late king of Sweden, and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, eldest son of Charles, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and Mary Amelia, sister of Casimir, Duke of Courland, was born anno 1676, and in the year 1699, married Louisa Dorothea Sophia, daughter of Frederic I. King of Prussia, who dying without issue in Decemb. 1705, he married the Princess Eleonora, youngest daughter of Charles XI. late K. of Sweden, who was elected Q. of Sweden anno 1718, on the death of her brother Charles XII.

Queen Eleonora resigning the crown in favour of her consort, anno 1720, Frederic was elected King of Sweden, and crowned 3 May 1721. He succeeded his father Charles in the Land-

graviate of Hesse-Cassel, anno 1730, and his consort Queen Eleonora died without issue, anno 1741.

Prince William, late Landgrave of Hesse, the eldest surviving brother to the late King of Sweden, was born 10 March 1682, and married the Princess Dorothy Wilhelmina, of Saxe-Zeitz, by whom he had issue Prince Frederic, born 14 March 1720, and the Princess Mary, born 25 June 1721.

Prince Frederic, now Landgrave, married, anno 1741, the Princess Mary, the fourth daughter of his late Majesty George II. King of Great-Britain, born 5 March 1723, by whom he hath issue,

1. George, born 3 June 1743.
2. Charles, born 19 Dec. 1744.
3. Frederic, born 11 Dec. 1747.

Prince Frederic was pleased to profess himself a Roman Catholic in 1754. See HESSE-CASSEL.

TOUR and AXIS.

THE reigning Prince, Alexander Ferdinand, was born 15 Feb. 1704, and succeeded to this principality, 9 Nov. 1739.

His son, Charles Anselm, was born 2 June 1733.

TRIERS or TREVES.

JOHAN PHILIP, Baron de Walderdoff, born 26 May 1701, was chosen Archbishop and Elector, 18 Jan. 1756, in room of Philip George de Schoenborn, to whom he had been appointed coadjutor 1755. He ranks as third Elector; and styles himself Imperial Chancellor throughout Fr. and the kingdom of Arles, and primate of the Gauls.

TURKEY.

THE Grand Signior, Sultan Mustafa III, born in 1716, suc-

ceeded to the throne on the death of his uncle, Sultan Osman, who died 29 Oct. 1757. Selim his son, and heir apparent of the Ottoman Empire, was born in Dec. 1761.

TUSCANY and LORRAIN.

FRANCIS STEPHEN, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Duke of Lorraine, son of Leopold, late Duke of Lorraine, succeeded to the Duchy of Lorraine on the death of his father Leopold, 27 March 1729; but by a treaty made anno 1736, between the Emperor Charles VI. and the said Duke, on the one part, and France and Spain on the other, Duke Stephen relinquished his right to Lorraine, on condition of having the eventual succession of Tuscany secured to him, which Duchy he entered on the possession of, upon the death of John Gaston de Medicis, the last Duke of Tuscany, without issue, 28 June 1737, still retaining the title of Duke of Lorraine for his life, by the abovesaid treaty. And by the same treaty, Don Carlos, eldest son of the late King and Queen of Spain, relinquished his claim to Tuscany and Parma, which had been allotted to him by a preceding treaty, between most of the powers of Europe, in consideration of having Naples and Sicily secured to him, which the Spaniards had lately conquered for him.

By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were allotted to Don Philip, second son of Philip V. late King of Spain, by his last Queen, the Princess of Parma. See EMPEROR and SICILY.

LORRAIN.

STANISLAUS, late King of Poland, born 20 Oct. 1677, having married

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married his daughter, the Princess Mary Lefzinski, to Lewis XV. the present French King, it was stipulated at a treaty made in the year 1736, between the late Emperor Charles VI. and Stephen Duke of Lorrain, on the one part, and France and Spain on the other, that King Stanislaus should possess the Duchy of Lorrain during his life, and after his death that Duchy should be annexed to the crown of France. See AUSTRIA, SPAIN, and FRANCE.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany was elected King of the Romans 13 Sept. and crowned Emperor of Germany 4 Oct. 1745, by the consent of all the Electors, except the Elector of Brandenburg, and the Elector Palatine, who protested against it.

W A L D E C.

THE reigning Prince, Charles Augustus Frederic, born 24 Sept. 1704, succeeded to this principality 17 May 1728, and married the Princess Christina, daughter of Christian III. Count Palatine of Deuxponts, by whom he hath issue, the hereditary Prince, Frederic, born 25 Oct. 1743.

2. Christian Augustus, born 6 Dec. 1744.
3. Prince George, born 6 May 1747.

W U

WURTEMBERG-STUTGARD.

THE reigning Duke, Charles Eugene, was born 11 Feb. 1728, married, Sep. 26, 1748, Elizabeth Sophia, of Brandenburg-Baireith, born 30 Aug. 1732.

His brothers are,

1. Prince Lewis Eugene, born Jan. 1731.
2. Prince Frederic Eugene, born 22 Jan. 1732.

WURTEMBERG-OELS, in SILESIA.

THE reigning Duke, Charles Christian, was born 25 Oct. 1716, and succeeded to this Duchy 15 Oct. 1744. He married, 28 April 1741, the Princess Maria Sophia, of Solms-Laubach, born April 3, 1721, by whom he hath issue,

1. Christian Charles, the hereditary Prince, born 19 Nov. 1756.
2. Frederica Sophia Charlotte, born 1 Aug. 1751.

WURTZBOURG.

FREDERIC JOSEPH MARIA, Count de Sensheim, born 6 Feb. 1708, elected 7 Jan. 1755, Archbishop of this See, which only obtained the pall in 1752. He is also bishop of Bamberg since 21 April 1757.

N. B. Since Printing the first Part of these Genealogies, Charlotte, Queen of Great Britain was, on August 12, 1762, delivered of a Prince at St. James's Palace, Westminster.



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